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CATH RUIS NA RÍG FOR BÓINN;

WITH

Preface, Translation, and Indices.

ALSO

A TREATISE ON IRISH NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES,

AND

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE INDEX VOCABULORUM OF ZEUSS' 'GRAMMATICA CELTICA'.

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS Battle of the Boyne, now printed and translated for the first time, was the second of those battles of the Seven Years War which are said to have been fought at the beginning of the Christian era. The battle-field, the manuscripts that contain a description of the fight, or make reference to it, the warriors and chiefs who figure in it, its date, causes, circumstances, and results will form the subject of some preliminary remarks.

I.—The Battle-Field.

It is called "Rosnaree on the Boyne" to distinguish it from Rosnaree in Island Magee or *Seimne*, where Aedán, King of Scotland, made submission to Baedán, King of Ulster, about the year 575.[1] About two miles below Slane the Boyne becomes fordable, and its course is broken by several islets. On its south-west bank is Rosnaree, and on its opposite swelling bank are seen Knowth, Dowth, New Grange, a series of raised mounds, raths, caves, circles, and pillar-stones.[2] This Ross or headland was the place of residence of King Dathi's mother,[3] the burial place of King Cormac son of Art,[4] the spot where Conn the Hundred-Fighter was slain,[5] where Saints Fintan and Finnian established cells, and St. Colum-Cille found the skull of Cormac, which he reverently put again into the grave.[6] The researches of the Ordnance Survey discovered

[1] "L. Lecan," fol. 139 aa.

[2] "Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland"; "Wilde's Boyne and Blackwater," p. 188. Rosnaree is erroneously placed on the north bank in the map prefixed to Dr. Reeves' "Adamnan."

[3] "O'Curry's MS. Materials," p. 286.

[4] *LU.*, pp. 60 b, 51 a.

[5] "Battle of Magh Lena," p. 98.

[6] "Reeves' Adamnan," p. 236.

that tradition still pointed out as the grave of Cormac a *duma* or mound, which was near the site of the Catholic chapel, but has since been levelled.[1] A few days ago Mr. J. P. Johnson showed me Cormac's grave on a mound, and adjoining it a "pagan burial place," about five minutes walk to the west of his mill of Rosnaree; on these mounds human bones are found scattered about, and bones of great size have been dug up. The stream of the Boyne flowing by that place was called Linn Rois, or the Pool of the Ross.[2] Near it the Ulstermen came "across Dubid, across the Boyne into Mag Brég and Meath," and made their drunken raid into the South. According to Hennessy, Dubid is "apparently some little river north of the Boyne,"[3] but it is clearly Dowth, opposite Rosnaree, which is called *Dubad* in the "Four Masters," and *Duibfid* in "Tigernach."[4]

In the "B. of Lismore," 205 a, Rosnaree is thus referred to: "What is yon wooded headland? saith Patrick, *i.e.* Rosnaree. It is Ros Caille, saith Caílte, and there are a thousand kinds of trees in it, and the king's sons had a great palace there." The place was called *Ros Caille*, or the Headland of the Wood, and also *Ross Finnchuill*, or the Promontory of the Fair-Hazel:—

"Ross Finnchuill of Cluain Diothrach
where youths and greyhounds used to be,
was a dark wood, royal its gifts,
for the hunting of Dathi, son of Fiachra.
Beibhinn, the daughter of powerful Brian,
was the mother of Dathi, son of Fiachra;
it was she, as I have heard here,
who obtained the meadows round the fair Ross.
the Esgir of Brannan, son of Eochaidh,
the grave of Conn of the hundred battles
was a dark oak-forest until now."[5]

---

[1] "Cambrensis Eversus," ed. Kelly, i. 483, 484.
[2] "Four Masters," i. 462.
[3] "Mesca Ulad," ix. 14.
[4] "Four Masters," an. 238.
[5] Reeves' "Adamnan," p. 374. Macniad took up a position there, "C. M. Lena," 144; to Rosnaree Baile Mac Buain went to meet Ailenn his *fiancée*.

II.—The Seven Manuscripts

which contain descriptions of the battle are:—

1. "The Book of Leinster," fol. 171, copied *circ.* 1150.
2, 3. Two MSS. belonging to Colgan, date uncertain, but before 1650.
4. "Egerton," 106, fol. 53, copied in 1715.
5. "MS. 23 k, 37 (pp. 198–219), R. I. Academy," copied in 1715.
6. "Stowe MS., R. I. Academy" (E. iv. 3, pp. 111–128), copied in 1727.
7. A MS. of Maynooth, date uncertain, but before 1795.

All are mentioned in M. de Jubainville's "Catalogue," p. 81, except the last, the existence of which I learned from my friend, Mr. John M'Neill, and the collation of which with M'Solly's MS. I owe to the kindness of the Rev. E. O'Growney, Professor of Irish at Maynooth. Colgan's copies are not in the Convent of the Franciscan Fathers, Dublin. The modern recensions of Egerton,[1] Stowe, the Royal Irish Academy, and Maynooth may be considered as identical.[2] They differ so much in matter, arrangement, and phraseology, from the *LL.* version, that collation would be difficult, and would involve very copious quotations; and as they are interesting and represent an ancient text different from that of *LL.*, and moreover preserve many rare archaic vocables, they merit substantive treatment, and are printed here with a translation.

Besides the MSS. or books that describe the battle, there are others that mention it, viz. "The Battle of Magh Rath," p. 210; "The B. of Fenagh," p. 328 (a MS. of year 1516); "The Stowe MS.," xxvi., fol. 62; "The R. I. Academy's MS.," 23 k, 44, &c.; and "Harleian, 5280," fol. 54 a.

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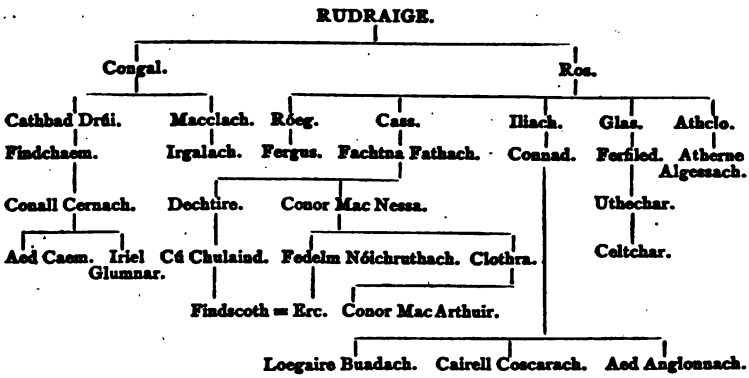
[1] Father M'Swiney, S.J., transcribed for me some pages of "Egerton," which show that it is like M'Solly's copy.

[2] The Royal Irish Academy and Maynooth versions scarcely ever differ.

III.—The Warriors and Chiefs mentioned in our text.

Ninety of these figure in our tale, of whom only forty-five appear in M. De Jubainville's treatise on the "Epopée Celtique en Irlande."[1] The following is the traditional pedigree of the chief Ulster heroes; it includes the names of five women, and they seem to have been non-combatants, viz. Clothra, Dechtire, Fedelm, Findchaem, and Findscoth.

This pedigree of the Clann Rudraige is not quite as authentic as that of the descendants of the Godolphin Arabian; but it is here given as throwing some light on our story.



It will naturally be thought that these people are mere figments of bardic fancy; and incredulity is awakened by the wonderful things told about some of them in our text, such as that Conall Cernach[2] killed a thousand Leinster men with his own hand, and that Cairpre slew eight hundred, &c. Even seven hundred and fifty years ago such things were looked on

[1] The Index to that book gives a full list of the heroes of the Cycle of Conchobor, whose names appear in the tales edited by Windisch, Stokes, De Jubainville, and others.

[2] But here we must understand Conall and *his men*; cf. "bellum in Monte Badonis in quo corruerunt nongenti sexagenti viri *de uno impetu Arthuri* (Nennius in "Monum. Hist. Britonum," p. 74).

as "l'histoire véritable des temps fabuleux," as the scribe of the "Táin Bó Cualnge," in the "B. of Leinster," writes at fol. 104 b:—"A blessing on everyone who shall faithfully memorize the Táin in this form, and shall not put it into any other form. But I, who have transcribed this history, or rather fable, do not believe some things in this history or fable. For some things in it are delusions of demons, some are poetic figments, some seem true ['similia'], and some not; some were written to amuse fools."

This shows that the *LL.* scribe was "nae fool," and confirms what the poet Thomas Moore said of the Irish scribes in general. Of him O'Curry says[1]:—"Moore alternately scanned myself and the many dark and time-worn books by which I was surrounded, and he said, 'Petrie, these huge tomes could not have been written by fools or for any foolish purpose.' Doubtless under the hands of bards things were exaggerated and highly coloured, but yet may have had, and probably had, an historical basis; and we may say of them what a German critic, C. G. Schoell[2] (whose audacities of assertion in other matters are to be reprobated), says of the Briton "Nennius": "In the hands of this writer all things become fables; however, his writings may be useful as giving a picture of his times."

More competent men than Schoell, and as able and willing to apply the solvents of modern criticism, find a basis of facts in the sagas of the cycle of Conchobor. Such men as D'Arbois de Jubainville, Windisch, and Whitley Stokes think that, though much in these early tales is due to the fancy of writers, there is a foundation of facts which seem to date from about the time of the dawn of the Christian Era.[3] However,

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[1] "Manuscript Materials," p. 154.

[2] "Inter istius manus scriptoris omnia in fabulas sunt versa. Usui esse possit ut ætatis illius indolem perspiciamus; quod haud parvi est ducendum."—"De Eccles. Britonum, Scotorumque Historiæ Fontibus," p. 37: Berlin, 1851.

[3] "D'Arbois' Introduction à l'Etude de la Littérature Celtique," p. 45. Windisch, in "Rev. Celt.," v. 77, says:—"Nous sommes amenés à attribuer ces légendes aux premiers siècles de notre ère. . . . Nous pouvons tenir pour certain que les

Dr. Windisch prudently says, "I don't see why there was not a King Conchobor and a Queen Medb," and the sceptical scribe of *LL.* does not deny it. But at the risk of being thought behind the times and the *fin de siècle*, I venture, with my countrymen of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries to salute them as real personages, though I do not admire them, and would make some uncomplimentary remarks about Medb were I not speaking in presence of some of her descendants who are members of the Royal Irish Academy. I do not go as far as O'Curry, who says of the "Táin Bó Cualnge," in which Conchobor and Medb figure so prominently, "though often exhibiting high poetic colouring in the description of particular circumstances, it unquestionably embraces, and is all through founded upon, authentic historic facts."[1] Yet will I go as far as I can in that direction, picking my steps in the very shaky bog of early Irish history, and taking care not to go farther than my documents will carry me.

Now, firstly, the triumphs of Conchobor and his Ulster heroes over the south and west of Ireland have been handed down to us by early Irish writers of the south and west kingdoms, without the slightest hint about the unreality of these things and persons. Assuredly, the Irishmen of these four kingdoms, who, according to Campion, "were greedy of praise and fearful of dishonour," would have denied, or called in question, stories so disparaging to their countries, if they did not believe them. 2ndly. The scribe who copied these sagas into the "Book of Leinster," *circa* 1150, though sceptical enough with

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mœurs que ces légendes assignent à cette époque ont eu leur réalité, sauf les exaggérations de la fantaisie, en un temps qui n'est certainement pas postérieur au commencement de notre ère. . . . Je ne vois pas pourquoi il n'aurait pas existé un roi Conchobor, une reine Medb, qui chez les générations suivantes sont passés à l'état de héros légendaires." "Conor and the other persons mentioned are said to have lived in the first century of the Christian Era, and the possible incidents of the Saga may well have taken place at that period."—Stokes' Pref. to "Siege of Howth."

[1] "MS. Materials," p. 33.

regard to details, does not question the reality of those Ulster warriors. 3rdly. Maelmuire of Clonmacnois, the scribe of "L. na Huidre," slain in 1106, copied into that book many sagas[1] celebrating the triumphs of the Ulster warriors over his own countrymen, and never once calls their existence into question. 4thly. "The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," compiled in the eleventh century from documents, many, if not all, of which were composed before A.D. 1000,[2] mentions "the reign of Coirpre Nia Fer,"[3] who was killed in the Battle of Rosnaree. 5thly. In the same century the conscientious and enlightened chronicler, Tigernach, treats of Coirpre, Conchobor, &c., as real kings. 6thly. The Bodleian fragment of "Cormac's Glossary," the language of which "shows it to have been written not much before the eleventh century,"[4] gives the name of Eochaid, son of Luchta, who is mentioned in our text. 7thly. Cinaed Ua Hartacáin, who died in 975, in a poem preserved in *LL.*, p. 31 b, mentions Eogan son of Durthacht, Gergenn son of Illad the son of Ross, and the sons of Uisliu. In another poem, *LL.* 161, Cinaed mentions the seige of Howth by the Leinstermen, and names Aithirne, Conchobor, Coirpre, the sons of Ross Ruad, Find Fili, and Mess Dead.[5] 8thly. Probus, author of the "Vita Quinta," in the tenth or ninth century,[6] mentions "the reign of Coirpre Nia Fer."[7] 9thly. Maelmura of Othan, who died in 884, mentions the name of Rudraige, Fachtna Fathach, Fergus son of Ross, or Fergus son of Róig,

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[1] Pages 19–22, 55–82, 82–99, 90–112, 113–115, 121–121, 134.

[2] Whitley Stokes ed. of "The Tripartite Life," Introduction, p. lxxxix.

[3] "Tripartite Life," ed. by Whitley Stokes, p. 122.

[4] Stokes' edition of this "Fragment," pp. 1, 30.

[5] On this M. D'Arbois de Jubainville says: "Cette Légende était déja connue au dixième siècle, comme on peut le voir par un poème de Cinaed hua Artacain, mort en 275."—"Essai d'un Catalogue," &c., p. 142.

[6] "A work well ascertained to the tenth century."—Sir S. Ferguson in "Patrician Documents," p. 125. M. de Jubainville says he lived in the ninth century: I forget in what book he says so.

[7] The page of the "Trias Thaumaturga" where this is given may be found by reference to Colgan's Index.

LL., p. 135 a. 10thly. In the "Book of Armagh," which was copied in 807 from old and faded documents of the eighth century, or earlier, "the reign of Coirpre Nia Fer" is recorded at fol. 14 aa, and so are the names of Cass and Glass, which appear in our pedigree of the Ulster warriors. To this eighth century we may also perhaps refer the statement of the "Tripartite Life," as, to use the words of Sir Samuel Ferguson, "the first elements of almost all its matter may be found in the 'Book of Armagh,' either recorded at full length, or indicated in the rough index to names of persons and places at the end of Tirechan in that collection. There can be little doubt that, whatever be the date of its compilation in its present form, most of its substance is drawn from traditions, which were current before the compilation of the 'Armagh Codex.'"[1] 11thly. Cennfailid, son of Ailill, a poet of the seventh century, wrote some verses on the death of Cú Chulaind, which are cited in the "Book of Leinster," p. 121. He says that this hero was slain in his fight against Lugaid, son of Cúrúi.[2] "The time of Cennfailid was the golden age of Irish literature. To the reign of Guaire Aidne, who died in 659 or 662, the narratives of the Irish *file* refer the redaction of the épopée of the 'Táin Bó Cúalnge.' The greatest part of the old epic literature of Ireland appears to have been committed to writing during the hundred and fifty years which followed the dawn of Guaire's reign. In the seventh century died Dallan, son of Forgal, Senchan Torpeist, and Cennfailid, the most ancient, perhaps, of the Irish *file*, who may be considered as the real authors of the compositions which bear their names. At the same epoch the cultivation of Greek and Latin literature was carried on in Ireland with marvellous ardour and success."[3]

From those considerations which I have put forward, it

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[1] Ferguson's "Patrician Documents," p. 127, and Hogan's "Documenta Patriciana," pp. 110-111.

[2] De Jubainville's "Cours de Litt. Celt.," v., pp. 329, 347.

[3] De Jubainville's "Introduction à l'Étude de la Littérature Celtique," p. 366.

seems that, from the twelfth backward to the seventh century, Coirpre Nia Fer and the other warriors of the cycle of Conchobor were looked on as real men of flesh and blood; and a strong presumption is created that they were not mere figments of bardic fancy.

IV.—The Date of the Battle and of the Saga.

It must have been before the end of the first century, as Marianus Scotus does not give the name of Conchobor Mac Nessa in his list of Ulster Kings from the beginning of the second century. It was fought about the first year of our era, if we are to believe O'Flaherty,[1] our best native guide, who founds his view on "The Annals of Tigernach," "The Synchronisms of Fland," "The Books of Clonmacnois and Lecan," and "The Chronicon Scotorum." In this view he is borne out by the old "Book of Fenagh," p. 32. It was fought in the summer which followed the beginning of the Seven Years War.

The Saga, such as we have it in the earliest and latest version, is non-Christian and pre-Christian in texture and tone. But from a linguistic standpoint the LL. text is Middle-Irish, as is shown by the total absence of the neuter article, except in the word *an-i*. There are also post-Danish interpolations of Norse names, such as Olaf,[2] Sigurd, Sciggire, Lochland, &c., which must have been inserted after the Irish had become acquainted, if not with the persons, at least with the names of some sea-rovers of the North. When that was we cannot tell, though we know that those rovers began to infest our shores about the year 795. We find, even in the older MS. of "L. na Huidre," Cu Chulaind speaking of his fighting against Lochland, "fri Lochlaind a túaid," p. 114 a, last line.[3]

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[1] "Ogygia," pp. 128, 132.

[2] An Amlaip invaded Ireland in 852.—"Ann. of Ulster."

[3] In a "S. Gall MS.," written *circ.* 850, p. 112, we read "don laechraid lainn oa Loth-lind" (Lochlind?).

What seems to give to the tale a fabulous character is this: that the heroic "Red Branch Knights" of Ulster, including Cu Chulaind and Conchobor, under the advice of their chief druid, who was himself a brave soldier, sought for foreign aid as early as the first years of our era. That appears an interpolation due probably to a Lagenian hand. We learn indeed from Tacitus, that about the year A.D. 80 an Irish regulus found his way to the camp of the Roman general, Agricola, and tried to induce him to invade Ireland;[1] and we are told by the poet and historian, Thomas Moore, that "it would hardly be possible to find a picture more pregnant with the future, more prospectively characteristic, than this of an Irish prince, in the camp of the Romans, proffering his traitorous services to the stranger and depreciating his country as an excuse for betraying her."[2] That was the act of one defeated or disappointed man.[3] But it is scarcely credible that the warriors and chiefs of all Ulster would have called in the aid of "strangers," unless they really were what Cathbad calls them ("friends in absence") foreign friends, that is, I think, their kinsmen of Scotland and the Isles, and even of Britain. This view receives some countenance from the Irish "Nennius," p. 48, which says that the Firbolg seized upon Mann, Ara, Ile, and Rachra, the Galian seized the island of Oro, the Cruithne seized the northern part of Britain.

V.—Causes of the Battle.

Medb, the warlike and wise Queen of Connacht, being anxious to improve the breed of cattle in the West of Ireland, sent envoys to Dáre, chief of Cooley, in Louth, to ask a loan of his celebrated brown bull, offering him in return a chariot worth fifty cows, and a large tract of the best land in Roscommon. The envoys obtained Dáre's consent, and, in honour of

[1] "Tacitus' Agricola," cap. 24. [2] "Moore's Hist. of Ireland," i. 118.
[3] I retract this: Tacitus does not say so; *cf.* Livy, v. 26.

the event, were entertained at a great banquet. One of them drank to excess, and boasted that if Dáre had not given the loan of the bull, Medb would come and take that noble animal in spite of him. Whereupon the envoys were sent home without the bull. Medb was indignant, mustered her forces, crossed the Shannon at Athlone, met some Leinster and Munster allies at Kells, passed the Boyne in spite of the heroic resistance of Cu Chulaind, wasted Ulster up to the gates of King Conchobor's palace of Emain, near Armagh, and carried away the famous bull of Cooley. The Ulster warriors were taken by surprise, and had not time to line the ditches. It is said that they were then labouring under a mysterious disease[1] much more prostrating than our modern influenza. They soon recovered, however, went in pursuit of Medb, routed her army at Gairech, near Athlone, but suffered so heavily in the fight that they were unable to pursue the Connachtmen and secure the bull.[2] Thus cattle-lifting was the *teterrima belli causa* between Ulster and the other provinces, as it was of the strife between the Dioscuri and Apharetidæ.[3]

VI.—Summary of the Saga.[4]

After the Battle of Gairech Conchobor could not eat, drink, or sleep, &c. To Cathbad, who was deputed by the Ulaid to diagnose his malady, he says the memory of the invasion of his territory and the loss of the bull was undermining his life; and he vows immediate vengeance on Medb.—1–5 (1–4).

Cathbad seeks to comfort him by saying he had already inflicted heavy loss on his foes; counsels him to wait till

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[1] The "cesnaiden Ulad," due to Macha's curse, *LL.* fol. 125 b.

[2] For these details see O'Curry's "MS. Materials, pp. 30–40, and Windisch in "Rev. Celt.," v. 70–79.

[3] See "Rev. Celt.," April, 1892, p. 287.

[4] The numbers refer to the paragraphs of the *LL.* version; the numbers and sentences in parentheses refer to the later version. Passages found only in the "B. of Leinster" are marked *LL.*; passages found only in the later versions are in parentheses.

summer, which was the best season for campaigning; to give his warriors time to heal of their wounds; and, meanwhile, to send for Conall Cernach, then warring away from Ireland, and to seek the assistance of foreign powers.—6, 7 (4–7).

(Conchobor says he will wait; but adds that, even if Conall and the foreign hosts do not come, he will ravage Leinster, Munster, and Connacht.—8.)

LL.—Envoys are sent, find Conall Cernach in the Isle of Lewis, are entertained by him, and Conall sends messengers to his friends in Gallic and foreign lands.—8.

LL.—The Ulstermen hear from Conall, and resolve to give a round of banquets in his honour.—9.

The foreign auxiliaries land in three divisions, viz. at Murlough Bay, and at Larne, Co. of Antrim, and at the mouth of the Castletown river, near Dundalk.—10. (All land together at Inis Oilella, near Dundalk.—12.)

LL.—Conchobor is at Dundalk, thinks the strangers are the Irish of the three provinces, suspects treachery; when Sencha reports that they are his auxiliaries, "the clot of gore that was on his heart came from his mouth."—11, 12. (Conchobor comes to meet them.—12.)

By Conchobor's request they are entertained at Cú Chulaind's castle (for a whole week).—13 (13).

LL.—Cú Chulaind is asked by Conchobor—firstly, to request the Ulster chiefs to entertain the auxiliaries; secondly, to invite the 150 veteran Ulster champions to join the campaign—Cú Chulaind refuses.—14.

LL.—Conchobar himself visits the veterans in their royal house, and brings them to the trysting place at Dundalk.—15.

LL.—The southern kings and Medb hear of Conchobor's resolve; the "three great waves" reverberate; the princes assemble their troops at their chief forts. Eochu King of North Munster sends a proposal to Medb that full reparation should be made; she refuses; then yields, on the advice of Ailill her Prince Consort; but, as if to defeat the pacific views

of Eochu and Ailill, she sends as envoy to the Ulstermen Dorn Ibair, the man whom they most hated; the Ulster chief at her court protests against this; but adds that the Ulstermen would not harm an envoy.—16, 17, 18.

(Medb, hearing of Conchobor's preparations, of her own accord resolves to send Mac Róigh to Conchobor to ask him to put off the war for a year (!). Mac Róigh declines to go, as he had given good reason to the Ulstermen to dislike him. Medb says the Ulstermen never molest envoys.—9.)[1]

LL.—Find, King of Leinster, marches his army from Dind Ríg to join his brother Cairpre, King of Tara. They send a prudent envoy to Conchobor with offers of full reparation.—19.

(Mac Róigh visits the Leinster Kings and goes with their envoys to Conchobor.—10.)

Conchobor refuses the terms, and says he "will pitch his tent in every province of Ireland," and will encamp at Rosnaree *south* of the Boyne that night.—19, 20 (11, 14).

The envoys return and report this refusal to Cairpre and Find.—21. (Mac Róigh and the envoys report to Cairpre this refusal, and the arrival of Conchobor's auxiliaries at the strand of Eochaill, and at the strand of the daughter of Flidas, and Conchobor's march to Rosnaree.—15.)

LL.—The Leinster kings resolve to give him battle, and send word to Medb, promising help, if Conchobor marches to Connacht, and asking her aid if he attacked them.—21.

(Mac Róigh returns to Medb; description of him.—15, 16.)

LL.—Medb refuses help to her allies and brothers-in-law, says they do not require it "against that man."—22.

(Cairpre directs the Meath and Leinster clans to march to Rosnaree.—17.)

LL.—Conor reaches Accaill and Slige Brég (Cuain Glaisse of Sliabh Breg), encamps there, as he hears Rosnaree is held by Cairpre.—23, 24. *Sliab Brég is near Ardee.*

[1] In the later version, the herald, "Mac Róigh," is confounded with the royal warrior, Fergus Mac Róig; his name is Mac Roth in *LL.* 94 b, 95 b, 96 b, 97 b, &c.

(Cu Chulaind remains at Dundalk, getting men and provisions for the campaign.—18.)

(From Sliabh Brég Conchobor marches early towards Rosnaree; his vanguard reports to him that it is occupied.—19.)

Féic, sent by Conchobor to reconnoitre the enemy's position, crosses the Boyne, attacks them, (is wounded) and drowned.—25 (21). *In the later version Daig goes first, then Féic.*

Daig, sent as scout, attacks (!), is slain.—26 (20).

Iriel goes, sees, reports the numbers, &c., of the enemy.—27, 28, 29. *He is prudent in outpost duty, brave in battle, and fierce in pursuit; our tale points many a moral.*

(Iriel and his escort are attacked; he retires fighting; advises Conchobor to wait for reinforcements.—22.)

Conchobor is counselled by the Ulster captains to wait for reinforcements. This counsel is given in succession, as they bring their men to the Boyne, by Cathbad, Eogan, and Loegaire, &c.—30–33 (24, 25).

(Dáre arrives, is described, wants to fight at once, is stayed by Conchobor.—23.)

(Celtchair arrives, is described.—26.)

When the troops under Loegaire (or Celtchair) come, Conchobor crosses the Boyne, fights, is worsted, begins to retreat.—34–38 (27, 29, 30, 31).

(Description of Conchobor's battle-dress, &c.—27.)

(Description of Cairpre and his army, his speech.—28.)

Conall Cernach enters into the fight.—38, 39 (32, 33.)

(Dáire, Eogan, Cathfad, Iriel, Laegire vainly strive to withstand the Leinstermen.—34.)

Mes Dead, Anruth, Feithen Mór, Feithen Beg, and Aithirne arrive, but Leinster still prevails.—39, 43 (30).

Cú Chulaind appears on the scene, threatens to slay any Ulsterman who turns his back to the foe.—44 (35).

Conall Cernach kills 1000 men (!), is attacked by Cairpre, reluctantly kills three warrior-poets who come to Cairpre's help, and when he and Cairpre are separated by a charge of Leinster-

men, he slays 1000 more (!)—45–47, (36, which only mentions that Conall slew *six*, whose names are given).

Cairpre kills 800 (!) Ulstermen, attacks Conchobor; 400 Ulstermen come to help their King; and Cairpre is brought safe away by the Leinstermen.—48–50, (31, which omits the numbers, and gives other details).

Cú Chulaind fights; seeks out Cairpre; after a hard contest kills him, cuts off his head, and shakes it at the Leinstermen.—51.

(Cú Chulaind routs the Leinstermen, challenges Cairbre to single combat, Cairbre accepts, war of words; they fight, their weapons are broken; Cú is reviled by Lóeg, kills Cairbre, cuts off his head and shakes it at the Leinstermen.—37–43.)

(Cú Chulaind, Conall, and Iriel press the Leinstermen.—43, 44.)

The Leinstermen are pursued by Iriel as far as the River Rye, near Leixlip, where Fidach stops their pursuit.—52, (45.)

(Cú Chulaind lays Cairpre's head before Conchobor.—46.)

LL.—Conchobor goes to Tara that night, at the end of a week is visited by Erc (his grandson) son of Cairpre, who "places his head on the breast" of Conchobor. From him Erc gets back his kingdom, a grandfather's blessing, and advice not to fight against Ulstermen, and particularly against Cú Chulaind; he also obtains Cú Chulaind's daughter in marriage.—53–55. (*See LL.'s description of Erc in MS. Materials*, 507.)

LL.—Conchobor takes Erc to visit the battle-field, says Cairpre prevailed up to Conall Cernach's arrival, and was beaten only by numbers.—55, 56.

On their return to Tara Conchobor again praises Erc's father and uncles.—57.

(When Cú Chulaind brings Cairpre's head, Conchobor praises Erc's father and uncles; Cairbre is buried, and the Ulstermen return home in triumph.—46.)

Such is the pleasant ending of our saga. But Cú Chulaind had cut off the head, not only of Cairpre, but of Calatín, and

Cúrúi, whom he basely murdered because Cúrúi had beaten him in fair fight, and bound him, and shorn off his hair. The sons of these three princes formed a league, ravaged Ulster, and cut off Cú Chulaind's head;[1] and so the beheading went on for years, because a Connacht gentleman did not hold his tongue, and an Ulster chieftain foolishly mislaid his temper.

VII.—The Early and the Later Versions.

From the foregoing analysis, and from what *is* and what is *not* in the later version, it is clear that it cannot be derived from the *LL.* story. The general plot is the same, of course; but the incidents, and the sequence even, are not. The later version is superior to the earlier in some respects; it introduces and describes Dáre, who was the cause of the war, and yet is not mentioned in the *LL.* saga as concerned in this battle. It says that Conchobor was resolved to fight if the auxiliaries did not come; that the Connacht herald went with those of Tara and Leinster; it gives the report of the envoys, descriptions of Celtchar, Conchobor, and Cairpre, the challenge of Cú Chulaind to Cairpre, and their war of words; it mentions that Cairpre's head was brought to Conchobor, and that he was buried; it contains six pieces of old poetry (§§ 27, 33, 35, 38, 39) which are not in *LL.* And most of these descriptions of appearance and dress are a faithful reflex of pictures found in other parts of *LU.* and *LL.*; for example, the description of Mac Róth, the herald, which is not in our *LL.* tale, but is found in another part of *LL.* and in *LU.*:—

Mac Roth techtaire Ailella agus Medba *is é timchellas Herind in óen ló.* Fethal líndu imbi; *lorg anfaid in a láim; calg dét* fó a ċoim; *léne culpatach* con *derg*-intliud imbi.—*LU.*, p. 68 a.

Mac Roth ind *echlach* . . . gilla dond drechlethan álaind; *bratt dond* derscaigthech immi; bruthgae umaidi na brut; *tarbsléni trebraid*

[1] *LL.* 45 a, 81, 121 b, 161 a, 169 b.

fri a chness; da bernbróic etar a da choiss is talam; mátad lorg findchuill issin dara láim; claideb lethfeabair con eltaib dét isind láim anaill dó. Aile, a gilla, ar C. *comartha n-echlaige* sin.—*LL.*, p. 70 b.

Is amlaid iomorro do bí Mac Róig.—*sirsiublac, lán-aisdreach;* gon éadaċ *eachlacha* uime .i. *léin throsall, treabnaide*[1] *re a cneas; brat leancorcra tairsib seachtair; mad lorg féitreannac ion a láim éli; cloidiom leadar-feabrac gon altaib déad ion a deas-láim; dá bearnbróig* breacdeanmaċa *im a troigtib, a coomarta ealadan re teactairioct* na h-Eirionn, go b-fios sgéal na ríoġ agus na ruireaċ leis do Meidb agus do Oilill go Cruaċan Rata h-Aoi ré deirid *gach laoi.*—"Modern Version," § 16.

But if the modern version has sundry things not to be found in the earlier (?) account, the *LL.* saga contains alone the poetical pieces of §§ 4, 6, 19, 22, 29, 54, 56; describes the storm, the dispersion of the fleet, Conchobor's suspicions and Sencha's report, the dialogue with the princely yeoman, the loving reconciliation and happy marriage, thus ending as does the story of the Battle of Magh Lena and many a modern tale. If the recent redaction were derived from *LL.*, these interesting things would not have been omitted. It is less luxuriant in epithets than "the Battle of Magh Rath" and "the Battle of Magh Lena," is quite pagan in texture and complexion, contains many descriptions which are like those of other tales in *LL.* and *LU.*, and exhibits also many archaic inflexions, old vocables, and Middle-Irish survivals, which escaped the notice of the later compilers, or were purposely retained by them. All these things seem to show that it represents an old Irish version coeval with, but not very closely related to, the *LL.* saga, and claim for it special attention and substantive treatment.

The Stowe copy is well penned, on good paper, in well-spaced lines, by Brian mac doctuir leigis,[2] and is here printed

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[1] *Treabnaide* is a mixture of "trebraid" of *LL.* 70b, and "srebnaide," which appear often in descriptions of the dress of warriors.

[2] Perhaps he was son of "Dr. Brian O'Loghlen, who departed this life 18th

as the best of the modern texts; when other copies yield other readings, such variants are given. The text of the Royal Irish Academy (on bad paper and in bad writing by John Mac Solly in 1715); and that of Egerton (by John Mac Solly and Richard Tipper in 1715), and of Maynooth (written in the 18th century), appear to be copies (or copies of copies) of one and the same manuscript; and the variations consist, for the most part, of insertions or inversions or omissions of epithets.

VIII.—The Printed Texts and Translations.

The first text is here printed from the "Book of Leinster" itself. The contractions are extended, and the extension represented by italics; proper names are spelt with initial capitals; the text is punctuated, and sometimes supplied with hyphens.

The translation is very close, and may appear very rugged;[1] yet will, I trust, be intelligible to the reader. An attempt has been made to translate[2] many vocables which are not found in dictionaries or glossaries; and even an honest endeavour has been made to render into English obscure passages the meaning of which is still somewhat doubtful to me. Such efforts are pointed out by a note of interrogation; they may have resulted in present failure, but they will attract the attention of scholars able to throw light on those obscurities. On this subject Dr. Atkinson says: "We do not know the import of many a word that occurs in our Irish texts, and we are not permitted the free licence of guessing indulged in by the past generation. At present there is scarcely the simplest piece of Middle-Irish prose of a few pages long but contains some word or phrase

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Sept, 1773," as is written on p. 128. Under the compiler's name is written "Semuis O'Moran, master an leabhair so."

[1] "Above all things the translation should be *exact and literal*."—Edm. Burke's Letter to Vallancy, O'Reilly's "Irish Writers," p. 181.

[2] "Don't hesitate to"—translate, holds good here, if fair warning be given. The Irish way has been not "to give notice"; at which the Germans, to borrow words of the late Laureate, give "Marvellous great shrieks and ghastly groans."

that must be passed over with a query or a blank space."[1] Hence we find Mr. Whitley Stokes writing thus: "Many of the words in this paragraph are obscure, and the renderings are mere guesses;"[2] hence also Dr. Windisch sometimes gives up any attempt at translating a difficult passage, as for instance in the "Táin Bó Regamon," p. 249;[3] and Dr. Thurneysen thus prefaces a version of twenty-eight lines: "The meaning of the following tale seems to be as follows, though many a particular word or phrase may be doubtful."—"Rev. Celt." vi. 92. The poetry is often omitted by editors either because it repeats what is in the prose parts or because of its obscurity; the pieces marked with *R.* in the margin of old manuscripts are bits of *Rosc* or *Retairic*, are hard to render into English as they are jerky, ejaculatory, allusive, or instances of aposiopesis or ellipsis. I have essayed a tentative and timid translation of them in the hope of helping others to do better; and I think that these difficult pieces could be successfully grappled with by any fair Irish scholar who would take the trouble to collate and index all of them that are found scattered here and there in our published books and manuscripts.

IX.—The Glossary of the Leinster Text.

This might be called an *Index Verborum*, as it gives only the briefest explanation and parsing of the words. My reason for giving a full Index may be set forth in the words of two scholars competent in such matters. Dr. Atkinson, in his Introduction to the Fac-simile of the "Book of Leinster," p. 3, says: "It is indispensable that individual poems and works

[1] "Lecture on Irish Lexicography," p, 33.

[2] Stokes on "Irish Ordeals," p. 222.

[3] And 254: "Auf die Uberset̀zung des Ganzen verziehte ich." In preface to "T. Bó Darteda," he says: "Auch jetzt bleibt noch *mancher* dunkle Punkt." p. 186. See also pp. 29 and 31 in Stokes' "Translation of the Bodl. Cormac's Glossary." To these *roscs* may be applied Cormac's words (*ib.* 30): "Ní cech díalt tra rosegar inne," not every syllable attains a meaning.

should be carefully edited with careful glossaries honestly prepared, and not, as hitherto, with mere translations which never can be wholly satisfactory as long as the means of controlling the translator are not placed within the reach of scholars generally." Dr. Thurneysen writes in *Irische Miscellen*, "Revue Celtique," vol. vi.: "Unfortunately the exact meaning of new and unusual words can hardly be determined as they occur in obscure stanzas, and, with special frequency, in detached *flosculi*. The prose reading gives us very little assistance, as it, for the most part, passes over these particular forms. Even 'Stokes' Index' is not quite satisfying. In using it we find this difficulty, that frequently words which have been already established, as well as new words, are set down without their signification being added; any one who has not the whole collection of forms present to his mind is constantly obliged to search Stokes' earlier Glossaries, to discover whether a word has been already explained or is still to be explained. Furthermore, the passages of reference are not given in their entirety in the case of each word; so that the reader is not dispensed from the labour of compiling an Index for himself. What has induced the editor to depart from his earlier practice we do not know. We trust that the best-read of Celtic scholars will return to his former method in compiling these valuable Indexes; he will thereby render a great service to his colleagues."

These remarks are quoted merely to show that the time has not yet come for mere translations and a collection of rarer words, if we want to satisfy students of Irish, and to help towards the making of a dictionary of our language; yet I do not quite agree with Dr. Thurneysen as to the work of Mr. Stokes, whom I should be sorry to see turn to the drudgery of index-making from the close, exact, and crispy translations in which he has few or no equals.

The words of our text which are not found or are not explained in Windisch's "Woerterbuch" are marked with an asterisk in the Glossary. The numbers refer to the paragraphs

of the text; the cases and genders are marked by their initials in italics, as *napm.* for nominative and accusative plural, masculine gender. "Dogebad sib," § 46, "dogena-sib," *LU.*, p. 99 b, show the early "analytic" use of the *3rd sing.* with pronouns of another number and person; the *pret. pass.* tucait, rucait, slaidit, rogaibit, rohindlit; rarmetair-ne, co ro churiur, fagaim-se, fagum (dependent forms), fagbaim, fagbam are noteworthy. So are the accusatives "uair," "in n-uair," § 13, *ap.* firu (than or as men), 13; the promiscuous use of "bar," "far," and "for," and of "do, ro, fo," "ra, ba." In "rábar" (for "la bar"), § 46, we see that "bar," the possessive pronoun, lengthens the vowel of "ra"; "ra" (with, in the opinion of), for "la," §§ 26, 27, shows that the confusion, which is now complete between "fri" and "la," had begun seven or eight centuries ago.

X.—The Versification.

I.

Ra airgestar Medb co mín
co dún Dáire 'n-ar ndeg-thír
co dún Sescind ciped de
co dún sír-glan Sobairge.

Syllables: 7777. Rhyme: 1 with 2, 3 with 4. Termination: 1213. But in the other stanzas, the Termination runs: 1112; 2312; 1223; 2312; 1211. The Internal Rhyme is not used. Alliteration irregular. Hence it may be assumed that the versification is not of the exact kinds.

II.

Ra-díglais chena co cruaid
a Chonchobuir claideb-ruaid
brissiud catha—cuman lem—
bar cethri choicid Herend.

Syllables: 7777. Rhyme: 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Termination: 1312. In other stanzas, the Termination is 1214; 1112;

122(?)2; 1223; 1212; 1113; 1112. No Internal Rhymes. Alliteration irregular. Therefore not of the exact kinds.

III.

Tancamar ó 'n Chruachain Chróda
nach bec blad
cucut-s' a Chonchobuir chóra
cruaid do gal.

Syllables 8383. Rhymes 1 and 3, 2 and 4. Termination 2121. Rhyme absent once; once replaced by Internal Rhyme in 4th verse. This is the measure known as *Sétrad nGairit.*

IV.

Da toraet maicc Mágach
in aluag brotla bágach
bud cró-derg al-lámach
i cath Ruiss na Ríg
Da tora rí Macha
saifiter a datha
claifiter a ratha
tairnfithir a bríg.

Syllables 66656665. Rhyme 1, 2, and 3; 5, 6, and 7; 4 and 8. Termination 22212221. In three out of five stanzas, verse No. 3 is absent. The 5th stanza wants the latter half. In each of the four complete stanzas, verse 8 rhymes *internally* with 5, 6, and 7. This is *Ochtfoclach Mór*; *v.* Thurneysen's Versl. 94.

V.

Atát i ceilg ar do chind
issin ross imthéit Bóind
teora catha Clainne Deirg
lassait mar lassair dar leirg.

Syllables 7777. Rhyme 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Termination 1211. Termination in other stanzas, 1213; 1113. No Internal Rhyme. Not therefore a classic measure.

VI.

Beir mo bennact bí dom réir
na déna féin frithbeirt frind
da tuca dún tend fri tend
is derb lem dafaethais lind.

Syllables 7777. Rhyme 2 and 4. Termination 1111. Regular Internal Rhymes and Alliterations. This is the classic measure known as *Rannaigecht Mór*.

VII.

Ba escomol comrac fris
dichor Cairpri do chlar fiss
sochaide am rodoscloe
cossin laithe sin rosbae.

Syllables 7777. Rhyme 1 and 2, 3 and 4. Termination 1132 (1111 ?). Termination in other stanzas, 1222, 1111. Internal Rhyme and regular Alliteration absent. Not therefore a classic measure.

VIII.

Trí maicc Rosa Ruaid in ríg
gabsat in tír—buidnib sel—
Find i n-Alind Ailill i Cruaich
Carpre thuaid i Temair Breg.

Syllables 7787. Rhyme 2 and 4. Termination 1111. Internal Rhyme not regular, except in above stanza. Seemingly a variety of the classic measure *Rannaigecht Mór* (see VI.)

IX.

Dimbuaid fir
frithrosc madma
maidm ria ngnúsib
ócbad n-essairm
gillanrad diairm
dichra fedma
fuidb do anocht
follogod féile
rith fri geltaib
gair ri dogur
dál ri dimbuaid.

X.

Ni hi n-ám inrim errach
is fuar ga bél gaethach
garfit ili Elga
airderg in bith
bebsat buale Febra
fanna mila Marta
trena uile Aperóil
oenach morc maimthi
moaigsem ri céim nítha
connách i n-aim inrim errach.

These compositions are of the kind called "*Rosc.*" There are no stanzas, no regular number of syllables in the verse—if it may be termed verse—no rhyme, and, of course, no "termination." The only ascertainable characters seem to be (1) alliteration, (2) short, jerky sentences, and (3) a certain laconic and somewhat oracular diction. The *Luirech Pádraig*, the Formulæ of the Brehon Laws, Dubhthach's Judgment in the beginning of the *Senchus Mór*, the first poem in *Longes Macc n-Usnig*, are of this class.

XI.—Remains of the LL. Text in the Modern Version.

Par. 3. A mo papa a Ċatfaiġ, ar sé, is mór ádḃar . . . agom-so, óir do ruaċtadar ceitre hollċóigiḃ Éirionn:
mo ḋeaġ-ḃailtiḃ: = mo deg-baleda.
„ 4. ní cat liomsa cat naċar tuit ríġ.
„ 5. ní ham . . . earraċ, &c.
„ 5. gurab cearcaill . . . gaċ fód féar-ġlas.
„ 7. cuir-si feasa 7 teaċta uait go.
„ 7. tar muinċinn mara 7 mór-ḟairgge.
(*some of the Norse, and other names*).
„ 7. ríġ (ar) an seaċtmaḋ rann do'n domuin Loċlannaiġ.
„ 17. tri cata Cloinne Deirg.
„ 21. ro cheil a ṁeanmain orro.
„ 22. mideas 7 móir-ḟéaċas.
„ 22. go ttig ḃur ttreoin.
„ 31. gur ġéis . . . an Ochaoin .i. sgiat Ċonċuḃair.
„ 31. trí tonna . . . na hÉirionn . . . .i. tonn . . . Ruḋraiġe 7 tonn . . . Ċlíoḋna 7 tonn . . . Tuaiḋe.
„ 32. maḋma 7 móir-teitṁe.
„ 32. Diombuaiḋ fear friotrosg maḋma maiḋm ré ngnúisiḃ . . . ógbaḋ asairm . . . díoċar feaḋma . . . rit frí gealtaċt. dáil go ndiogra. dul fá ḋiombuaiḋ.
„ 34. an cat ar do ċoimirce.
„ 43. gur ḃean a ċeann de. 7 croitios an ceann ris na sluaġaiḃ.
„ 46. maith aṁ intí . . . Trí mic Rossa Ruaiḋ in ríġ gaḃsat an tír . . . fine anallaḋ Oilill a cCruaiċ Cairbre an tua a tTeaṁraiġ Breaġ.
„ 46. A n-aoin-ḟeaċt . . . an triar . . . ann gaċ gleo . . . a mbeirdís a mbáiḋ.
„ 46. Bá trát n-a ttrí n-uaitne óir . . . ó . . . in treas . . .

XII.—Grammatical Remains of a Middle Irish Version different from the LL. Version.

Par. 5. réide . . . séitrig, sonairte . . . admara . . . ilbreaga . . . sleamna, slinn-géara.

„ 5. caoma: *all the foregoing adjectives, being predicates, agree with the subject, contrary to modern usage.*

„ 13. go aroile.

„ 15. a ttoig (= i taig) R.

„ 15. go traig n-Eochaille.

„ 17. áit a mbí (= a mbaí).

„ 17. go hionad a mbí.

„ 18. do anasdar.

„ 20. a ttorchair . . . go mbeart.

„ 22. adchíd (for atchíu).

„ 23. go n-ad ann isbeart (= asbert).

„ 25. cairp(t)ib = *modern* cairbdib.

„ 27. a mbí do chlochaib (*mod.* a raib).

„ 28. don leith araill gonad (ann) isbeart.

„ 29. fiallac n-éadrom n-anbfosad.

„ 34. anosa.

„ 35. adbeart . . . am sliab, &c.

„ 35. adaig (*read* adaid) a gliaid ngaisge as 7 a dearnoin ndearmáir (*accusative of* gléo, dearna, dearmár).

„ 35. ionnus go mbí (= combaí, *mod.* go raib).

„ 36. aroile.

„ 38. do beart = tug.

„ 38. ó ro ria chugam-sa.

„ 39. ro adfiad-sa soin (= rotbia-su sain) . . . isam triat . . . am niad, &c. . . . cairpteac (= *mod.* cairbdeac).

„ 40. tug gac aon diob díograis ngon.

„ 40. ar dromainn (= for drommaimm ?)

„ 40. tarractain.

„ 41. torrachtadar.

„ 42. sonairte soimeisnig (*predicate in agreement*).

„ 43. ní teárnód.

„ 45. torcradar, ruige, go ró so.

„ 46. dia raibe = dá raibe.

XIII.—Contractions explained in Preface of the Stowe MS.

c = céad. l = caogat. m = muin. 2 = dá. ſ = ea. d. o = doirionn. ee = eile. ll = dáil. bb = Daibi. $\frac{a}{a}$ = ara. $\frac{e}{e}$ = Éire. $\frac{e}{o}$ = Eirionn. $\frac{á}{gd}$ = grád. $\frac{s}{f}$ = fear. $\frac{ss}{f}$ = fearr. $\frac{e}{n}$ = Eirinn. $\frac{n}{e}$ = é féin nó fáinne. $\frac{e}{g}$ = éirge nó gré. $\frac{m}{f}$ = feidm. $\frac{ċ}{g}$ = gaċ. $\frac{ġ}{g}$ = gaċ. $\frac{b}{g}$ = garb. $\frac{l}{t}$ = fáilte. $\frac{m}{m}$ = imrim, nó muin ar muin. $\frac{r}{g}$ = fairrge. b÷ = bud. ch÷ = chuaid. dh÷ = déag nó diaid. b = -bann. b7 = bead. c7 = cean. de = duine. $\overline{dc}$ = dearc. $\overline{dg}$ = dearg. $\overline{f}$ = féin. $\overline{g}$ = gan, go. $\overline{.i.}$ = ingion. $\overline{im}$ = imurro. $\overline{sg}$ = sgeul. $\overline{cp}$ = corp. $\overline{ct}$ = ceart. $\overline{cr}$ = Críost. $\overline{m}$ = mud.

The Academy MS. has the following note at p. 42 :—

Finit. Ar n-a sgríobad le Seon mac Eamuind ṁic Ḋonnċ(ada) ṁic Ṁuiris ṁic Solaid an seaċtmad lá do ṁí Abraoin, an bl[iadain] d' aois an Tiġearna 1716; 7 do ċuiṁniuġad uaisle 7 atarda ċloinne Ruġr[aide], 7c. Trócaire ó Ḋia go bfaġ(baid) an sgríbneoir .i. Seon mac Solaid.

On page 1 of Stowe E. iv. 3 :—

Ceatrar do ní díon dá
gaċ ealadain, iodón.
Log, aimsior, taċad sgríbinne, 7 pearsa.
Log don leabar-so, Maiġ Ġlas a cConntae an Ċláir,
a mbarúntaċt Uib Breacáin, a ccóigid Muman.
Aimsior fós don leabar-so .i. aimsior Seoirse
do beit n-a ríġ ar Ṡagsaib, ar Albain, 7 ar Éirinn.
Taċad sgríbinne an leabair-se .i. bliadain d'aois an
domain cúig ṁíle seaċt ccéad, 7.... bliadain déag,
7 d'aois Ċríosd, míle 7 seaċt ccéad, 7 seaċt mbliadna

fitčiot, an cúigid lá do Mís Mái
Pearsa fós don leabar-so .i. Brian mac
doctúir leigis.

[*And in a very bad hand*]

Semuis O Morán
Master an labair so.

Andrew Mac Curtin [Aindrias mac Cuirtín] also wrote in this book.

The contractions used in the collation of the modern texts are—A. M. S. for the copies of the Royal Irish Academy, of Maynooth College, and of the Stowe MSS., R.I.A., respectively. The other contractions are explained, as occasion requires, in other parts of this book, or are easily understood. The numbers refer to the pages of the books or manuscripts quoted, unless where the folio is mentioned; but in the Indices the sections are marked by the figures.

While urging in my Lectures the advantage of giving full indices of texts, I quoted the words of Dr. Thurneysen, but I did not concur in all he said; and I remarked that, in his most elaborate and learned Index of the words quoted in Zeuss' Grammatica, several hundred words were omitted, and, to use his own phrase, "the passages of reference are not given in their entirety in the case of each word." I added that I had made a list of such words, and would print them if it were thought useful. With the approval of the Academy I append this list of omitted words or word-forms as a supplement to the monumental work of Drs. Gütterbock and Thurneysen.

When writing a *Glossarium* to the Irish of the "Book of Armagh," and while compiling the Index to our *LL.* text, I felt that grammars and dictionaries did not give information enough with regard to the gender of nouns, and specially of the neuters. To begin with the latter I collected and classified materials which I trust go some way towards supplying a full treatise on the subject. The plan of the declensions I have taken from

Mr. Whitley Stokes' Treatises on "Celtic Declensions," and on "S-Stems in the Celtic Languages." I gratefully acknowledge that I got much of my materials from those treatises and from the prefaces of his books, in which he never fails to point out the neuters of his texts.

With regard to the whole of this volume I have had many helps and hints from Mr. John MacNeill, B.A., who placed at my disposal the treasures of his knowledge of Old, Middle, and Modern Irish. To him, my former pupil and present learned friend, I beg to tender my cordial thanks.

EDMUND HOGAN.

December 3rd, 1892.

CATH ṚUIS NA RÍG.

THE BATTLE OF ROSS NA RÍG.

INCIPIT CATH RUIS NA RÍG.

1. Naim bái[a] *Conchobor* i *n*-Emain mí*n*-et*r*ocht Macha ar[b] cur chatha na Tana lais. *Con*na bái bíad ra-tholathar dó, 7 *con*nar-chotail co sám, 7 conna ro-ataim do neoch d'Ultaib cid do-n-rat samlaid ri tremsi na teora coícthiges. Et atchuas d'Ultaib aní si*n* .i. *Conchobor*[c] do bith i sergg 7 i sír-gala*r*, 7 conna bái biad ra-thola*thar* dó, 7 connar-chotail co sám, 7 conna ro-ataim do neoch d'Ul*taib* cid donrat sam*laid*.

2. Andsi*n* doriṅgned tinól 7 tochostul ac Ultaib co h-Emain mi*n*-et*r*oct Macha. Et ra-comarliced accu-*som* da*no*, cia bad chóir do choibsegud na cnedi ra-cnedaig ríg[d] Ula*d*, 7 in galair buirb ra-s-básaig 7 ro-s-bánaig ra tremsi na coicthiges, conna bái biad ra-thola*thar* do 7 conna ro-ataim do neoch d'Ul*taib* cid donrat sam*laid*. Iss-*ed* ro-raidsetar-so*m* uili da*no*, corop é in nech ro-s-ail 7 ro-sn-irthócaib .i. Cathb*ad*[e] drúi deg-amra.

3. Ro-luid reme da*no* Cath*bad* drúi deg-a*m*ra co hairm i mbai *Conchobor*, 7 cíís déra folcmara fo*r*-ruada fola cor bo fliuch blæ 7 brunni dó. Airchisis *Conchobor* do deór Chathb*aid*. "Maith ám and-si*n*, a mo phopa Chathb*aid*," ar *Conchobor*, "cid do-t-gní to*r*sech dobbrónach do-menmnach?" "Ro-fail ám a mor-abba dam-sa sai*n*,"

[a] *Or* La im-bái; in aim = when. [b] ár *in fac-simile*.
[c] Conchobor *in full*, fo. 174 b, 1; Conchobur, *LU*. 103 b, Conchubor, *LU*., p. 70; *g*. Conchobuir, *LU*. 34 b. In the translation the usual Conchobar is given; *d*. Conchobur, *LU*. 128.
[d] *Read* ríg n-.

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[1] Navan Fort, near Armagh, on the road to Keady.
[2] Debated; "it is allowed" in Anglo-Irish = is agreed on.
[3] Cobsaighther, *confortetur*, *Atkinson's Glos.*, is from *cobsaid*; c. .i. sithugad no leasugad, *H*. 2. 15, p. 120, *lit. cognoscere* (cubus).

THE BATTLE OF ROSS NA RÍG BEGINS.

1. Once upon a time Conchobar was in smooth-bright Emain of Macha,[1] after the giving of the battle of the *Téin* by him, so that there was not food that pleased him, and that he slept not easily, and that he confessed not to any of the Ulaid what made him so, for the time of the three fortnights. And that thing was told to the Ulaid, that is, Conchobar to be in decline and in long-sickness, and that there was not food that pleased him, and that he slept not easily, and that he confessed not to anyone of the Ulaid what made him so.

2. Then was made a gathering and an assembling of the Ulaid to smooth-bright Emain of Macha. And it was allowed[2] by them then who would be proper to ascertain[3] the wound that wounded the king of the Ulaid, and the violent sickness that brought him to death,[4] and made him pale for the time of the three fortnights, so that there was not food that pleased him, and that he confessed not to anyone of the Ulaid what made him so. It is this that all these said then, that it was the person who reared him and brought him up, namely, Cathbad the famous druid.

3. So on went Cathbad, the right-wonderful druid, to the place in which Conchobar was, and he wept floodlike deep-red tears of blood,[5] so that his breast and bosom were wet. Conchobar took pity on the tear of Cathbad. "Good, indeed then, my master Cathbad," said Conchobar, "what makes thee sad, sorrowful, dispirited?"

[1] *The nom. and accus.* Cathbath in full, *LL.*, pp. 93, 106; *voc. is evidently* Cathbaid in § 5, last line, as the versification requires it. *n.* Cathbath, *LL.* 311, 3 col. He was a fénnid, or warrior, as well as a druid, *LL.*, p. 106. In the B. of Armagh the gen. is Cathboth, Cathbath, Cathbad, as if from *n.* Cathbu.

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[4] i.e. was killing him; galar also means grief.

[5] Cú Chulaind's charger, The Grey of Macha, let fall big tears of blood, "cotarlaic a bolgdéra mora fola," *LL.* 119 b, l. 3.

ale *for* Cathb*aid*.[1] "Na fetar ca cned ra-t-chnedaig 7 ca gal*ar* borb[a] ro-t-básaig 7 ro-t-bánaig ra tremsi na teora coic*thiges*." "Fail ám a mór-abba dam-sa," bar *Con*chob*or*. "Dáig da-*m*-riachtatar cethri oll-choíceda Hér*end*. Et tuctha leo-sum a n-aes cíuil 7 airfiti 7 admolta, combad leriti na hairgni, 7 combad moti na hurbada; 7 ra-loscit ar ṅdúnaid 7 ar ṅdeg-baleda *con*nach arddi íat 'nas[b] a n-airidni 7 a n-i*m*mell-*aige*. Et barroebris da*no* Ail*ill*[c] 7 *Medb* cath *for*m-sa, 7 rucad láeg mo bo fadéi*n* a purt éicne uaim-se." Et iss-amlaid ro-bói 'ca rad 7 atb*or*t na bria*thra*-sa and:

4. "Ro-fail lim-sa do*m*na brói*n*[d]
dia festa-su, a Chathb*aid* chóir,—
Ulaid uile, aidble gal,
nir-bo cho*m*mairge d' oen-da*m*.

Ra-thinóil Medb anían,
i*n*gen Ech*ach* ciarbanríad,
co ruc lé búar 7 brat
7 ór 7 arget.

Ra-airgestar Medb co mí*n*
co dún Dáire n-ar ṅd*e*g-thír
co dún Sesci*n*d cip ed de
co dún sir-glan Sobairge.

Ni farggaib 'n-ar coiciud chain
múr *nó* bale can argain
na dún na máitís coscur
nó múr can a dían-loscud.

[a] *Read* galar m-borb, if it be not masc. here. [b] *For* indas, than.

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[1] *borb* is said in Munster of a very heavy crop, and seems to mean here *excessive, intense: borrthorad.*

[2] Or strongholds; baile also signifies townland.

[3] A division of a house; i.e. half a house, *Petrie's Tara*, p. 202; isin airidin airthair (*LL.*), in the eastern half of the house; etir imdaid ocus airidin, *H.* 2. 16, p. 557; sin n-airidin, in the room (of the invalid), *LL.*, p. 52, l. 11; *T. Bó Reg.*

[4] The surrounding or outside premises. *Cf.* iomallaiche, "the outmost part,"

"I have indeed great-reason for that," replied Cathbad, "that I know not what wound has wounded thee, and what obstinate[1] sickness has deadened thee, and paled thee for the time of the three fortnights." "Great-reason indeed have I for it," said Conchobar, "for four great-provinces of Erin have come to me, and with them were brought their men of music, and of amusement, and of eulogy, that the more conspicuous might be the ravages, and that the greater might be the devastations; and our fortresses and our fine-dwellings[2] were burned, so that no higher (were) they than their rooms,[3] and their outhouses.[4] And Ailill and Medb gained a battle too against me, and the calf of my own cow was taken from me out of a place of safety."[5] And it is thus he was saying it, and he uttered these words thereupon:[6]

4. "There is to my mind a cause of grief.
if thou wouldst know, just Cathbad,
the Ulaid all,—vastness of brave deeds,—
it was not a protection for one bull.

Medb assembled (them) from the west—
the daughter of Echu,—though it was a woman's raid[7]—
and carried off kine and raiment
and gold and silver.

Medb ravaged easily[8]
unto Dáire's fortress in our good land,
unto Dún Sescind, what there is of it,
unto the long-famous fort of Sobairge.[9]

She left not in our fair province
wall or stead without ravage,
nor fort in which they boasted not triumph,
nor wall without fiercely burning it.

[c] So in full, § 23, and *LL.* 170 b. [d] Two lines to one of the MS.

Scotch Bible, Numbers, xxii. 41. It seems to be compounded of *iuss* and *ellach*, *junctio*.

[5] Lit., of force or violence.

[6] Or then.

[7] Or "Medb of dark-white chariots."

[8] Or "marched on," connected with *dirgim*.

[9] Dunseverick, Co. Antrim.

Mo dam-sa is dam dond Dáire,
'm-a láifeit óic ilgaire
nocho raba riam maec bó
'm-an mó donither d' anró
Ni lia esbaid daim na bó
acaind i coiced Emnó[a]
na esbaid laich dadluig[b]
ar n-a fothrucud 'n-a fuil." F. (*sic*)

5. "Maith am[a] a m' anam a Chathb*aid*," bar *Con*cho*bor*, "cade do chomairli-siu dún?" 7 is a*mlaid* ra-bái 'ca rád 7 at*bert* na bria*thra:*

171 *b* "A Chathb*aid*, comairle dún;
do-n-rinigni mertain mirun,
*ter*na Medb assin chath gle
iss-ed am r-ar-metair-ne.
Nir bo chóir do Meidb don Maig
tinol ar cend mo daim[d]
cia-r-sa dam co nda mbeind óir,
beth acum nirb furóil.[e]
Ce mbad é a dam-si bad mó,
nirb furail di láig a bó;
láig ar mbó féin fath amne
nir-bo chóir a iarraid foirne.
Meir is forni im láig ar mbó
tuc ingen Ech*ach* anró
mithig dún dul d'a dígail
bar Meidb, bar-sin mór-rígain."

[a] *Sic*, for the rhyme. [b] A syllable wanting; *read* [óin]laich?

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[1] Lit., "cow's son."

[2] Medb, his former wife, inflicted such loss on him at the battle of Gairech, that he could not follow up his victory.

[3] "My dear life" is an Anglo-Irish expression; it is to be found in the letters of some ladies of the kingdom of Kerry.—See *Life of Count Daniel O'Connell*, by Mrs. O'Connell Fitzsimon. *Cf.* "Your soul, how are you?" *Anglo-Irish*.

[4] Either the sickness (cesnaiden); or the cowardice of Medb and her echlach.

[5] = ro-*ar*-metair-*ni*, has cowed *us*; meata = cowardice, *O'R.*, *W.*; rar-mellais,

My bull and the brown bull of Dáire,
about which the warriors will give forth much shouting,
there was not ever a cow's bull calf[a]
about which more of misery is wrought.
Not more the want of bull or cow
to us in the province of Emain
than the loss of a hero that she cut down[b]
having bathed him in his blood." There is.

5. "Good now, my life[c] Cathbad," said Conchobar, "what is thy counsel to us?" and it is thus that he was saying it, and he said the words:

"O Cathbad, a counsel for us;
faintness[d] has wrought an evil design on us;
[that] Medb escaped from the famous battle,
it is this truly that has dismayed us.[e]
It was not right for Medb from the Plain
to muster [an army to come] for my bull:
though it were a bull with two horns of gold,
that I should have [it] was not too much.[e]
Though it were her bull that were the greater,
the calf of her cow was not too much for her;
the calf of our own cow, a cause of patience,[f]
it was not right to ask him from us.
Since [?] it is on us for our cow's calf
that Echu's[g] daughter has brought hardship,
time for us to go to avenge it
on Medb, on the great queen."

[a] ám *in fac-simile.* [b] Verse deficient; *read* tinol slóig (?).
[c] Syllable wanting; *read* a beth; *read* damheind (ox-horn).

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thou hast deceived us, *Fragm. of I. Ann.*, 14; nach-*ar*-léic = ne nos inducas, *Atk. Gloss.*, 545, col. 1; atar-fail, nachar-len, nachar-cobrai, *S. na Rann*, 55, 146.

[d] furóil, gl. *abundantia, Z.*

[f] Or "a reason or cause indeed." I divide this cheville thus: fath amne; aimne = patience, *O'R.*; or = *ita*, so, in *Z.* *Cf.* fáthairgne, "cause of plunders," *MS. Materials*, 492.

[g] Echu Fedlech, the father of Medb, and father-in-law of Conor. See *Irische Texte*, I. p. 266.

[*Cathbad.*] "Ra-díglais chena co cruaid,
a Chonch*o*b*u*ir chlaideb-ruaid,
brissiud catha—cuman lem—
bar cethri choicid Her*e*n*d*."

[*Conor.*] "Noco chath na tuitt rí redg
ar cruadbach ar comferg[a];
sluag do thérnam a cath chain
bothait rí mat ruanaid.
Suail nach ed[b] do-m-gni marb,
mo tharbga ac troit na da tarb,
meni thí mo throit-se de,
7 m*e*i*o*c Mata Mu*r*isce.[c]
Meni tha*e*th Ail*i*ll is Medb
lem-sa 'mas dail-se co derb
atb*e*rim rib—aidblib tuir—
mebais mo chride, a Chathb*a*i*d*."[d] A.

6. "Is hí mo chomairle-se duit," ale bar Cathb*a*d, "anad d' in chur-sa. Daig at garba na gétha, 7 at salcha na sligeda, 7 at móra na haibni 7 na huscida, 7 at gabalta lama léch ra denam dunad 7 dindgna i crichaib echt*r*and. Et an dún is táin con-tuta[e] samratta chucaind, corop cerchaill cach fót feránach, corop suntaich ar sen-eich, corop séitrig ar serraig, corop slána ar fir da fuilib 7 chnedaib a haithli chatha Thanad[f] Bó Cual*n*gi, coro gairdi na haidchi ri fot 7 ri *for*aire 7 ri freccomas i *n*-iathaib bidbad 7 i críchaib echt*r*and." Is a*m*l*a*i*d* ra-bói, ca rád 7 atb*e*rt na bria*th*r*a*:

[a] One syll. wanting; *supply* is *before second* ar.

[b] *Seems* na cured.

[c] *Read* Ocus . . . Muirsce, *or* Is . . . Murisce.

[d] *The rhyme requires voc.* Cathbaid; so it is an O-stem.

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[1] ní cuman lem, gl. *nescio*, *Wb.* 8 a.

[2] *But cf.* bedg no redg, "start or fit," *Sench. Mór*, III. 180; redgach, "furious," "powerful," *B. of Magh Rath*, 278, 298; "fury or a mad cow," *O'Clery*. Redg was Ailill's jester or "cainte"; redgcaig, bedgaich, *LL.* 198 a.

[3] Or escaped; Medb had escaped from him, and he considers that it was not a victory for him.

[4] Or good *and* valiant.

[5] i.e. this has almost killed me.

[*Cathbad.*] "Thou hast already avenged it sternly,
O red-sworded Conchobar—
[by] the winning of a battle—I remember[1]—
over the four provinces of Eriu."

[*Conor.*] "It is no battle, in which a stout[2] king falls not
by hard-fighting, by fury;
an army to escape[3] from a goodly battle!
a king falls if they are valiant.[4]
It is almost this that[5] makes me dead:
my bull[6] at the fight of the two bulls,
unless shall come from it my contest
and [that] of the son of Mata of Muirisc.[7]
Unless Ailill should fall and Medb
by me in this encounter assuredly
I say to you, with prodigies of a host,[8]
my heart will break, O Cathbad."
O [Cathbad a counsel for us.]

6. "This is my counsel for thee," replied Cathbad, "to stay for the present. For the winds are rough, and the roads are dirty, and the rivers and the waters are great, and warriors' hands are occupied with making fortifications and strongholds in the territories of strangers. So wait for us until the summer weather comes to us, until every grassy sod is a pillow, till our old horses are spirited, till our colts are strong, till our men are whole of their wounds and hurts after the battle of the Táin Bó Cualnge, till the nights [are] short to watch and to ward and to guard in the lands of enemies and in the territories of strangers." It is thus he was saying it, and he uttered the words:

[e] Tutta *in fac-simile. Read* contuta in t-áin iamratta chucaind (?); *it seems* contuda *in the MS.*

[f] Note *g.* tanad, and *g.* canad, § 7, *for* tana; Cualngi never in full, but it is so in *LL.* 56 b, *LU.* 65 b, 92 b; Cáailnge, *LU.* 55 a, *LL.* 93 a.

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[6] tarbga = tarb, as Liathga (Cu Chulaind's horse) = Liath, *LL.* 103; *gen. sg.* or *pl.*, Mag Tarbga, *LL.* 166 b; *ac. sg.*, i Tarbga (some place in Meath), *MS. Mater.* 492; a tarbga na tuath, "who assaults the tribes" (*Man. & Cust.* III. 460, where it means bull or fight (?)), tlachtga of *LL.* 1156 = tlacht.

[7] i.e. Ailill.

[8] Or vastness of lords or multitude, *dp.*; it is a cheville; cf. aidble remend, *W.*, and *Adamnan*, p. 274; aidble bainn, vastness of deed, *S. na Rann*, p. 125.

R.[a] "Ni hi n-*am* i*n*rim errach.[b]
is fuar gabél[c] gáthach.
garfit ili Elga
airderg i*n* bith
bebsat[d] buale feba[e] fébra.
fanna mila marta.
trena uile a*per*óil
oenach more mai*m*thi
mo aigse*m* ri céi*m* nítha
connach i n-aim inrim errach." N.

7. "Et an dún," ale bar Cathb*ad*, "dáig ní fuil tár dot' inchaibsiu and-si*n*. Dáig echlach ra-s-ruc i*n* aithed 7 i*n* élúd uait-siu *tri* lár catha fer ṅHer*end* síar sechtair. Et da ructha can digail bad chotamus doṅ chetamus fair si*n*. Acus[f] fáitti fessa 7 tecta uait-siu chena cot' chairdib écmaissi .i. co *Con*all crúaid coscorach co*m*maidmech cathbuadach claideb-derg co airm i fail ac tobuch a chisa 7 a chanad i crichaib Leódús, i *n*-i*n*sib Cadd, 7 i *n*-insib Or,[g] 7 i críchaib Scithia 7 Dacia 7 Gothia 7 Northman*nia*, ac tastel mara Ict 7 mara Torrían, 7
172*a*. ic slataigec*ht* sliged Saxan. Et fáitte fessa 7 tecta | uait no cot' chairdib écmaisse co iathaib Gallecda, co Gall-iathaib na nGall, .i. co Ámlaib (nó Ólaib)[h] hua I*n*scoa rig Lochl*ainne*,[i] co Findmór m*aco* Rofir

[a] R. = Rann, or Rosc, or Roscada, maxims. *See O'Don. Suppl.*; rosc catha *is* a war-song. *Or* (as at p. 124 of *LL.*) R = in rethoric-se, a kind of rhapsody, retairic, *LU.* 91 a, 38 a. *Cf.* Cetamain cain ree, *Mac-Ghnimhara Fhind*, p. 44; *or* rithlerg, as in *Hyfiachrach*, p. 26. *Cf.* Amergin's *Ritairec* in Hardiman's "Minstrelsy," p. 350.

[b] *Cf.* ní hinbaid oenaig ind inbaid garb gemratta so, *LL.* 264 b.

[c] Gach bél? *ms.* Elga, *L. Hym. O. S. F.*, p. 38.

[d] *Cf.* beg briga bebsat bi bath midlách, "little energy forbodes the destruction of a coward" (!), *B. of Magh Rath*, 170.

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[1] *Cf.* oenach n-uirec treith, the fair of the son of a king, *Stokes' Bodl. Cormac*, 26; in-óenach thuirc threith, *LL.* 187 b.

[2] *Cf.* "these tribes are freed from the hosting of Spring and Autumn"—sluaiged earraig ocus fogmair, *Tribes and C. of Hy-Maine*, p. 66.

[3] I have divided this R. into verses, conjecturally; and I have hazarded a timid and tentative translation; in aim = this time, in *Windisch*.

[4] *ale bar* occurs six times, and *ale ar*, *ale far* once; it seems to mean "continued." It begins sentences: Aile ar Mac Roig, Aile for Cu Chulaind, Ale leice as a Fherguis ar Medb; Aile a gilla, ar Cu Chulaind, *LL.* 55 a, 63 a, 61 a, 70 b.

R. "Spring is not the time for an invasion.
Every windy ford [or gap] is cold.
Many of Elga will shout,
famous the cause [world ?].
The good cow-droves of February have died [disappeared ?].
Weak are the animals of March.
Strong are all [cattle] of April.
A fair of hogs[1] . . .
. . . for a march of battle.
So that Spring[2] is not the time for an invasion."[3]

7. "So stay with us," now[4] said Cathbad, "for there is no disgrace to thy honour therein. For [it was] a horse-boy that carried it in flight, and in escape from thee through the middle of the battle of the mén of Ériu away westward. And if it was carried off without vengeance, there shall be measure for measure[5] for that. And let there be sent tidings and messages from thee forthwith to thy friends in absence,[6] namely, to Conall the stern, the triumphant, the exultant, the victorious, the red-sworded, to the place where he is, raising his tax and his tribute in the territories of Léodús,[7] in the islands of Cadd, and in the islands of Orc,[7] and in the territories of Scythia and Dacia and Gothia and Northmannia, voyaging the Ictian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea, and plundering the roads of the Saxons. And let there be sent tidings and messages from thee too to thy friends in absence, to the Gallic lands, to the foreign lands of the foreigners, namely, to Amlaib or Olaib [*i.e.* Olaf] grandson of Inscoa,[8] King of Norway; to Findmór son of Rofher, the king of the seventh

[1] Febra fīebra, *in fac-simile*, seems *an erroneous repetition.*
[2] Acus *in full here* and § 11.
[3] *Recte* Orc *as infra.*
[4] nó Ólaib *is a marginal note.*
[5] *Or* Lochland, *as in B. of Magh Rath*, 80, and *Cog. G. 7 G. passim*, it meant Norway and Denmark.

[5] Victory-attack (*cod-amus*), for the first attack (?). *cod* = victory, *O'Reilly.* Or *co-tomas* and *cet-tomus*; i tosuch cetumus, at the first attempt, *LL.* 114 b.

[6] Absent friends.

[7] Isle of Lewis, *Wars of the G. and G.*, Index, = *Ljódhs*, Stokes on the *Ling. Value of the Irish Annals*, p. 118. Inis Cat is "Shetland," Todd in *Wars of the G. and G.*; and Insi Orc are the Orkneys; but Crich Cat is "Cateness," Caithness, *Nennius*, p. 148; *written* Inis Gaid *in W.*

[8] i.e. "Big Shoes," a nickname, as Stokes surmises; *cf.* son of *Rofer*, "Big Man," *infra*; *cf.* fofer, "good man," *Tl.* 242.

co ríg sechtmad raisni de Lochl*aisn*, co Báre na Sciggire, co dunud na Piscarcarla, co Brodor Roth 7 co Brodor Fiúit, et co Siug*r*aid Soga ríg Súdiam, co Sortadbud Sort co ríg *insi* Oro, co secht m*a*ccaib Rom-rach, co hIl, co Íle, co Mæl, co Muile, co Abram m*aco* Rom*r*a*ch*, co Cet m*aco* Rom*r*ach, co Celg m*aco* Rom*r*a*ch*, co Mod m*aco* Herling, co *Con*chob*or* coscarach m*aco* Art*uir* m*aico* Bruide, m*aico* Dungail, co m*aco* ríg Alban, [7 Clothra ingen *Con*ch*obuir* a m*áthair*]."[a]

8. "Cia doragad risin tectairect *sin*?" bar *Con*chob*or*. "Cia doragad and," bar Cathb*ad*, "acht mad Findchad m*aco* *Con*ch*obuir* and-sut, et Aed Caem m*aco* *Con*aill *Cer*naig, et Oengus mac Oenláma Gábae,[b] et Cano Gall do múnud eól*uis* dar muncind mara 7 mór-fairge dóib." Is and-*sin* ra-lotar-*sin* rompu dar muscind mara 7 mór-fairgi co hairm i mbái *Con*all *Cernach* i críchaib Leodús, et *con*dnoathatar da*no* na scela ro-batar accu do *Chon*all. Ferais da*no* fálte *fri* Findchad m*aco* *Con*ch*obuir*, 7 dobretha a láim dar a bragit 7 dobretha teora póc do. Is and da*no* barridnachtatar-*som* dó-sum Táin Bó Cual*ngi* do breith a hUl*taib*. Sceisnis a chridi cruaid colo*m*da *Con*aill a mid-uactu*r* a chléib, i*m*mar thoir*m* tuisne tr*e*than-glassi[c] ra tír. "Atdir-sa[d] brethir a*n*," bar *Con*all, "mad da mbeis*n*d-se i crichaib Ul*ad* conna b*er*tha i*n* táin *sin* can digail bad chotamus do'n chetamus fair." Iss a*n*la*id* ro-bái Conall da*no* 7 fessa 7 furic ar n-a ndénam dó and-*sin*,

[a] Parenthetical.
[b] Oenláme gába, *LL.* 94.
[c] *Cf.* Do meadaigeadar ná tonna a ttrethan ocus a ttorman, *Ch. of Lir*, p. 132; trethan-tonn, *B. of Magh Lena*, 46.
[d] *Read* atdiursa, *as in* §§ 28, 46.

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[1] i.e. Ey-Keggiar, the Færoe Islands, Stokes, *ubi supra*, pp. 58, 120.

[2] Some town of the Færoe Islanders; the only word I find like this is *Dún na Trapcharla* in Munster, *F. Mast. an.* 1062.

[3] Roth, Fiúit = Red and White, Norse loan words.—*Stokes.*

[4] Sweden; or Suderoe, one of the Færoe islands.

[5] i.e. Herlingr, *Stokes;* Romra, *g.* Romrach, is an Irish word in *S. na Rann*, l. 3982, and *LU.* 40 a. *Cf.* Tracht Romra = Solway Frith, *Adamnan* XLV.

[6] Probably a Pictish name, *Stokes*, 117, *ubi supra;* but Cano also is Irish, and means a file of the 4th degree.

[7] *Or* top; .i. uachtar mara, *L. Gabála*, p. 3, and *O'Cl.* O'Reilly renders it by headland or seacoast; *but* "tri muincinn mara Romuir," *S. na Rann*, l. 3987; for muncind mara, *Nennius*, 234.

[8] "et condnoathatar"; batnoathar, § 21, should be, perhaps, batnoathatar. Is airi cotnoat-som (*Ml.* 112 b) seems to mean "wherefore they advertize or admonish him," though the Latin text, as given by Ascoli, omits some word like *commouere;*

part of Norway; to Báre of the Scigger,[1] to the fortress of the Piscarcarla;[2] to Brodor Roth and to Brodor Fiúit,[3] and to Siugraid Soga, King of Súdiam;[4] to Sortadbud Sort, the King of the Orkney Ialands; to the seven sons of Romra, to Il, to Íle, to Mael, to Muile, to Abram son of Romra,[5] to Cet son of Romra, to Celg son of Romra, to Mod son of Herling,[6] to Conchobar the victorious, son of Artur, son of Bruide, son of Dungal, to the son of the King of Scotland, and Clothra, daughter of Conchobar, [was] his mother."

8. "Who should go on that embassy?" said Conchobar. "Who should go upon it," said Cathbad, "but [if it were] Findchad, son of Conchobar yonder, and Aed the Handsome, son of Conall Cernach, and Oengus, son of Oenlám Gába, and Cano[6] the Foreigner, to teach the way over the surface[7] of the sea and of the ocean to them." It is then that those went forward over the surface[7] of the sea and of the ocean to the place in which Conall Cernach was in the territory of Leodús, and they manifested[8] then the tidings that they had to Conall. He made welcome to Findchad, son of Conchobar, and put his hands about his neck and gave[9] him three[10] kisses. It is then too that they conveyed to him that the *Táin Bó Cualnge* was taken from the Ulaid. The stern, steadfast[11] heart of Conall started from the mid-upper part of his chest like the noise of a sea-green wave against the earth. "I vow [I say a word] indeed," said Conall, "were it that I had been in the territory of the Ulaid, that that spoil would not have been taken without a vengeance which would be measure for measure for it!" It is thus, then, Conall was: feasts and festivities having been made by

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noud, .i. urdarcagud, *O'Dev.*, p. 108, and *O'Clery*. I think *at*-noad (*W. Texte*, 142, l. 15) = let him declare; ro noad (*ib.* p. 79, l. 19) = was manifested. *W.* queries those words, but they are connected with words of our text.

[9] dobretha; *W.* gives three instances of this 3 *sg. pret.* in *ta;* here and § 53 are four more, including "robretha," *infra;* the form is that of the pret. 3 pl. pass.; this form is not in *Z.* or in *Atkinson's Glossary;* "confáitti," § 9, seems to be the same tense, if not an *historic pres.*

[10] teora póc; so "ra thairbir teora póc," *LL.* 58 ab, 59 ab; one would expect "teora póca," *apf.*; the *asf. is* póic, *Fled Brior.* 50; (dorat, dobert, tug) póicc do, *Atkinson's Glossary. Cf.* dí láim im Etain ocus póc di, *LU.* 131 b; thug sé tri póga do Ghrainne, *Diarm. and Grainne*, § 19. "Teora póc" seems a crystallised expression and a deflection from regular declension; *Joyce*, p. 98, says that teóra generally governs nouns in the *gen. plur.*, as "teóra ban."

[11] Or column-like? columnach = *columnaris*, *Ogygia*, 117; dove-like, or hide-like (di cholomnaib ferb, *LU. Táin Bó C.*), would not suit here.

7 ba gléire descad 7 ba aibbgetus a hóla and-sin. Et ro-bretha *Con*all in fleid sin do mathib Ul*ad*. Et faitte dano fessa 7 techta uad co a chairddib écmaisse fo iathaib Gallecda co Gall-*iathaib* na ṅGull. Is and doronad tinól 7 tochostul léo-sum dano. Et ro-hellamaigit al-lonti leo-sum dano 7 ra-glinnigit al-loṅga 7 al-láideṅg. Et tancatar co hairm i mbái *Con*all.

9. Is and confáitti *Con*all fessa 7 techta uad co iathaib Ul*ad*, conna betis Ulaid i n-etarlén 'rithalma ar cind a mbidbad 7 an-namat 7 a n-echt*rand*. Is and-sin ro-gniad comairle la Ultaib dano, 7 darónait fessa 7 fuireca leo-sum dano. "Dogen-sa fled,"[a] ar *Cúchulaind*, "i n-accill 7 i n-airichill *Con*chobuir[c] ac dún drech-solus Delgga." "Dogen-sa fled[a] mór-cháin mór-adbul aile," bar Celtchair m*acc*
172 *b* Uth*echair*,[b] "i n-accill | 7 i n-airichill *Con*aill[c] C*ernaig* m*eicc* Amairgin ac carraic Murbuilg." "Dogen-sa no fled mór-chain mór-adbul aile," for Loegaire, "ac Inbiur Seimne thuaid."

10. Ra-ergitar tra in trom-choblach mór muride am*al* atrubram*ar* ba *Chon*all C*ernach* m*acc* A*mairgin*, et ma Findchad m*acc* *Chon*ch*obuir*, et ma Aed Cæm m*acc* *Conaill* C*ernaig*, et ma mathib Lochl*ainne*, et tancatar rempu immach bar Sruthair na Maile Chind Tiri. Et at*ra*acht glass-anfud in mara mór-adbuil dóib. Et at*ra*achtatar a róin 7 rossail 7 a chorr-cind 7 a chenandain 7 il-ríana in mara mór-adbuil dóib-sium dano. Is é tressi in n-anfaid ra-érig dóib co ro-rainned in

[a] fleid *would be a better.*
[b] Uthidir, Uthichair in full, *LU.* 95, 103. [c] *Or* Chonćobuir, Chonaill.

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[1] aibbgetus, ripeness, maturity (= aipcheacht, *O'Begley's Dictionary*); it seems synon. with "gléire" here, or with "aibnius," § 13. Gléire = abundance, purity, choice; and descad in *Z.* glosses *fæx, fermentum;* a hola = its drink, i. e. of the *fes.*

[2] So in *F. Masters*, III., p. 2272, and *C. Maige Lena*, 44.

[3] etarlen, mutual or deep sorrow; *g.* léin, sorrow, *B. of Fenagh*, 374. Cf. etargléod, decision, *LL.* 84; etar seems an intensitive, as etar-medón, lár-medón.

[4] "accill" and "airchill," thrice here and § 11, are synon.; for aicill do marbtha, in wait to slay thee, *Mac Gn. Finn*, § 32; do airichill, *twice*, *LL.* 106 b; ro hairichlit, they were expected, *LL.* 268 a, *bis.* *Cf.* i foichill, *F. Mast.*, p. 2124; oc airichill comraic, awaiting, preparing for battle, *LB.* 210 a.

[5] Dundalk; *d.* Delga, *LU.* 68 b., *shows that the nom. is not* Delg.

him there, and it was the abundance of leavings and the ripeness[1] of his drinking then. And Conall gave that feast to the nobles of the Ulaid. And there were sent then intelligencers and messengers from him to his absent friends, through the Gallic lands, to the foreign-lands of the foreigners. It is then that there was made a gathering and muster by them too; and their stores were prepared by them also, and their ships and their galleys were secured in order; and they came to the place in which Conall was.

9. It is then that Conall sent intelligencers[2] and messengers from him to the lands of the Ulaid, that the Ulaid might not be in much-concern[3] of preparation against [for] their foes and their enemies and their foreigners. It is then that counsel was held by the Ulaid, and feasts and festivities were held by them too. "I will make a banquet," said Cú Chulaind, "in wait and in preparation[4] for ConChobar at the bright-faced castle of Delgga."[5] "I will make another splendid vast banquet," said Celtchair, son of Uthechar,[6] "in wait and in preparation for Conall Cernach, son of Amairgen, at the rock of Murbolg."[7] "I too will make another splendid monster banquet," said Loegaire, "at Inber Seimne[8] in the north."

10. Now set out the great naval armament, as we have said, under Conall Cernach son of Amairgin, and under Findchad son of Conchobar, and under Aed the Handsome, son of Conall Cernach, and under the nobles of Norway. And they came forward out on the current of the Mull of Cantire. And a green-surge of the tremendous sea rose for them; and the[9] seals and walruses and crane-heads and 'cenandans' and 'ilrians'[10] of the tremendous sea rose for them too. Such was the strength of the storm that rose for them, that the

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[6] Uthechair, in full, *LU.* 103 b; but Utidir, *LU.* 95 b. O'Curry, in *Man. and Cust.* III. 610, reads Uthichair, Uithidir, Uthair; Hennessy, in *Mesca Ulad*, reads "Uithidir."

[7] Murlough, Co. Antrim, *F. Masters*, I. p. 26. Dunseverick Castle was in Murbolg Dalriada, *ib.* *Cf.* Muirbolc, *Adamnan*, p. 40.

[8] Larne, Co. Antrim. Magheseimne was in Dalaraidhe, *F. Masters*, Index. Inis Seimhne = Island Magee. [9] Lit., its.

[10] rossail *or* rosualt, walrus (?), *LL.* 118, *LU.* 11 a; corrcind, "crane- (or round-) heads," or sword fish (corr, sharp, *B. of Fenagh*, 400, 298). Cf. serrcend, serpent (?), *Tigern.* 1137; cenandan looks like ceinndán (little white head) of the *B. of Armagh*; il-ríana means the many water-ways; rossail = ross-hwæl, horse-whale (?).

cob*lach* i *tri*. Tanic *trian* dib ma *Chon*all C*hernach* m*acc* A*mairgin* co carraic Murbuilg. Tanic *trian* aile ma m*a*ccaib Romra co hIn*b*er Semni. Dolluid i*n* *trian* aile mo Álaib hua Inscoa ríg Loch*lainne*, 7 ma Findmór macc Rafir ríg i*n* sechtmad raind do Loch*lainn*, et ma Báire na Sciggiri a dunud na Piscarcarla. Et dollotar sain co T*ráig* mBále m*eic*[a] Búai*n*, co hIn*b*er Li*n*ni Luachai*n*ne.

11. Is i*n* tan si*n* rol-luid *Con*cho*bor* reme coicfiur 7 *tri* fichit ar nói cetaib co hIn*b*er Li*n*ni Luach*ainne*. Et ra-hecrad tech n-óil 7 air-aibniusa leis i ndún drech-solus Delga. Nir-bo chian do *Chon*-cho*bor* dia mbái and co facca na corr-gabla siúil, 7 na lo*n*ga lucht-lethna, 7 na pupla corcar-glana, 7 na merggida alle ill-dathacha, 7 na confi*n*gi catha, 7 na síblanga gorma glai*n*idi, 7 na hidna áig. "Maith and-si*n*, a deg-és dána-sa thís. Tabraid curu 7 tenta 7 trebairi dam-sa." "Maith a thríath 7 a thig*er*na," bar Sencha m*acc* Ai*l*ella, "cid 'má 'tá lat-su sai*n*?" "Mét far ndolaid 7 far murir da*m*," far *Con*cho*bor*; "febus mo cho*m*mai*n* crichi 7 feraisn 7 forbbaid *for*aib; febus mo cho*m*mai*n* sét 7 máini 7 indmassa foraib. Na bad furáil da*m* na ticfad d'ulc 7 do maith dam ó 'n chind bl*iadna* c'a chéile sib-si 'n-a ré*m*ur 7 'n-a airichill da*m*." "Maith a thríath 7 a thig*er*na," bar Sencha m*acc* Ai*l*ella, "cid 'ma 'tá lat-su sai*n*?" "Nad-fetar-sa am," bar *Con*cho*bor*, "act manip íat i*n* Galían Lagen, *nó* i*n* Mu*m*ni[b] mór-Mu*m*an, *nó* choiced Ólnec*macht* dariacht and; *acht* is mid-lán In*b*er Li*n*ni Luach*ainne* 7 T*raig* Báile m*eic* Búai*n*." "Atiur-sa brethir ám," bar Sencha m*acc* Ai*l*ella, "nach tarmchillend Her*iu* óclách do neoch dobeir a lái*n* il-laim tig*er*na nach aichnid da*m*-sa. Et mad iat fir Her*end* bes and, iarfat-sa sossad catha *for*thu-su*m* no co cend cían cóicthigis f*or* mís. Acus mad iat do charait écmaisi bes and a iathaib

[a] *Or* maccu? [b] *Read* Mumnig.

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[1] Larne. [2] The strand and river-mouth at Dundalk.

[3] corrgabla, round or beaked spears or forks.

[4] confingi (?).

[5] síblanga = sith-langa, long boats? *Cf.* sithlungi, of a long ship, *Togail Troi*, pp. 43, 109; sib-ín (a bulrush) is a dimin. of sib; lang appears in Erc-lang, Dún-lang, etc.; sithlongaib, *LU.* 80 a.

[6] Supply "said Conchobor." [7] *Or*, why must thou have that?

fleet was parted in three. A third of them under Conall Cernach son of Aihairgen came to the rock of Murbolg. Another third under the sons of Romra came to Inber Semni.[1] The other third went under Alaib, grandson of Inscoa, King of Norway, and under Findmór, son of Rafher, King of the seventh part of Norway, and under Báire of the Færoe Islands, from the fortress of the Piscarcarla; and these went to the Strand of Báile mac Buain, to the mouth of the water of Luachann.[2]

11. It is at that time that Conchobar came on [with] nine hundred and sixty-five men to the mouth of the water of Luachann. And a house of drinking and high merriment was prepared by him in the bright-faced castle of Delga. It was not long for Conchobar, when he was there, till he saw the bent spars[3] of a sail and the full-crewed ships, and the bright-scarlet pavilions, and the beautiful many-coloured flags, and the machines[4] of battle, and the blue bright lances [?],[5] and the weapons of war. "Good, then, ye good men of learning down here, give sureties and bonds and guarantees to me!"[6] "Well, O chief and lord," said Sencha son of Ailill, "why is it so with thee?"[7] "[For] the greatness of your charge and of your burden to me," said Conchobar; "[for] the excellence of my bestowal[8] of territory and land and property on you; for the excellence of my bestowal of jewels, treasure and wealth, that it may not be too much for me[9] that there should not come [of] evil or good to me from one end of the year to the other, [from] your [being engaged] in preparing and procuring it for me."[10] "Good, O chief and lord," said Sencha son of Ailill, "why is it so with thee?" "Because I know not indeed," said Conchobar, "if they be the Galían of Lagin, or the Munstermen of great Muma, or the province of Ólnecmacht, that have arrived there; but the estuary of the water of Luachann and the strand of Báile mac Búain are full."[11] "I give [my] word indeed," said Sencha son of Ailill, "that Ériu [Eire] surrounds not a soldier that puts his hand in the hand of a lord, who is not known to me. And if they be the men of Ériu that are there, I will ask a truce of battle from them till the

[8] commain *gs.* of comman; *but* commaine would be better, as the *n.* and *d.* are commáin, *Wb.* 6. 25. "Mét" and "febas" seem *dat.* of cause; "dolad," charge; imposts, *Stokes* on *Ath. Pass. & Hom.*, p. 37.

[9] i.e. it is due to me; it is the least I should expect in return.

[10] Preparing = rem(ḟ)úr. He seems to reproach them with having brought the Leinster-men against him.

[11] midlán, half full, or quite full?

173 a Gallec*da* 7 Gall-*iathaib* na ṅGall, | ba ferr son let-su cammain."[a] "Da mbad iat," bar *Conchobor*, "rapad lugaiti bar n-eneclann-si."

12. Is and-sin ra-luid reme Sencha m*acc* Ail*ella* co airm i mbái in trom-choblach mór muridi sin; 7 ro-iarfach dan*o* díb, "Cia dothæt and?" Is *sed* ro-ráidsetar-*sum* dan*o* cor-bo iat carait écmaisi *Conchobuir* ro-batar and. Tanic remi Sencha co hairm i mbái *Conchobor*. "Maith ám a m'anam, a *Chonchobuir*, iss-iat do charait écmaisi-siu failet and sút a iathaib Gall*ecda* 7 a Gall-iathaib na nGall. Cid *tra acht* nir chutulsa do Chonch*obor* in[d] Heriu et*ir* ra mét leis a brotha 7 a bríge 7 a báige. Et ro-mebaid loim cráo 7 fola dar a bél sell sechtair. Et in chép chró 7 fola ro-bói *for* a chride issí rosceastar ra halt na huaire sin.[b]

13. "Maith a Ch*úchulaind*," bar *Con*chob*or*, "gabtar latt gabra Maige Murthemni. Indlit*er* carp*ait* chethir-ríad *for*ro. Et tabar lett mathi Lochl*ainne* i carptib 7 i cethir-riadaib co Dún drech-ṡolus Delga. Corop fa dreich ríg Lochl*ainne* ecairther in tech óil-seo 7 aíbniusa." Is and ro-gabait gab*ra* Maige Mur*themni* 7 ro-hindlit carp*ait* 7 cethir-*riad for*ro, 7 rucait i n-agid ríg Lochl*ainne*, 7 tucait iat co Dún ṅdrech-ṡolus ṅDelga. Et ra-falmaiged in bruiden la *Con*chob*or*. Corop fa dreich ríg Lochl*ainne* ro-hecrad ass-a aithle hí.

Et ra-ergitar iartain rannair *fri* raind accu 7 dalemain *fri* dáil. Et ro-dáiled in[d] fled sain *for* mathib Lochl*ainne*, corbat mesca medar-

[a] *Or* cam*mai*b, camai, *Z.*

[b] *Cf.* nírb urail lim loim cró 7 fola issin mbél tacras sin, *LL.* 264 b; *and* nírb urail lim lom cró 7 fola issin m-bél tacras sin, *Mesca Ul.*, p. 20.

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[1] cammain; *recte*, perhaps, "commaib," however, *Z.* 702.

[2] nir chutulsa; *but* nirbo chutulsa, § 15; it seems to mean "it did not satisfy," it was not a satisfaction. Isí nimdéni cutal (*Irische Texte*, I. 98) means (I think) "it [the advice] does not give me satisfaction"; *but* "codul do .i. iarraid do," *T. Bó Flidais.*

[3] cethir-riad, *gp.*, it was a four-wheeler, *petor-ritum*, *Auson.* Ep. viii.; *cf.* dé-riad, gl. *bigæ*, *Z.*; the *dp.* c.-riadaib, § 13, and *LL.*, p. 29. It seems

distant end of a fortnight in addition to a month. But if they be thy friends from abroad that are there, from the Gallic lands and the foreign-lands of the foreigners, that will please thee better however."[1] "If it be they," said Conchobar, "your honour-price shall be the less."

12. It is then that Sencha son of Ailill went forward to the place where that great naval armament was, and he asked them, "Who goes here?" It is this they said then, that they were the foreign friends of Conchobar that were there. Sencha came forward to the place in which Conchobar was. "Good now, my soul, Conchobar, they are thy foreign friends that are yonder, from the Gallic lands and the foreign-lands of the foreigners." However, the [whole of] Ireland did not please[2] Conchobar at all through the amount in him of his ardour and of his energy and of his fierceness. And a drop of gore and blood burst through his mouth a little out; and the clot of gore and blood that was on his heart, it is it that pained him at that juncture of time.

13. "Well, O Cú Chulaind," said Conchobar, "let the horses of the plain of Murthemni be caught by thee; let four-wheeled chariots[3] be harnessed to them. And bring with thee the nobles of Norway in chariots and in four-wheeled cars to the bright-faced castle of Delga. So that it may be for[4] the kings of Norway that this house of drinking and enjoyment is prepared." It is then that the horses of the plain of Murthemni were caught and the chariots and the four-wheeled cars were yoked to them, and they were brought to meet the kings of Norway, and they (*i.e.* the kings) were brought to the bright-faced castle of Delga, and the mansion was vacated[5] by Conchobar. So that it was for the kings of Norway it was prepared after that. And there arose thereupon carvers[6] to carve for them and butlers to deal out [drinks]. And that banquet was served to the nobles of Norway

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neuter from *np.* ceithirriad, § 14: so in Latin. *Cf.* *rhēda;* but *p.-rĭtum* is short.

[4] fa dreich, under the face; *cf.* ar chiunn.

[5] Not in *W.*; in *Atkinson* it means "devastated"; folmúgad, to evacuate, *C. M. Lena*, 64.

[6] *Reets* rannairi, distributors to distribute; *np.* rannaire, *Mesca Ul.* 12. *Cf. LL.*, pp. 29, 30; *LU.* 101 a.

cháisi. In n-uair ropo thressiu flaith firu, 7 ba comrád *cach* dessi 7 *cach* thrír díb, ra-curit is an aitib 7 is an imdádaib 7 is a cotaltigib iat. Ro-canait ciúil 7 airfiti 7 admolta dóib; 7 tarrassatar-*som* and co solus-*trath* éirge ar n-a barach.

14. Ro-érig im*morro* *Conchobor* moch-trath ar n-a barach. Et tucad *Cúchulaind* d'a ésigid.

"Maith *sin*, a Chú*chulaind*," bar *Conchobor*; "tabar is deired fledi fail acut do mathib Lochl*ainne* corop bude-chaiti íat. Et faitti fessa 7 techta uait fó iathaib Ul*ad* eu hócaib Ul*ad*. Frithálter leo-*sum* no a carait Gall a Gall-iathaib na ṅGall, co ndigiur-sa co hInb*er* Lisni Luach*ainne*; co ṅgabthar sossad 7 longphort lim and. Ráid dam *dano* risna *tri* coicait senorach[a] senlæch-ro-failet i n-a ligi áisi fá Irgalach m*aoc* M*aoc*láig[b] m*oico* Congaile m*oico* Rud*rsige* ár ṅdichur a ṅgascid 7 a n-arm; ráid dam-sa riu tiachtai*n* le*m* is fect-sa 7 is sluaged, co *m*bad d'a réir 7 d'a comairle donethea é." "Messi d'a rád riu!" bar Cú*chu*laind. "Ni ebber, 7 a ndul ní mesti lem d*ano*."

15. Is and ralluid *Conchobor* reme issi*n* rigthech ro-mór ir-rabatar na senóraig 7 na senlaich. Is and-si*n* tuargabtar-s*um* a cind assa n-atib 7 assa n-imdadaib ra facsi*n* i*n*[c] ríg rosc-lethai*n* ro-*m*óir.
173 *b* Et nír-bo chutul-sa d*ano* doib-siu*m* a me*n*ma. Suail na*ch* *far*roeblaṅgatar in bruiden ir-rabatar díb. "Maith a thriath 7 a thig*er*na," bar

[a] *Insert* ocus *here, as about* 6 *lines infra:* na senóraig ocus na senlaich.

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[1] *Or* when beer was stronger than men, when they were overcome by it; flaith = prince, § 22; reign § 54; here, "a kind of strong ale," as in *O'R.* and *W.* If so, this is the oldest instance of the word in that sense. In Mid. Irish the compar. governs an accusative, *fíru*. Noteworthy are the "we won't go home till morning" habits of the Conchoborian Cycle.

[2] bude-chaiti, lit. thank-spent (?).

[3] no *for* dino, dano, 7, 9, 14, 25, 34, 41, 46, 51, *LL.* 79 b.

until they were drunk and right-merry. When a chief[1] was mightier than men, and it was a conversation of every pair and of every three of them, they were put in their apartments and in their couches, and in their sleeping-rooms. Tunes and amusing songs and eulogies were sung to them, and they tarried there till the clear time of rising on the morrow.

14. Now Conchobar rose early on the morrow, and Cú Chulaind was brought to him. "That is well, Cú Chulaind," said Conchobar. "Give the rest of the banquet that thou hast to the nobles of Norway, that they may be fully-satisfied.[2] And let intelligencers and messengers be sent from thee through the lands of the Ulaid to the warriors of the Ulaid. Let their foreign friends from the foreign-lands of the foreigners be ministered unto by them also,[3] while I go to the mouth of the water of Luachann, and a position and camp is taken by me there. Say for me too to the three fifties of elders [and] old champions that are in their repose of age under Irgalach son of Macclách son of Congal[4] son of Rudraige, having laid aside their exercise of arms and their weapons—say for me to them to come with me on this campaign and on the hosting, so that it may be by their will and by their counsel that it may go on."[5] "I to say it to them!" said Cú Chulaind, "I will not say [it]; and yet I think not the worse of their going."

15. It is then that Conchobar went on into the great royal-house in which were the veterans and the old champions. It is then that they raised their heads[6] out of their places and out of their couches to see the large-eyed majestic king. And their spirit was not indeed satisfactory to them.[7] They almost[8] leaped the mansion in which they were. "Good, O chief and lord," said they, "what has made thee

[b] *Or* Meicc Láig? [c] *For* ind rig.

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[4] Congal, *g.* Congaile—as Dunlang, *g.* Dunlinge (*B. of Armagh*)—*n.* Congal, *g.* Congaile, Congail; *n.* Fergal, *g.* Fergaile, Fergail, *Frag. Ir. Ann.*, 44, 40.

[5] do-n-ethea; do-n-ethe, § 15, see "donetha" and "atetha" in our vocabulary.

[6] *Nom. pl.* for *acc.*; it may also mean "their heads rose."

[7] The meaning appears to be that they could not contain themselves.

[8] "suail nach" = beg nach, almost; "bruden" should be brudin, *asf.* Some words are missing before *dib* (of them), or it is redundant as *de* often is.

iat-*sum*, "cróit ro-t-astr*a*ig 7 ro-t-imluaid chucaisni indiu?" "Nach cualabair-si," ar se, "in sluaged combaga-sa tancatar cethri oll-choiceda Her*end* chucaind? da tucsat a n-ses ciúil 7 airfitid 7 admol*ta* leo, co mbad leriti na hairgni 7 co *m*bad moti na hurbada; 7 ra-loscit ar indúnaid 7 ar indegbaleda connach airddi iat 'nas a n-airidni 7 a n-immellaigi. Et rop áil dam-sa da*no* sluag*ed* combága chuccu-*sum*, 7 co *m*bad da bar reir-si 7 da bar comairle donethe in fecht 7 in sl*uaged*." "Gabtar ar sengabra latt 7 indlit*er* ar sencharp*ait* co ndechsum in fect-sa 7 in sl*uaged* latt." Ias-and ro gab*ait* a sengabr*a* leo-*sum* 7 ro hindlit a sencharp*ait*. Et tancatar rompu co hInb*er* Linni Luach*aimne* in n-aidchi sin.

16. Et ro-cuas do chethri oll-choic*edaib* Her*end* sain. Et ro-chrithnaigsetar *tri* tonna Her*end* remi-sin in n-aidchi sin, .i. Tond Chlidna 7 Tond Rud*r*aigi 7 T*ond* Tuage Inbir. Is and-sin folluid Eochu m*aec* Luch*ta* remi co clannaib dílsib do Recartachaib Dedad co Temraig Luachra aniartúaid. Is and-sin[a] Ailill 7 Medb co Cruachan-ráith Connacht. Is and-sin falluid Find m*aec* Rosa rí Galían co clannaib Deirg inme co Dinn Ríg ós Berba banšolais. Is and falluid Carp*re* Nia Fer co Luagnib Temrach inme co Temraig.

[a] *No verb and no lacuna in the MS.*; *but we must supply* folluid, *as* 2 *lines above, or* follotar.

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[1] From astrach, way-faring.

[2] in fecht-sa ocus in sluaged; note the *particula augens* omitted after the second noun here, *and in* in tech óil-seo acus aíbniusa, § 13.

[3] *Cf.* adcos uaim duit, *Chr. Scotor.*, p. 8; atchuaid, gl. *exposuit*, *Wb.* 21 d; atcós don ríg, was told to the King, *Atk. Gloss.*, p. 552; or, was sent.

[4] *Or* trembled, shook at this.

[5] Tonn Cleena, Glandore Harbour, Co. Cork (Index to *F. Masters*), in the Bay of Clonakilty (*C. M. Lena*, 95); T. Rudr. in Bay of Dundrum, Down; T. T. Inbir, at the mouth of the Bann, *ib.* Cf. *LL.* 168 b, *B. of Balymote*, 374 a, 395 b. The waves bounded for joy (sometimes, at least?), "Do ailtigeadar tri tonna na Fodla .i. T. Inbir ag freagra Thuinne R. acus T. Chiodna ag freagra don dá thonn oile," *C. M. Lena*, 94: there was also a famous wave, "Tonn Luim," *B. of Fenagh*, 146.

travel,[1] and moved thee towards us to-day?" "Have you not heard," said he, "of this expedition of hostility [on which] came the four great provinces of Ireland to us, to which they brought their men of music and amusement and eulogy with them, that the ravages might be more manifest and that the depredations might be the greater? and our fortresses and our fine dwellings were burned, so that they are not higher than their apartments and their outhouses. And so I should like an expedition of hostility against them, and that it be by your direction [will] and by your counsel that the journey and the expedition may proceed." "Let our old steeds be caught by thee and let our old chariots be yoked by thee, till we go this journey and this[2] expedition with thee." Then their old chargers were caught by them and their old chariots were yoked; and they came on to the mouth of the Water of Luachann that night.

16. And this was told[3] to the four great provinces of Eriu. And the Three Waves of Ériu reverberated[4] before this that night, namely the Wave of Clidna, and the Wave of Rudraige, and the Wave of Tuag Inbir.[5] It is then that Eochu son of Luchta[6] went on with the native clans of the Recartaig Dedad to Temair Luachra[7] from the northwest. It is then that Ailill and Medb [went] to Cruachan Ráith of Connacht. It is then that Find son of Ros king of the Galían[8] went with the clans of Derg about him to Dinn Ríg[9] over the clear-bright Barrow. It is then that Cairpre Nia Fer went with the Luagni[10] of Temair about him to Temair.

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[6] King of N. Munster, *Man. and Cust.* II. 21; Curúi or his son was K. of the other part of Munster, *Cambren. Eversus*, I. 453.

[7] Near Abbeyfeale, *ib.* III. 132; Hennessy (*M. Ulad.* V.) thinks it was further north. Temair Erand was the burial-place of the Clanna Dedad who occupied a great part of Cos. of Cork and Kerry. As these came southwards to it, I think it was Mt. Eagle (near Castle Island), the highest summit of Sliabh Luachra.

[8] Galeóin, the Leinstermen, *Sench. M.* I. 70; *cf.* rige Coicid Galían, *LU.* (?). They possessed at one time the Orkneys, *Nennius*, 50.

[9] Burgage Moat, Co. Carlow; dind, .i. dún, *Stokes' Bodl. Cormac*, 16.

[10] A powerful race—slew Lugaid, K. of Ireland, A.D. 79, and Cathair Mór, A.D. 122 (*Tigernach*). They occupied the land from Glasnevin into Cavan, gave their name to (the baronies of) Lune and Morgalian in Meath, and to (the baronies of) Leyney in Sligo and Gallen in Mayo, *Cambrensis Eversus*, I. 471.

17. Is and-*sin* ra-comarleiced comairle ac Eochu m*aco* Luch*ta* 7 ac clannaib Dedad, .i. "Cach beó da aissec 7 cach aissec da beó; imdenam a chríchi 7 a feraind do *Chon*chobu*r* m*aco* Fachtnai *Fathaig*, .i. sond in n-isad ca*ch* suind, 7 gr*i*anan in n-isad ca*ch* gr*i*an*sin*; teg in n-isad ca*cha* tigi, bó in n-isad ca*cha* bó, dam in n-isad ca*ch* daim; et in Dond Cual*ngi* fair anúas. Comleithet a aigthi do d*or*g-ór do Chon-ch*obur* don chur sai*n*, 7 can sluag*ed* combáge d'insaigid fer nHer*end*." Is and-*sin* da*no* ro-fessa[a] fessa 7 techta ó Eochu m*aco* Lucta, co Ail*ill* 7 co Meidb risi*n* comaid si*n*. Docuas do Ail*ill* 7 do M*eidb* aní si*n*. "Ro-gabtha gó-lá*m* dontí o tuctha na comairli si*n*. Uair in n-airet bes ocaisni nech ris ba heit*ir* erdorn claidib 7 sciathrach scéith do gab*ail* fó brágit, ní raga dó-sum in cho*m*a sai*n*." "Nad orgenasnar-ni fort-su in chomairli si*n*, a merddrech út!" bar Ail*ill*. "Dáig nisi-mó ar cuit-ni dá íce sai*n* anda cuit ce*ch* fir do chethri oll-choic*edaib* Her*end* do neoch ra-búi *for* sluagud Tana Bó Cual*ngi*." "Atfua limsa ón," bar M*edb*.

18. "Cia doragad risin techtairecht sai*n*?" bar Ail*ill*. "Cia?"
174 *a* ar Medb, "*acht* Dorn Ibair h*ua* Cipp Gobas*n*d, | 7 Fadb Darach h*ua* O*m*na." Mebais a fáitbiud gáire f*or* Fergus. "Cid dobe[ś]r th' orfáiltius?"[b] bar Ail*ill*. "Fail a mor-abba da*m*-sa sai*n*," bar F*or*gus.

[a] *Perhaps we should read* fáitti fessa, fáitte fessa, *as* §§ 7, 8.

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[1] Lit., "was allowed," = (Anglo-Irish) it was agreed on.

[2] They lived near Luachair Dedad, or Slieve Logher, near Castleisland, Kerry. Cf. *Joyce's Keating*, 166.

[3] Lit., doing up, border (?), gl. *limbus*.

[4] co cloidmib ocus sonnaib, cum gladiis et fustibus (*LB.* 72 bb) *Matt.* xxv. 55. .i. cuaille no tadbhán, a pole, *O'Clery;* sunn-chaistel, a bawned castle, *O'Cl.*; sond-ach, a palisade, *LU.* 236, *Siab. Ch. Con Chulaind*, p. 386, *Fled Brier.*, p. 73.

[5] A summer house, .i. temair in tige, *Cormac*.

[6] Lit., on it from above; the Brown Bull of Cooley was dead at this time, but the South-Munstermen did not know it.

[7] Or falseness of hands; it seems to mean he made a false or unworthy retreat, cf. *W.* v. lám; gabail láma, to drive back.

17. It is then that a resolution was agreed[1] upon by Eochu son of Luchta and by the Clanna Dedad,[2] namely: "Every living [thing] for its payment and every payment for its living [thing], reparation[3] of his territory and of his land to Conchobar son of Fachtna Fathach, namely, a palisade[4] in the place of every palisade, and a grianán[5] in the place of every grianán, a house in the place of every house, a cow in the place of every cow, a bull in the place of every bull, and the Dond Cualnge over and above;[6] the equal-breadth of his face of red gold to Conchobar for that turn, and no expedition of hostility against the men of Eriu." It is then too that tidings, intelligencers, and messengers were sent from Eochu son of Luchta to Ailill and to Medb with that proposal. That thing was related to Ailill and to Medb. [Medb said] "A false hand was taken by him[7] from whom those counsels were brought. For so long as there shall be among us one to whom it will be possible to take the hilt of a sword and the shield-strap[8] of a shield about his neck, that proposal shall not go to him."[9] "We have not urged on[10] thee that counsel, thou bad woman,"[11] said Ailill. "For not greater is our share of that payment than the share of every man of the four great provinces of Hériu who was on the expedition of the Táin Bó Cualnge." "Thou art good as to that in my opinion,"[12] said Medb.

18. "Who should go on that embassy?" said Ailill. "Who," said Medb, "but Dorn Ibair, grandson of Cepp Goba, and Fadb Darach, grandson of Omna?" His chuckle of laughter broke out on Fergus. "What causes thy loud mirth"? said Ailill. "I have good reason for that," said Fergus, "the man that is the greatest enemy to

[b] = th-forfáiltius, *cf.* forfáilid, joyful, *in B. of Armagh.*

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[6] sciath-rach is clearly here the thing by which the shield was held and carried "about the neck"; *cf.* cum-rech; s. = strap or trappings of a shield, *Man. and Cust.* III. 162. II. 331; it was sometimes mounted with (if not made of) silver, "s. argit," *LU.* 129; *dp.* (neuter?) sciathragaib, *LB.* 217 a.

[9] Medb calls Conor (her former husband) "him," "the man," § 22.

[10] Proposed, prepared, orgénamar here and § 33; "ni argensat," they did not prepare, *LU.* 58; "irgnam, urgnam," preparing, cooked, §§ 23, 24, from (urgníu); *cf.* forgea, forraig, forrgithir, press, hurt, *LU.* 71 a; *LL.* 205 b; 193 b (?).

[11] Lit., harlot; but Ailill would hardly say that to Medb in public, though her conduct was rather light; Chulaind called the ladies of Ulster "merdrecha," *LU.* 43.

[12] Or lit., I deem thee under him (fua) as to that, or I think thee good (fua) in that. She appears to agree with his view.

"Duni is mó is bídba d'Ultaib bar-sin bith[a] do Meidb d'a saigid. Uair cen co dernad d'ulc riam *só* iarasu friu, *acht* mad Mend m*aco* Salcholgan do gois bar renaib na Bóisne, ropad lór d'ulc dó; 7 cid ed," bar Fergus, "ní hecal dó ní don chur-sa 7 teiged-*sum* and. Dáig nit feltaig airecta is luct sais." Is and-*sis* tancatar-sum rompu co Temraig.

19. Is and-*sis* falluid Find m*aco* Rosa rí coicid lámdeirg Lagen co clasnaib Deirg issmi-siusu co Temraig fathúaid co airm ir-rabi a brathair Carpr*e* Nia Fer. Et atchúas dóib na comada sais. Et ra-comarleiced accu cia doragad risis tectairecht sais. Iss-*ed* ro-raidsetar-*sum* co *s*bad ó Fidach Ferggach Feda Gaible; dáig fer fathach fíamach fír-glicc ó. Is and ra-lotar-*sum* rempu fathúaith co airm i *s*bái *Con*ch*obor*, 7 ro-issnisetar-*sum* dó na coma sais, .i. "Cach beo d'a assec 7 ca*ch* assec d'a beó; issdénasu a chríchi 7 a feraisd do *Chon*-ch*obur* m*aco* F*achtnai*; 7 sond is n-isad ca*ch* suisd, 7 grianán is n-isad ca*ch* grian*dis*, teg is n-isad ca*ch* thigi, bó is n-isad ca*cha* bó, dasu is n-isad ca*ch* dais, 7 is Dond Cual*sgi* fair anúas; comleithet a aigthi do d*or*g-ór do *Chon*ch*obur*; 7 can sl*usged* combáige d'issaigid fer ṅHer*end* do'n chur-sa." Amlaid bái *Con*ch*obor* cá n-acall*sis* 7 atb*er*t na bria*thra*:—

[Conćobor.] "Canas tancatar na techta
sund do chéis?
Is slaisnid dasu-sa bar n-echtra,
in dasu' réir?"
[Tecta.] "Tancamar ó'n Chruachais chróda
na*ch* bec blad,
cucut-su a Chonch*obuir* chóra,
crúaid do gal.

[a] *Ellipsis of* da ṡaidiud, to be sent (?).

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[1] *Cf.* Colcu g. Colgen, *Adamnan*; Mend m. Salchadæ, *LU.* 101 a.

[2] rén, gl. *torrens*, *Ml.* 134 b; rían muir réisi (sea, span), *O'Cl.*

[3] Lit., not fear to him is a thing on this turn, i.e. there is no danger. Note the inviolability of heralds.

the Ulaid in the world [to be sent] by Medb to go to them! For had he not done any wrong before or after to them, except to wound mortally Mend son of Salcholcu[1] on the waterways[2] of the Bóand, it would be enough of wrong for him. And though it be so," said Fergus, "he need not fear[3] for this time, and let him go thither. For the assemblies of that people are not treacherous." It is then that these proceeded to Temair.[4]

19. It is then that Find son of Ros, King of the redhanded province of Lagin, went with the clans of Derg about him to Temair northwards, to the place where his brother Cairpre Nia Fer was. And those offers were made known to them. And it was debated by them, who should go with that message.[5] It is this that they decided, that it was Fidach Ferggach of Fid Gaible;[6] for he was a wise, modest, truly prudent man. It is then that these proceeded northward to the place in which Conchobar was; and they told him those proposals, namely: "Every living [thing] for its payment, and every payment for its living [thing]. Reparation of his territory and of his land to Conchobor son of Fachtna; and a wall in the place of every wall, and a grianán in the place of every grianán, a house in the place of every house, a cow in the place of every cow, a bull in the place of every bull, and the Dond Cualnge over and above; the equal breadth of his face of red gold to Conchobar; and no expedition of hostility against the men of Eriu for this time." Thus was Conchobar addressing them, and he spoke the words:—

[*Conor.*] "Whence have come the envoys
hither from afar?
do you signify to me your adventures?
is it to do me homage?"
[*Envoys.*] "We have come from valorous Cruachu,
which is not little in fame,
to thee, just Conchobar,
stern thy valour;

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[4] To join the Leinster envoys on their way to Ulster.

[5] On that embassy.

[6] Of Feeguile, parish of Clonsast, barony of *Coolestown*, King's Co., *L. na gCeart*, p. 214; *LL.* fol. 112 a. Gabal was the name of the river, and it is now called Fidh Gaible.

Tancamar ra himluad n-athisc
dait, a rí,
a Meidb is a Ailill amra,
calma a crí."
[Conĉobor.] "Slaisuid dam bar n-athisc n-amra [*sic*],
nach bec blad,
a cheithern ro-gasta ra-glan,
cipé chan." C.

20. "Atbiur-sa brethir ám," bar *Conchobor*, "*con*nach geb-sa comaid dib-si*de*, na[a] co raib isad mo phupla cacha cóicid i *n*-Herind feib ro-ísidset-*sum* a pupla, a *m*botha 7 a *m*bélscálána." "Maith a Chonch*obuir*," bar iat-*sum*, "cáit i ngabai-siu sossad 7 mór-longphort isnocht?" "Ir-Ros na Ríg ás Bóind ban-ŝolus," bar *Conchobor*. Dáig nír-cheil *Con*ch*obor* ria*m* bar a namait bail i ngebad sosad *nó* long*phort*; *con*na hap*r*aitís *con*bad[b] ecla *nó* uamun dob*er*ad fair can a rád.

21. Is and-si*n* ro-lotar-*sum* rempu co Temraig fades co hairm i mbái Carp*re* Nia Fe*r* 7 Find m*acc* Ro*sa*; et batnoathar dóib na scéla
174 *b* sai*n*. | "Maith and,"[a] bar Carp*re* N*ia* Fe*r*, "mad cucaisni dob*er*a *Con*ch*obor* 7 Ul*aid* a n-agid, ticed Ail*l*ll 7 Medb 'n-ar furtact-ni 7 'n-ar forithi*n*. Mad sechoi*n*d digset i coiced cend-find *Con*nacht, ragmait-ni 'n-a furtacht-*sum* 7 na forithin."

22. Is and-si*n* da*no* ra-lotar na techta si*n* rompo co airm i *m*bái Ailill 7 M*edb*. Et anuair rancatar, ro-gab Medb ac iarfaigid sél díb. Is aml*aid* ra-buí 'ca rád 7 atb*er*t na bria*thra*:—

["Can

[a] noco? *Cf.* atbert-sum na gebad coma for bit ón rig act cat.—*C. M. Rath*, 42.

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[1] athesc, a speech, words, *LB*. 206 b; *Tl.* 172, 244.

[2] crí; *cf.* hi colla crí, in carnal shapes, *F. Masters*, an. 926; i g-cri, in life (*Circuit of Ireland*, l. 244); body, *S. na Rann*, p. 132, 116, "i crí ria n-éc"; and *MS. Mater*. 512; *LL.* 307 a; *Félire*.

[3] *Cf.* "your distinguished orders" of tradesmen's circulars.

[4] Lit., of; *or* till all the provinces of Eirin have been a place for my tent.

[5] bélscálána, *np.* bélscaláin, §§ 23, 24: botha agus bélscalána, *F. Masters*, III.

We have come to move a proposal,[1]
to thee, O King!
from Medb and from noble Ailill,
brave their form."[2]
[*Conor.*] "Name to me your noble request[3]
whose fame is not small,
most sprightly handsome warrior-band,
whencesoever it be." Whence . . .

20. "I give my word, indeed," said Conchobar, "that I will not take terms from you, till there has been the place of my pavilion in[4] every province in Hériu, as they have set up their tents, their booths, and their huts."[5]

"Good, O Conchobar," said they, "where mayest thou take halt and encampment to-night?" "In Ros na Ríg above the clear-bright Bóind," said Conchobar. For Conchobar concealed not ever from his enemy the place in which he would take station or camp, that they might not say that it was fear or dread that caused him not to say it.[6]

21. It is then that these proceeded to Tara southward to the place where were Cairpre Nia Fer and Find son of Ros; and those tidings were announced[7] to them. "Good, then," said Cairpre Nia Fer, "if it is towards us that Conchobar and the Ulaid will turn their face, let Ailill and Medb come to our aid and to our help.[8] If it is past us that they will go into the fair-headed province of Connacht, we will go to their aid and to their help."

22. So it is then that the envoys proceeded to the place where Ailill and Medb were. And when they arrived, Medb began to ask tidings[9] from them. It is thus she was saying it, and she spoke the words:—

["Whence

[b] *combad roete.* [c] maith ám, generally.

311; botha ocus bélscaláns, *LL.* 57 a; sgáthláin, sheds, *C. M. Lena*, 76, 78; scálán, penthouse, scaffold, *O'Begley's Eng.-Ir. Dict.*

[6] A very foolish thing. He found the Leinstermen there before him, and was not able to attempt to dislodge them.

[7] A sing. verb with a plur. nominative; perhaps we should read "batnoathatar," they declared. *Cf.* condnoathatar, § 8.

[8] "sél" I take to be a scribal error for "scél."

"Can tecait na techta?
slaisnid dam far slecta
co Conchobor Cairn;[a]
is n-anand in Emais,
is flaith cusna fledaib?
nó is n-ed tic do debaid
i ndegaid a tairb?"
"Nocho n-anat Ulaid
nocho chert na cubaid
damait dairecht Breg
ni ba crecha gairdi
na co roisset fairggi
na co ndernat airgni
far Carpre Nia Fer."
"Beit i n-a rith romaisd
ticfat a[b] cind da colaisd
mad da tí a thig
biat-sa sund i nbalib
can locht is can anim
dáig is lór lim Lagin
i n-agid ind fir."
"Da torset meicc Magach[c]
is aluag brotla bágach,
bud crodorg al-lamach
i cath Ruiss na Ríg."

[a] i.e. of Armagh; cf. ó flaith Macha . . . ó iarlà in chairn, *B. of Fmagh*, 366. Cf. a Chongail Mullaig Macha, *B. of M. Rath*, 172.

[b] Line one syl. too long—omit this *a*.

[c] "Ni amlaid sin ba-sa, ar Ailill. . . . Tanac-sa dano. Gabsus ríg i sundi tunachus mo máthar; dáig ar bith *Máta Muriss ingen Magach* mo

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[1] Or tell me (of) your tracks or journey; slecta = accounts (*C. M. Lona*, XXII.; *Hyfiachr.* 334) or facts (*Adamnan*, p. 268); *n.* slicht, *g.* slechta.

[2] (1°) Either "Cairn na foraire ar Sliab Fuaid" (*LU.* 78 a b), which was near Newtownhamilton, and guarded the pass to Conor's palace of Emain. Conor's son, Cormac, is called "nia an Chairn" (*H.* 3, 18, p. 594). Or (2°) it was the cairn of Armagh; *cf.* "A Chongail Mullaig Macha," *C. M. Rath*, 172.

[3] The banqueting prince; Medb, his divorced wife, seems to hint that he was fitter for the banquet-hall than for the battle-field.

[*Medb.*] "Whence come the envoys?
Tell me of your journey[1]
to Conchobor of Carn;[2]
waits he in Emain,
the chief of the banquets?[3]
or is it that he comes for strife
after their[4] bull?"

[*Envoy.*] "The Ulaid wait not:
it was not right or fitting,
they resolve[5] to watch the Bregians;
the plunders will not be slight,
until they reach the sea,
until they work ravages,
on Cairpre Nia Fer."

[*Medb.*] "They shall be running before us,
their heads shall come from their bodies[6]
if he come from home.
I shall be here in my homesteads,
without fault and without disgrace:
for I think the Lagin enough
against the man."

[*Envoy.*] "If the sons of Magach should come[7]
the bold, warlike band,
their shooting will be gory-red
in the battle of Ros na Ríg."

mathair."—*LL.* 54 a. "Urthatar techta aile co maccaib magach .i. Cet *macc Magach*, 7 Anlúan *macc Magach*, 7 *Macc* Corb *macc Magach*, 7 Bascell *macc Magach*, 7 En *macc* Dóche *maicc*, (7) Scandal *macc Magach*" (Qu. read En macc Magach, Dóche macc Magach?); Ailill, Anluan, Moccorb, Cet, En, Bascell, Dóche, *LU.* fo. 45.

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[4] Perhaps we should read "a thairb," his bull.

[5] "damait," they suffer, yield, consent. Or "it is not justice (and it is not proper) that they concede to the assembly of the Bregians." *Cf.* daimh, .i. deoin, consent. I think it means here they "allow," resolve; *cf.* "comairleiced," comairliced, §§ 2, 17, 19, and my previous note on that word.

[6] Lit. body.

[7] These Connacht warriors were Cét, Anlúan, Mog-Corb, Bascell, En, Dóche, and Scandal (*see note to text*), Anfinn and Fergal, *Ogygia*, 269.

"Da tora rí Macha,
saifit*er* a datha,
claifit*er* a ratha,
tairnfithir a bríg."
"Da torset ar sluag-ni,
tinólfaider uasni,
bid *con*dalb i*n* cúani
i fir-catha can." C.

23. Imthúsa *Con*cho*bur*, tanic-*sid*e reme dírrám slóig móir co Accaill Breg 7 co sligid ṁBreg. And barrecai*m* Ai*l*ill flath-briugaid do-su*m* and. "Maith a*n*d a *Chon*cho*bur*," bar Ailill. "Cid i*n* dirra*m* slóig móir ro-fail i tegaid, 7 cid ass áil latt dol?" "Cor-Ross na Ríg ás Bói*n*d ban-solus and-so," bar *Con*chob*or*. "Noco gli*n*nigthi duit-siu sai*n*," ale bar Ai*l*ill, "*acht* is foen gli*n*ni. Daig ro-n-fuilet i*n* Galían 7 Luaigne na Temrach a*n*d-sai*n* bar do chi*n*d." "Geiss da*m*-sa dola do*m*' chonair," ale bar *Con*chob*or*, "et geiss da*m* dola i cath ca*ch* lín. Gabar sosad 7 longport acai*n*n and-so fodectsa," bar *Con*cho*bor*. "Sáitter ar sosta and-so 7 suidigt*er* ar pupla. Gní*ter* ar ṁbotha 7 ar ṁbélscalái*n*. Dentar irgna*m* bíd 7 lenna. Dentar p*rai*nd 7 to*m*altus. Ca*n*tar ciúil 7 airfiti 7 admolta acai*n*d and."

24. Is a*n*d ro-saittea a sosta 7 ro-suidigthea a pupla, ro-gnithea a mbotha 7 a ṁbélscál*din*, ra-ataithé a tenti; doringned urgnam bíd 7 lenna. Doronait g*re*tha glanfothraicthi leo, 7 ro-slemun-chirtha a fuilt,

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[1] "condalb"—*cf.* condalb sain, condelg n-ága; tanic ell condailbé im Ultaib do, *LL.* 57 b; or it is = condailbe, friendship, *O'R.* and *W.* "condalb" is not in the gloss. or dictionaries. With "cuani" *cf. ds.* "cuaine," breed (*Hyfiachr.* 93); cuana .i. buidne, *O'Cl.*; cuanene, .i. *pugil, Z.* (Cf. *éistid*, Stanza 20 of *Fair of Carman.*)

[2] "Can" is the first word of this poetry, which would go very well to the tune of "Go where glory waits thee," but it "sweeter far might be" to the envoys if Medb went with them. She brought the Leinstermen into this war, and then abandoned them and her brothers-in-law.

[3] I take Accall to be the highest point of Slieve Bree, about seven miles due north of Rosnaree, and Slige Breg to be the road there passing Sliab Breg. Conor was not at Accall (or Skreen), "near Tara," so called to distinguish it from other places of the same name. To get near Tara he had to fight a battle on the Boyne.

[*Medb.*] "If the king of Macha come,
his colours will be turned back,
his fortunes will be overcome,
his might will be lowered."

[*Eneoy.*] "If our bands arrive,
a muster will be made by us,
there will be a rivalry of the fighting band[1]
for the real combats." Whence.[2]

23. To return to Conchobar—he came on [with] the multitude of a great army to Aecall Breg and to Sligo Breg.[3] There Ailill, a princely yeoman,[4] met him then. "Good then, Conchobar," said Ailill, "what is the vast number of a great army that is behind thee? and where is it your pleasure to go?" "To Ros na Rig above the clear-bright[5] Bóand here," said Conchobar. "That [place] is not to be secured[6] for thee," replied Ailill, "but it is insecure.[7] For the Galían and the Lusigne[8] of Temair are there before thee." "It is an obligation to me to go my way," replied Conchobar. "And it is an obligation to me to go into the battle of every number.[9] Let a position and encampment be taken by us here for the present," said Conchobar. "Let our stations be pitched here, and let our tents be erected. Let our booths and our tents be constructed. Let preparation of food and drink be made. Let dinner and victuals be made. Let tunes and merry songs and eulogies be sung by us here."

24. Then were their positions fixed and their pavilions were pitched, their huts and their tents were made. Their fires were kindled, cooking of food and drink was made; baths of clean-bathing

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[4] Large landholder; *nom. sg.* rig briuga, *LL.* 160 b.

[5] "Os Bóind báin."—O'Hartigan's Poem in *LL.* "The clear, joyous river ran sparkling."—(*Smiles*, in account of the Battle of the Boyne). "Sons of the strong, stern race that forced the ford through Boyne's *dun* water."—(A poet, Mr. Austin, in a Sonnet to the Ulster Loyalists, *National Review* of August, 1892.)

[6] The past participle or *part. necessitatis* of "glinnigim"; glinn, stronghold, *O'Cl.*; glinni, securities, *Mesca Ul.* 4.

[7] A weak security; glinne, secure, *O'Don. Suppl.* Foenglinni is the name of a man in *Mesca Ul.* 40. *Cf.* the earth was void, *faen*, Gen. i. 2.

[8] The men of Leinster and Meath.

[9] However numerous the enemy; but he did not do so afterwards, he prudently waited and waited for all his troops to come into the field.

ra-min-glanta a cuirp, ro-caithed *prainn* 7 tomaltus leo. Et ro-canait ciúil 7 airfitid 7 admolta leo.[a]

25. "Maith and-sin a Ultu," bar *Conchobor*, "in fagum acaib nech dig do midem 7 do mór-descain bar in slúag?" "Ragat-sa," bar Féic m*acc* Follomuin m*eicc* Fáctna Fathaig. Is and-sin luid remi Féic m*acc* Foll*omuin* m*eicc* F*actna* F*athaig*; cor-ránic co Dinn na Bóinne bán-śoilsi. Ar-sain ro-gab ac midem 7 ac mór-descain ar in slúag. Et cessis a menma cu mór *for*thu-*sum* no. "Ragat-sa fathuśid innossa," bar Féic, "co hairm i failet Ul*aid*; 7 inniasat dóib in sluag do bith icom fuatecht-sa. Ticfait Ul*aid* atúsid. Gébaid cach a lathir catha 7 comlaind 7 comraic dib. Ni ba mó a nós na allud na erdarcus dam-sa in chathaigthe ass-a aithle anda do ce*ch* oen fir d'Ultsib. Et cid dam-sa na curfind mo chomlund a chetóir romum?" Et ralluid-sium reme innund dar inber na Bóinne. Et tuc bleith mulind tuathbil[b] *for*thu. Tuc a n-airthiur *for* a n-iarthur 7 a ndesciurt *for* a tuasciurt; 7 ro-gairset in slúag i *n*-oen-fecht immi-sium. Et ni forulngither dó-sum beith i cind in tslóig ro-móir; 7 tanic-sium romi d'innaigid inn inb*ir* dar a tanic innund. Et ní hed barroeblaingair do-*sum* it*ir* ón; *acht* ra-lingestar sæb-léim i-sin mBoind mban-śol*uis*. Mar a bói inber bud domni a cheili ar a Bóind[c] ro-lingestar sæb-léim and co ro-thib tond tairis. Co ro-báded 'sin lind sin can anmain et*ir*. Corop búan 7 corop marthanach d'a éis a innchomartha. Corop Lind Féic[d] ainm na linni ir-ro-báded.

[a] Cf. the *fulachta* before the battle of Moylena, *C.M. Lena*, 76.

[b] Is amlaid atad na catha go hanordaigithe 7 bleith muilinn tuaithfil orra, *Cog. G. 7 G.*, p. 198.

[c] Arabóind (*MS.*), *for* ar Boind *or* ar abaind. *Cf.* rostib tond, *LL.* 165 a.

[d] Perhaps it is the same as Linn Rois, on the Boyne. (See Index to *Four Masters.*)

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[1] Commanding hill, either Knowth or New Grange; the former faces Rosnaree, and commands a fine view of it. *Cf.* tilach airechais ocus tigernais hErend .i. Temair, *Sick Bed of Cu*, 384.

[2] "cessis," §§ 25, 26, "nír cheiss," § 27; and "rosceastar," § 12; also "cessis a menna fair," *LL.* 70 a; "ac céssacht formsa," reproaching me, *Hogan's Irish Phrase-book*," p. 117; roba ceasachtach air, he grumbled at it, *C. M. Lena*, 64. The word means to suffer, *Z;* also to torment, afflict, Matt. viii. 29.

[3] fuadaigh, = put to flight, drive, force away, *Coney's Dict.*

[4] Lit., its.

[5] "inber," in §§ 25, 26, is *the river at Rosnaree*, which is not affected by the tides, and cannot be called a river-mouth or estuary at ten miles from the sea.

were made by them, and their hair was smooth-combed; their persons were minutely cleansed, supper and victuals were eaten by them; and tunes and merry songs and eulogies were sung by them.

25. "Good then, Ulaid," said Conchobar, "do we find among you one who will go to estimate and to reconnoitre the army?" "I will go," said Féic, son of Follomon, son of Fachtna Fathach. It is then that Féic, son of Follomon, son of Fachtna Fathach, went on till he reached the Fortress of the clear-bright Bóand.[1] Thereupon he began measuring and reconnoitring the army. And his spirit chafed[2] greatly about them. "I will go northward now," said Féic, "to the place in which the Ulaid are, and I will tell them that the army is driving me away?[3] The Ulaid will come from the north. Each of them will take up his station of battle and conflict and combat. The[4] glory and the honour and the distinction of the fighting will be no greater for me afterwards than for every single man of the Ulaid. And what is there for me that I should not engage my combat at once straight away?" And he went on over across the river[5] of the Bóand. And gave the grind of a left-handed mill on them.[6] Their van caught (or closed on) their rear, and their right wing (joined) their left,[7] and the army shouted at once around him. And it was not endured [dared] by him to be against the huge army, and he came on towards the river over which he had come across. And it is not that it was leaped by him at all, but he leapt a false leap into the clear-bright Bóand. Where was the water that was deeper than elsewhere, he leaped a false leap there, so that a wave laughed over him, and that he was drowned in that pool without life at all. And lasting and longlived after him was the memorial of it, for Féic's Pool[8] was the name of the pool in which he was drowned.

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[6] i. e. he went around them in a wrong direction, lost his way, or, rather, ran amuck. Cf. "They are disorganised all round like the grindings of a mill turning the wrong way" (ocus bleith muilinn tuaithfil orra), *Cog. G.*, p. 198; "for tuaithbell," lefthand-wise, *L. na gCeart*, pp. 2, 12, *LL.* 114 b.

[7] *Or* "he bore (drove) their right wing in on their left, and their rear on their van" (!). An Irish soldier in the Peninsular War strayed from his quarters, and got drunk. To escape being shot by Wellington's orders, he brought French prisoners to the English camp, and, when asked how he managed to disarm them, he said—"I surrounded them." If the phrase be connected with what goes before, I fancy it means, "he took their east for their west, and their south for their north."

[8] Lind Féicc, *g.* Lind find Féic na fían, O'Hartigan's Poem in *LL.*

26. Rop imgen ra *Conchobor* 7 ra Ul*tu* ro-bói in fer sain 'n-a écmais. "Maith ém a Ultu," bar *Conchobor*, "in fagaim-se acaib nech dig do midem 7 do mór-descain dam bar in alúag sin?" "Ragat-sa and," bar Daigi m*aco* Dega de Ul*taib*. Et ra-luid reme *con*nici in tulaig tig*er*nais cétna as ur na Boinne bán-solsi. Ro-gab ac midem 7 ac mor-descin in tiloig; 7 cessis a m*em*ma 7 a aicned 7 a innithim *for*thu fon cumma cetna. Ra-bái 'ca rád na cétna: "Ragat-sa fathuaíd ám," bar é-sium, "7 inniasat d'Ultaib na alúaig do bith icom 'uáitecht út. Derosset Ul*aid* atuáid. Gebaid cách a lathir catha 7 com*laind* 7 comraic; 7 ni ba mó a nós na allud na irdarcus dam-sa in chathaigthe anda do cech cen fir díb-sium. Et ragat-sa d'innaigid in tiloig co ro-churiur mo chomlond romom." Is and-sin dolluid-sium dar inber na Boinne innund; 7 ro-mesc bar in aluág é. Et ra-theigsetar na alúaig immisium do dib lethib no; 7 bognítha guin gal[*ann*][a] de; co tor*chair* accu.

27. Ba imgén ám ra *Conchobor* ro-batar sain. "Maith ám a Irgalaig m*eic*o Maeclaig m*eic*o Con*g*aile m*eic*o Rud*raige*, in n-abbrai cia as chóir do thechta do midem 7 do mor-descin bar in alúag?" "Cia doragad and," ale bar Irgal*ach*, "*acht* mad Iriel gascedach glunmar m*aco* Con*a*ill C*hernaig*? Acht is *Con*all ar choscor é. Is C*ú* C*hulaind* ar chlessamnacht. Is Cathb*ad* drúi deg-amra ar chéill 7 ar chomairle. Is Sencha m*aco* Ai*l*ella ar síd 7 ar so-b*er*la. Is Celtchair m*aco* Uth*echair* ar chalmacht. Is *Con*chob*or* m*aco* F*achtna* F*athaig* ar rígdacht 7 ar rosc-lethni, ar thinlucun sét 7 máini 7 inmass. Cia doragad *acht* mad Iriel?" "Ragat-sa and," ale bar Iriel.

Is and luid Iriel reme *con*nici in taulaig tig*er*nais cétna ós ur na Bóinne ban-solsi. Gab ac midem 7 ac mór-descin in tiloig. Nir-cheiss

[a] gal- in *MS*. "Doronsat guin galann de," &c., *C. M. Lena*, 142; *LL.* 258 a.

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[1] A great fact or wonder (?), imgen, § 26; imgén, § 27, for imchian.

[2] The meaning seems to be that he rushed blindly at them. Our native translators "get mixed" in attacking this phrase. It here means lit., "he plunged into the army." It is found in *LL.* 54 ab, "ro mesc in Badb forsin t-slóg; mescfid a síl for Eirinn," "his seed shall *prevail* over E.," *C. M. Lena*, 152; mescthair ar cond, that confuses our senses, *Sick Bed of Cu*, 383; rasmescsat iat ar in t-slúag, they mixed themselves through the host; ra cumasc for in sluag, he wrought confusion on the host, *Mesca Ulad*, 30, 32. It seems the idiom "cumaisg

26. It seemed very long[1] to Conchobar that that man was absent. "Good truly, Ulaid," said Conchobar, "do I find among you one who will go to estimate and to reconnoitre that army?" "I will go," said Daigi son of Daig of the Ulaid. And he went forward to the same hill of command, above the brink of the clear-bright Bóand. He began measuring and reconnoitring the army. And his spirit and his nature and his mind chafed about them in the same way, and he was saying the same [things]: "I will go northward indeed," said he, "and I will tell to the Ulaid that the armies are pursuing me yonder. The Ulaid will arrive from the north. Each of them will take up his station of battle and of conflict and of combat; and the glory and the honour and the distinction of the fighting will be no greater for me than for every single man of them. And I will go against the army, that I may put my combat before." It is then that he went over the river of the Bóand across, and he rushed rashly on the army.[2] And the hosts came around him on both sides also,[3] and a wound of lances[4] was made of him, so that he fell by them.

27. It seemed long indeed to Conchobar that these [two] were [absent]. "Good indeed, Irgalach, son of Macclach, son of Congal, son of Rudraige, sayest thou who is proper to go to estimate and to reconnoitre the army?" "Who should go there," replied Irgalach, "but Iriel, good at arms, great kneed, son of Conall Cernach. But he is a Conall for havoc, he is a Cú Chulaind for dexterity of feats. He is a Cathbad, the right-wonderful druid, for intelligence and for counsel, he is a Sencha son of Ailill for peace and for good speech, he is a Celtchair son of Uthechar for valour, he is a Conchobar son of Fachtna Fathach for kingliness and for wide-eyedness,[5] for giving of treasures and of wealth and of riches. Who should go except it be Iriel?" "I will go there," replied Iriel. It is then that Iriel went forward to the same dominating hill, over the brink of the clear-bright Bóand. He began measuring and reconnoitring the

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sel air," mix lime with it, *Hogan's Irish Phrase-book*, p. 119. Lit. plunged: "mescaid in claideb and," he plunges, *TT.* 70; "mescthus isin duiblinn ísin," *L.U.* 95 a; "mescaís a chuaranu and," *LB.* 213 b; "romeasc cách ar dán a chéile," *MS. Mater.* 46; measgas iad féin air (*i.e.* muir or saogal), *Three Shafts*, 262.

[3] "No," too, indeed (seven times in our text), = dino, dono; not in *W.*

[4] guin gal[*ann*]. *Cf.* doronsat guin galann de, "they made a victim of lances nd spears of him," *C. M. Lena*, 142; *galan* appears in our modern texts.

[5] Breadth of view (?).

a *m*a*m*a na aicned na i*n*nithim *for*thu-*sum* it*ir*. Atetha a tuarascbáil leis co hairm i *n*bái *Con*cho*bor*.

28. "Cinnas, a m' an*am* a Iriel"? bar Conchobor. "Atdiur-sa brethir ám," bar Iriel, "dar lim-sa na fail áth *for* abai*n*d na lia *for* tilaig na chend-róit na sliged bar crig Breg *nó* Mide nach lán d'á ṅgr*a*igib 7 d'a ṅgill*aib*. Andar lim at lassar rígthigi di leirgg a tlachtga 7 a n-errid 7 a n-éttaid," bar Iriel.

Ro-ráid *Con*cho*bor*:—

29. "In fir an atfiadat na fir,
a Iriel galaig glun-gil!
teora catha *for* clár chliu
ar ar cind i co*m*naidiu?"
"Atát i ceilg ar do chind
issin ross i*n*theit Boi*n*d;
teora catha Clai*n*e Deirg,—
lassait mar lassair dar leirg.
"Na techta dachuatar úan
d'a fis ca lín atá i*n*e sluág,
ni thicfat sund,—miad nar lac;
is e a fir a n-arfiadat." In.

30. "Maith a Ultu," bar *Con*cho*bor*, "cade far co*m*airle dún in cath-sa lind?" "Is i ar co*m*airle," ar Ulaid, "anad co tisat ar treói*n* 7 ar tóisig 7 ar tig*er*nmais 7 ar fulṅgidi catha." Nir-bo fata i*n*n irnaide dóib 7 nir-bo chián[a] i*n* cho*m*naide, co faccatar t*r*i carptig d'á n-i*n*naigid. Buiden da cet déc i comair cecha carptig díb. Is iat ro-bái a*n*d-sai*n*, t*r*iar deg-æsa dána d'Ultaib, .i. Cathb*ad* drui deg-amra, et Aith*er*ni Algessach, 7 A*m*argi*n* i*n* fer dána.

[a] Or 57[2].

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[1] sliged, *recte* slige, sligid, or sligeda; cendroit, head or end of a road (?).

[2] Hence I fancy he was at Knowth or towards Slane.

[3] A "ross" is a wooded promontory.

[4] Sons of Derg; from §§ 16, 19, 29, they were evidently the Leinstermen with their headquarters at Dinn Rig on the Barrow. Derg was probably one of the two Dergs of Bruden da Derg or Bohernabreena, *S. Mor.* I. 46.

army. His spirit, or his mind, or his thoughts did not fret over them at all. He brings their description with him to the place in which Conchobar was.

28. "How, my life Iriel?" said Conchobar. "I give [my] word truly," said Iriel, "it seems to me that there is not ford on river, nor stone on hill, nor highways nor road[1] in the territory of Breg or Mide, that is not full of their horse-teams and of their servants. It seems to me that their apparel and their gear and their garments are the blaze of a royal house from the plain," said Iriel.

Conchobar said:

29. "Is it true, what the men declare,
O valorous white-kneed Iriel,
three battalions on the plain to the left,[2]
before us in waiting?"

[*Iriel.*] "They are in ambush before thee
in the wood that the Bóand goes round,[3]
three battalions of Clann Deirg;[4]
they blaze like fire across the plain.

"The messengers that went from us
to ascertain what strength the army is
shall not come [back] hither—an honour
that is not trivial—
it is the truth of it, what they declare."

30. "Good, O Ulaid," said Conchobar, "what is your advice to us [about] this battle of ours?" "Our advice is," said the Ulaid, "to wait till our strong men and our leaders and our commanders and our supporters of battle come." Not long was their waiting and not great was the stay, till they saw three chariot-warriors[5] approaching them, and a band of twelve hundred along with each rider of them. It is these that were there—three of the goodly men of science of the Ulaid, namely Cathbad the right-wonderful druid, and Aitherni the Importunate, and Amargin the learned doctor.[6]

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[5] "cairptech" or "eirr" is a warrior who fights from a chariot, not an "ara" or *rhedarius*. In *LL.* 121 a. Cu Chulaind said when Lóeg was killed, "I am now charioteer as well as chariot-warrior"; culmaire, .i. cairpthech, *LU.* 109 a.

[6] "fer dána," man of science and art. Such men were also men of war, as appears from our text.

31. "Maith a ócu," bar *Conchobor*, "cade bar comairle dún?" "Is i ar comairle," ar iat-*sum*, "anad co tisat ar treoin 7 ar tóisig 7 ar tig*er*nmais 7 ar fulngidi catha." Is and-*sin* ra-ansat. Nir-bo chían *in* chomnaidi 7 nir' fata *isin* ir*naide*, co faccatar *tri* cairptig aile d'a n-insaigid, 7 buiden trí chet déc i comair ca*ch*a carp*tig*. Is iat tanic and-*sin*, Eogan m*acc* Dur*thacht*, et Gaine m*acc* Daurth*acht* 7 Carpr*e* m*acc* Daur*thacht*.

32. "Cade bar comairle dún, a ócu?" bar *Con*ch*obor*. "Is í ar comairle," ar iat-*sum*, "anad co tisat ar treoin 7 ar tóisig 7 ar tig*er*nmais 7 ar ful*ngidi* catha." Ro-ansat. Nir-bo chían *in* chomnaidi 7 nir fata *isin* ir*naide*, co fa*ccatar* *tri* carp*tig* aile dá n-insaigid. Is iat tanic and-*sin*, tri m*eicc* Connaid Buide m*eicc* Iliach, .i. Loegaire Buadach 7 Cairell Coscarach 7 Aed Anglonnach. Buiden cethri chét déc i comair ca*ch* carp*tig* díb.

33. "Cade bar comairle dún a ócu?" "Is i ar comairle," ar iat-*sum*,[a] "anad co t*isat* ar treoin 7 ar t[*óisig*][b] 7 ar t[*igernmais*][b] 7 ar fulngidi catha." "Nad-orgenamar-ni fhoirb-si *sin* a ócu. Dáig atá *tri*an slóig Ul*ad* sund, 7 ni fail *acht* *tri*an slóig fer nHer*end* and-sút," bar *Con*ch*obor*; "cid dun na tibrinmis *in* cath?"

34. Is and-*sin* at*ra*acht *Con*ch*obor* 7 ro-gab a chath-eirred[c] 7 comlainn 7 com*r*aic *in*me. At*ra*acht *tri*an sloig Ul*ad* laisium nó, et lotar dar in*ber* na Boinni *in*nund. Et at*rac*tatar na slóig aile dóib, ar ndul dar in*ber* na Boinne *in*nund. Et ro-gab cách díb ar slaide 7 ar slechtad araile, far foirtched 7 far foillged, *con*na bái sa*m*ail Ulad ra halt na

[a] So here and 6 lines *infra;* read *cian*. [b] So 7 lines *supra*. [c] *Supply* catha.

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[1] "doib," of similar phrase *supra*, is here omitted.

[2] Eogan, king of Farney, Co. of Monaghan, slew the children of Uisnech; he was father-in-law of Conall Cernach, *LU.*, p. 103 b.

[3] "nad orgenamarni," we have not served, obeyed (*cf.* fogniu, orgnam, and note at § 17); we did not suggest that to you (?).

31. "Good, O warriors," said Conchobar, "what is your advice to us?" "Our advice is," said they, "to wait till our strong men and our leaders and our lords and our supporters of battle come." It is then they waited. Not great was the[1] waiting and not long was the delay, till they saw three other riders approaching them, and a band of thirteen hundred along with each rider. It is they that came then, Eogan son of Durthacht,[2] and Gáine son of Daurthacht, and Carpre son of Daurthacht.

32. "What is your advice to us, O warriors?" said Conchobar. "Our advice is," said they, "to wait till our strong men and our leaders and our lords and our supporters of battle come." They waited. Not great was the waiting, and not long was the delay, till they saw three other chariot-fighters approaching them. It is they that came then, the three sons of Connad Buide [the Yellow], son of Iliach, namely Loegaire the Victorious, and Cairell the Havoc-worker, and Aed of the mighty deeds. A band of fourteen hundred along with each rider of them.

33. "What is your advice to us, O warriors?" "Our advice is," said they, "to wait till our strong men and our leaders and our lords and our supporters of battle come." "We have not prepared that for you,[3] O warriors. For there is a third of the army of the Ulaid here, and there is not but a third of the army of the men of Eriu yonder," said Conchobar. "What is there for us[4] that we should not give the battle?"

34. It is then that Conchobar rose and took his battle-gear [of battle] and of conflict and of combat about him. A third of the army of the Ulaid rose with him too. And they went over the river of the Bóand across. And the other armies arose to them on going over the water of the Bóand across. And each of them took to hacking and to cutting down the other, to destroying[5] and to wounding[5] till there was no similitude of the Ulaid at that juncture of time, except

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[4] i.e. why.

[5] Conjectural renderings; foirtchead = destroying, *C. M. Rath*, 248; failgis = he cut, struck, *O'Clery*; they look also like *for-teched*, fleeing, and *foillged*, following, tracking (*cf.* fuilliucht); fortched, exciting, *C. M. Rath*, 170; see Glossary.

huaire sin. Acht na-beth rúad-daire ro-mór bar lár machaire 7 na-gabad mór-alúag na farrad, 7 ra-étlaithé a cháel 7 a mín in fhedá ass, 7 ra-factha a railge rúada ro-móra da éis. Is amlaid-sin ra-alaidit a ngillai óca aitedcha-sum 7 a n-aes ócbad, conna raba *acht* a curaid 7 a cath-mil*id* 7 a ndeg-láith gaile d'a n-éis.[a] Cid *tra acht* nir-barulngither d'a ngillaib óca aitedcha-sum, na cor-mesaid rosc-béim rígdaide díb tria-sin cath fothúaid.

35. Is and-sin ra-tuairced Innócháin sciath *Conchobuir* co ro-gésestar. Co ro-gésetar *trí* tonna Her*end* i. Tond Chlidna 7 To*nd* Rud*raigi* 7 To*nd* Tuage Inb*ir*. Co ro-gésetar scéith Ul*ad* uile in n-uair sin, cach óen ra-bói ar a nguallib díb 7 i *n*-a cairpdib.[b]

36. Is é in lá sain barrécain d'Ultaib tidacht immach. Et barrecaim *Con*all ir-remthús resna sluagaib. Acht cid airchind ra-bétis eich bad luaithiu ná eich *Con*aill and, ni ro-lam nech d'Ultaib aiged a ech na charpat do thabairt sech *Con*all. Iss-and-sin ra-*chon*catar glas-láth Ulad gnúis *Con*aill cucu ra halt na uaire sin. Et ra-ansatar, daig rap anad fa inneoin leo. Et rapo doss díften 7 rapo buinne bratha 7 ropo

[a] Compare the description of the battle of Clontarf: "Is amail sin amail robi caill Tomair ar loscad a minbaig 7 a hoccrund 7 na secht catha coictiḋis ar mis ic a gerrad 7 a railge rómóra 7 a dairge diomóra in a sessaṁ. Is aṁlaid sin atád na catha cechtarda ar ttuilim a fforba uile acht uathad da ttrénṁeraib 7 da ttrénṁileadaib na sessaṁ."—*Cog. G.* 7 *G.*, p. 198.

[1] Lit. its; "(f)arrad, opposed to *secessio*, *Ml.* 42 a.

[2] ra etlaithe, 3 *sg. pres. pass.* of (es-tallaim) étlaim; 3 *pl.* ra étlaitis; *LL.* 268 b; or they flew away.

[3] "railge," *np.* of rail; *g.* ralach ro dírge, *LL.*, pp. 108, 109 a; darach na railgeadh, *L. Gabala*, p. 28; a railge ocus dairge, *Cogad G. eous G.* 198; *ns.* rail, *infra.*

[4] "ócbad" seems *gen. pl.*, §§ 34, 38. The young, *juventus*; *cf.* findbad (*Ml.* 14), fidbad; *np.* ócbaid, warriors, *C. M. Lena*, 40.

[5] *Cf.* the description of the battle of Clontarf in *Wars of the Gaedel with the Gaill*, p. 199—"They appear to me the same as if Tomar's Wood was on fire, and the seven battalions had been cutting away its underwood and its young shoots for a month, leaving its stately trees and its immense oaks standing," etc. See note to our text, § 34; and *cf.* modern version.

[6] i.e. "and" *or* "so that."

[7] "roscbéim" = rush-stroke, or charge; *cf.* rusgadh, *O'R.*; frithrosc na conaire, *F. Masters*, v. 1862; rethait rithrosc, *S. na Rann*, 116.

[8] Innócháin, § 35; Innochain, § 48; "indochoin Conchobuir," .i. sciath Conchobuir, *LL.* 107 a.

[9] They do the same in § 16; but "What are the wild waves saying"? And

it were a huge sturdy oakwood in the middle of a plain, and a great army were to go close to it; and the[1] slender and the small of the wood were cut off,[2] and its huge sturdy oaks[3] were left behind. It is thus that their young [and] youthful pages and their young folk[4] were cut off, so that there were none but their champions and their battle-warriors and their good heroes of valour behind them.[5] However, it was not borne by their young youthful pages, and[6] a kingly brilliant dash[7] of them burst through the battle northward.

35. It is then that Innócháin,[8] Conchobar's shield, was battered and it moaned; so that the Three Waves of Eriu moaned, namely, the Wave of Clidna and the Wave of Rudraige and the Wave of Tuag Inbir;[9] so that the shields of the Ulaid all moaned at that hour, every one of them that was on their shoulders and in their chariots.

36. It is that day that it happened to the Ulaid[10] to come out. And Conall happened to be in the forefront, before the armies. But though it is fleet[11] that the horses would be that would be swifter than Conall's horses there, none of the Ulaid ventured to bring the front of his horses or his chariots past Conall. It is then that the raw recruits of the Ulaid saw the face of Conall towards them at that juncture of time; and they halted, for they were fain[12] to halt. And a bush of shelter and a wreath of laurel[13] and a hand above was Conall to them. For

[b] *Cf.* ro-s-glannbeartaigit a sceith ar guaillib a n-gaisceadach, *B. of Magh Rath*, 140.

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what have mythologists to say about this sonant sympathy between shield and shield and shields and waves?

[10] A fresh body of them came on the field under Conall Cernach, as the other Ulaid were retreating.

[11] Not found in dictionaries; it seems to mean *præcipites*, forward, headlong; airchinn (*principium*), *Z.* 868; is airchenn, *est certum* (*Z.* 343, not in the Index Verborum).

[12] *Cf.* dot' ain-déoin, against thy will, *C. M. Rath*, 160; but innéoin, support, *Hyfiachr.* 254. It is clear that the Ulstermen were running away, and that our version is so full of euphemisms that it must be an Ulster one. It was ever thus, from Rosnaree to Waterloo, that accounts of battles have been written. The "glaslâth" (= recruits, *Man. Mater.* 102, and *O'Don. Suppl.*) were green or raw troops, with which *cf.* glas-gesceda, glas-darach, § 37, and glais-fiann (*Diarm. and Grainne*, 88).

[13] "buinne," a branch; *cf.* buinne-án, a branch (Job xiv. 7), buinne doat (*LU.* 134), branch, or ring of forearm. It also means a wave or torrent: buinne dilenn, *Cog. G.* 154. Bratha = of doom, or destruction (*O'Clery*); a wreath placed on the head of victors (*Cormac*).

lásu i n-uachtur leo *Con*all. Dáig ba demin leo ni fil isad i faicfithé gnúis *Chon*aill ar a teichfithe and.

37. Is and-sin ra-lotar fón fid ba comnessam dóib, 7 ro-benatar dairbre glas-darach il-láim *cech* fir; et ro-redigsetar[a] isad d'a ndornaib istib; 7 tuargabtar ria n-aiss na glas-gesceda darach sain, 7 tancatar mar óen ra *Con*all i cend in chatha.

38. Is and-sin barrecain á ríg Ul*ad* tri *tra*igid techid do breith assin chath fathúaid. Dercais 7 fégais *Con*ch*obor* dar a aiss 7 ra-*chon*naic gnúis *Con*aill d'a śaigid. "Maith a Chonaill," bar *Con*ch*obor*, "in cath bar th' oessam 7 bar do chommairge." "Atiur-sa brethir ám," ar *Con*all, "*con*bad[b] assu lim-sa in cath do thabairt m'oenur a chiannaib andá in maidm do fossugud innossa. Et dimbúaid do ríg cóicid far-sin ṁbith a fhaccíail[c] im-maidm *no* im-morthechiud." Et ss-amlaid ro-bói *Con*all [ca rád][d] 7 atb*ert* na bria*thra*-so and:

"Dimbúaid fir frith-rosc madma.
maidm ria ṅgnúsib.
ócbad n-ess-airm.
gillanrad di-airm.
dichra fedma fuidb do anocht.
follogod féile. rith fri geltaib.
gair ri dog*ur*.
dál ri dimbúaid."[e] D.

39. Is and-sin selais *Con*all in claideb aith-ger iar-lebur ass a istig bodba, 7 dob*ert* cocetul a chlaidib bar na sluag*aib*. Atchloss rucht

[a] *ro-redigestar* in *Fac-simile*. [b] combad? [c] *For* fácbáil.

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[1] Lit., on which it would be fled there.

[2] Or it is = fri a n-ais, on their back; they must have thrown away their spears in their flight, since they had to get shillelaghs, when rallied by Conall.

[3] "essairm, diairm, ócbad, gillanrad," not in dictionaries, and the English is somewhat conjectural. These four lines are a rosc.

[4] "dichra" seems a noun here; but = fervent, *W.*, *Atkinson's Gl.*, and *Stokes' S. na Rann.*

[5] "fodb," arms, *W.*; fadb, weapon, *B. of Fenagh; as* fodb (= *spolia* ?), *LU.* 196; "fodbugud," to despoil, cut down, *C. M. Rath*, 216.

[6] "anocht," not in dictionaries, unless it is "fanachd," to stay, *O'R.*; or *inf.* of "aincaim," I protect.

[7] fullugim, follaigthe, gl. *abdo, neglecta.*

they were certain that there is no place in which Conall's face would be seen, in which there would be flight.[1]

37. It is then that they went through [into] the wood that was nearest them, and they cut oak-branches of green oak [and put them] in the hand of every man, and they smoothed a place for their fists in them, and they raised in front[2] of them those green branches of oak, and they came along with Conall towards the battle.

38. It is then it happened that by the King of the Ulaid were taken three steps of retreat out of the battle northward. Conchobar looked and scanned behind him and saw the face of Conall approaching him. "Good, O Conall," said Conchobar, "the battle on thy favour and on thy protection!" "I give [my] word truly," said Conall, "that I think it easier to give the battle by myself by far than to stay the rout now. And [it is] disaster for the king of [any] province in world, to leave him in a rout and in a stampede." And it is thus that Conall was [saying it], and he said these words then:—

"The countercharge of defeat is a man's discomfiture;[3]
a rout before [his] face:
youth unarmed:
followers disarmed:[3]
earnestness[4] of effort of weapon,[5] to succour:[6]
forgetfulness[7] of honour: running against madmen;
shouting in distress;[8]
meeting in disaster."

39. It is then that Conall drew[9] the sharp long sword out of its sheath of war,[10] and played the music of his sword on the armies. The ring[11]

[1] Supply this as §§ 3, 5, 6. [2] *This, though not marked* R, *is* "Rethoric," *or* Rosc.

[6] "ri dogur," against calamity; perhaps we should read dogru.

[9] "selais," .i. lopped off, *W.*; "co-selastar," .i. dorat (*Z.*, 1093), .i. gave, brought.

[10] "intig," *ds. neuter* for (f)intig (?), *as.* fintech, *LL.* 111 a; but *d.* intiuch in *Ascoli's Glossary; cf.* ass a (f)intiuch, *LL.* 80 b; "Bodba" (here and §§ 40, 41, 43) = dangerous, *O'Don. Suppl.*; bealach bodba, *dangerous* pass, *C. M. Lena*, 26; *Mesca Ul.* 14, 26; *majestic* [phalanx], *C. M. Rath*, 216; beraib bodba, *fierce* darts, *Mesca Ul.* 22; bodba = of "steam, *fog*," and hence, "of danger!" (*O'B. Crowe* in *Relig. Beliefs of the Ancient Irish*, p. 318); 6s an m-broinig blathbodba, over the *fine flowing* flood," *O'Dugan's Top. Poem*, p. 6, ruathar bodba, *LB.* 216 a. Bodb is a man's name in the *Ch. of Lir.*

[11] rucht, §§ 39, 48; groan, *O'Cl.*

claidib Conaill dar na cathaib cechtarda ra-halt na huaire sin. Cid *tra acht* feib ra-chualatar cocetul-claidib C[h]onaill, ra-chuclaigetar a crideda, 7 ra-luasnaigsetar a ruisc, 7 ra-bansatar a ṅgnúsi, 7 ra-scuich cách dar a ais díb i n-a inad catha 7 comlaind 7 comraic.

40. Cid *tra acht* is and-sin ra-dercastar Conall dar a aiss. Et ra-chonnairc d'a isnaigid Mes Dead maco Amairgin. "Maith a m'anam," bar Conall, "a Meis Dead; is cath ar th' oesam 7 ar do chommairgi." "Is ucht ra mór-dilind alt neich mar sein itrad-sa," ale bar Mes Dead. Is and dercis 7 déchais Mes Dead meico Amairgin dar a ais; et ra-chonnairc d'a isnaigid Ánruth Mór maco Amairgin. "In cath bar th' oesum 7 bar do chommairgi, a Ánraid Móir meico Amargin," bar Mes Dead, "co ro-cherddaind mo búraig forge 7 mo thigardail ṁbodba far na sluagaib." "Is saiget i coirthi alt neich mar sein i trath-sa," ale bar Ánruth Mór maco Amairgin.

41. Is and-sin fégais Anruth Mór maco Amairgin dar a aiss, 7 atconnairc Feithen Mór maco Amairgin. "Maith a Feithin Móir meico Amairgin, in cath for th' oesum 7 ar do chommairgi, co ro-cherddain-se no mo búraig forge 7 mo thigardail ṁbodba for na sluagaib."

42. Is and-sin ro-dercastar in Feithen Mór maco Amairgin dar ais. Atconnairc d'a isnaigid in Fethen Bec maco Amairgin. "In cath for th' óesam 7 ar do chommairgi, a Fethin Bic meico Amairgin," ar in Feithen Mór, "co ro-cherdain-se mo buraig forge 7 mo thigardail ṁbodba for na sluagaib." "Is essarcain cind fri hallib ám alt neich mar sain," ale ar in Fethen Bec.

43. Is and-sin fegais in Fethen Bec dar aiss. Atchonnairc Atherni Algessach d'a saigid. "In cath for th' oesam a Atherni Algessaig," for in Fethen Bec, "co ro-cherdain-se no mo buraig forge 7 mo thigardail

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[1] i cuclaigi carpait, *LU.* 91 b; cucligid Temra, *S. na Ramn*, 132.

[2] Lit., like that.

[3] búraig feirge (§§ 40, 41, 42, 43), charge of fury, or furious charge; .i. borr-ág, great exploit, *O'Clery;* .i. bellowing, *Mesca Ul.* 32; .i. vengeance, *C. M. Rath*,

of Conall's sword was heard throughout the battalions on both sides at that moment of time. However, as soon as they heard the music of Conall's sword, their hearts quaked[1] and their eyes fluttered, and their faces whitened, and each of them withdrew back into his place of battle and of conflict and of combat.

40. However, it is then that Conall glanced behind him, and he saw approaching him Mes Dead son of Amairgin. "Good my life," said Conall, "O Mes Dead, the battle on thy favour and on thy protection." "It is a breast against a great flood, the action of anyone under those circumstances[2] at this time," replied Mes Dead. It is then that Mes Dead son of Amairgin glanced and scanned behind him; and he saw approaching him Anruth the Tall, son of Amairgin. "The battle on thy favour and on thy protection, Anruth the Tall, son of Amairgin," said Mes Dead," till I cast my charge[3] of anger and my *tigardáil*[4] of war on the armies." "It is an arrow against a rock, the action of anyone under those circumstances this time," replied Anruth the Tall, son of Amairgin.

41. It is then that Anruth the Tall, son of Amairgin, looked behind him, and saw Feithen the Tall, son of Amairgin. "Good O Feithen the Tall, son of Amairgin, the battle on thy favour and on thy protection; that I too may deliver my furious charge and my *tigardáil* of war on the armies."

42. It is then that the tall Feithen, son of Amairgin, glanced behind him. He saw approaching him the small Feithen, son of Amairgin. "The battle on thy favour and on thy protection, O small Feithen, son of Amairgin," said the tall Feithen, "that I may cast my violence of anger and my *tigardáil* of fury on the armies." "It is the striking of a head against cliffs, indeed, the action of anyone under the circumstances," replied the small Feithen.

43. It is then that the small Feithen looked behind him. He saw Aitherni the Importunate approaching him. "The battle on thy favour, O Aitherni the Importunate," said the small Feithen, "till I

298; charge, *Cog. G.* 114; prowess, *Stokes' Siege of Howth*, 56, 54. *Cf.* gleó ferge, *LL.* 60 bb; anfot feirge, *Sench. M.* 336.

[4] tigardáil (§§ 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 49), tiger-meeting (?) tig-fardail, supreme effort (fardail, the major part of a thing, *O'R.*; urdail, equivalent, *Atkinson's Gl.*); and *cf.* tig-lecht, the last bed or grave; or tig-ár-dail, final-slaughter-encounter. It means fight, § 46. *Cf.* with these proverbial sayings those of *LB.* 217 b.

[in]bodba f[*or na sluagaib*]." "Ba chuta dom ṡeilb-se sain," ale [bar Atherne], "*for* seilb neich n-aill n-aile."

44. Cid *tra acht* iss-and-sin a*tch*ondairc Ath*er*ne Alg*essach* Cú Chu-la*ind*[a] da ṡaigid. "In cath bar th' aesam, a C*h*ú C*hulaind*," bar Aith*er*ni Al*gessach*. "Ba chuta dam-sa ón," ale bar Cú C*hulaind*. Inund són 7 daic dím. "Acht dob*er*im-se mo brethir ris," ar Cú C*hulaind*, "na*ch* fail do Ul*taib* nech dob*er*a a agid form-sa as-sin chath-sa, ar nad tres-siu slaidfet-sa ca*ch* fer d'feraib Her*end* na ca*ch* fer dfbeium." Is and rab*er*t Cú C*hulaind* béim d'a lorgfertais bar na sluagaib, corbdar comard-da comchuibdi iat.

45. Imthusa *Con*aill sund issnossa. Tanic fo na sluagaib 7 dob*er*t cocetal a chlaidib forru, co torchratar deich cét fer n-armach leis. Ra-chuala sain Carp*re* N*ia* F*er* cocetal claidib *Con*aill C*ernaig*, 7 nir-brulingit*her* [do[b]] Chairpr*iu* N*iaid* F*er* es*id*e it*ir*. Na co tanic reme co hairm[c] ir-raibe *Con*all. Et tucastar sciath *fri* sciath 7 dóit *fri* dóit 7 einech *fri* einech, 7 ro-gab ca(ch)[d] dfb oc slaide 7 oc slechtad araile. Co[clos][d] gló-béim[e] scéith sceith[f] Cairp*re* N*iad* F*er* fá déis clai[dib][g] *Con*aill.

46. Et dariachtatar na *trí* rigfil*id* robatar[h] oc ríg Themrach d'a fortacht 7 d'a forithim[h] [.i.] Eochaid Eolach 7 Diarmait Duanach 7 F*er*g[al] Fianach; 7 ra-ch*o*mmoratar i*n* tigardail i cend *Con*aill. Fegais *Con*all forru. "Atdiur-sa brethir ám," bar *Con*all, "menbad filid 7 ṡés dána sib dogebad sib[i] bás 7 aided lim-sa a chianaib; 7 úair

[a] *Sic, for* Coin Culaind. [b] do, *indistinct.*
[c] airm, *indistinct.* [d] cach *and* clos, *indistinct.*
[e] gló *appears an after-insertion*, as it is all outside the perpendicular line.

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[1] I can only guess at Aitherne's meaning; *cf.* his words with those of Cuchulaind, § 44: "ba chuta dom ṡeilb-se sain," and "ba chuta damsa ón . . . inund són ocus daic dím." So "cuta" seems = "daic." Coda = right, equity, *O'R.*; cota na m-ban, an enclosure for women, *Man. & Cust.* iii. 564.

[2] daic = do aic, for a request (?); aic, aicc, to bind, *Laws*, II. 30.

[3] It is clear that the Ulaid were retreating.

[4] Or staff-spindle; "staff," *Mesca Ul.* 32.

[5] Level and harmonious, .i. the order of their ranks was restored (?).

spend my onset of anger and my dangerous tiger-fight on the armies." "That were a right of my possession," [replied Aitherni], "over the possession of any others whomsoever."[1]

44. However, it is then that Aitherni the Importunate saw Cuchulaind approaching him. "The battle on thy favour, O Cú Chulaind," said Aitherni the Importunate. "That were a part [?] for me," replied Cu Chulaind. That is the same as "to require of me."[2] "But I give my word for it," said Cu Chulaind, "that there is not of the Ulaid one that will turn his face to me out of this battle, but that not more strongly I will smite every man of the men of Eriu than every man of them."[3] It is then that Cu Chulaind gave a blow of his club-staff[4] on the armies, so that they were even and harmonious.[5]

45. The performances of Conall here now. He came among the armies and played the music of his sword on them, till ten hundred armed men fell by him. Carpre Nia Fer heard that, the music of Conall Cernach's sword, and that was not endured by Carpre Nia Fer by any means, and he advanced to the place in which Conall was, and brought shield against shield and hand against hand and face against face, and each of them began smiting and striking the other, till there was heard a strong stroke[6] of Carpre Nia Fer's shield under the blade of Conall's sword.

46. And the three royal poets, that the King of Temair had, arrived to aid him and to help him, namely Eochaid the Learned, and Diarmait the Songful, and Forgal the Just, and they kept up[7] the combat against Conall. Conall looked at them. "I give my word truly," said Conall, "were you not poets and doctors you should have received death and

[1] *Sic bis*, by scribal error. [2] dib, *indistinct*. [3] atar *and* in, *indistinct*.
[4] "Analytic" or impersonal construction; *cf.* cid dogena sib, what will you do? *LU.* 99 b.

[5] Straight blow (?). *Cf.* glo-ánathe, gl. *norma*, *Z.* Perhaps we should read "gleó-béim," or "glond-béim."

[6] rachommortatar, 3 *pl. pret.*, § 46; commorais, 3 *sg. S.-pret.*, § 49, = ro mór, § 42. *Cf.* do commóradh aonach, a fair was convened, held, *C. M. Lena*, 40; "do commorad, fled"; ceann commortha, chief plotter, *C. M. Rath*, 200; ro morad aenach, *B. of Balymote*, p. 252; do morad irgaile, to excite battle, *Mesca Ul.* 30, 32. Perhaps the form "ro mór," used in the same sense as "commorais," forbids the equation with "con-ro-ferais," which has been suggested; racommortatar = do congbadar, *Stowe text*, § 41; cf. co folmaiset comeirgi, *LU.* 103 b.

is rá bar *t*riath 7 ra bar tig*e*rna berthai far ṁbáig cid dam-sa nach díge*l*aind forsib no?" Et dob*e*rt béim dis lorg-fertais catha bói 'n-a láim dóib *con* topacht a *t*ri cisdu díb.

47. Is and-sin dariachtatar buden cóic cét déc do Luaigni na Temra*ch* co tancatar et*e*r *Con*all 7 Carp*re* N*iaid* F*er*; co rucatar leo é ar lár medón a catha fodéin. Ro-gab *Con*all ac slaide *in* tálúaig co dremun 7 co barbarda, co uathmar 7 co dícheillid, co ro-s-cuir úad i *n*-a n-ágaib mista[a] 7 i *n*-a cethrasthanaib fodalta. Co torchratar deich cét leis ar lar-medón *in* chatha.

48. Ro-chuala sain rí Temrach, 7 nir-borulṅgither dó beith oc éistecht ra rucht claidib *Con*aill; 7 tanic reime co lár-medón in chatha, co torchratar ocht cét læch lán-chalma leis; co rocht co airm ir-rabe *Con*chob*or*, 7 dob*e*rt scíath *fri* scíath 7 dóit *fri* dóit 7 einech *fri* einech do. Et ro-thuairgestar a sciath f*or* *Con*ch*o*b*or* .i. Isnochain sciath *Con*ch*obuir*. Et feib ro-geisestar-s*id*e ro-geisetar scéith Ulad uile. "Maith ám a Ultu," [ale bar Conchobor], "nad-fetar-sa cosindiu ar bad chalmu *in* Galian Lagen na Lúagni na Temrach andathi-si."

49. Is and-sin tanic Loegaire Buadach m*aco* *Connaid* Buide m*eico* Il*iach* budin[b] trí chét oclách; commorais a thigardail i cend Cairp*ri* N*iad* F*er*. Is and-sin luid Fintan m*aco* Néill Niamgl*onnaig* buiden[75] cét óclách co ro-mór a thigardail i cend Cairp*ri* N*iad* F*er*.

50. Is and-sin tancatar deich cét ar fichit cét din Galían 7 di Luagni na Temrach; et tuargabtar leo Cairp*re* N*ia* F*er* il-lármedón a catha fadéin.

51. Is and-sin cunnis Cú C*hulaind* bar na sluagaib 7 bar Carp*re* N*iaid*

[a] *Cf.* Condaralsat é na ágib.—*LL.* 169 a.

[b] The acc. is used here, and the nom. in next line in like contexts.

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[1] Aided = "bás" here; gl. *interitus* (*Wb.* 27); is not necessarily a violent or tragical death. In the *F. Masters*, Pref., p. 2; in *LL.* 66 a, 94 a; in *C. M. Rath*, 268; in *Fair of Carman*, p. 534, and in *Cog. Gaedel re Gall.* 68, "bás, éc, aided" are used as synon.; "aided," death from grief, *LL.* 127 a.

[met] your fate[1] by me long ago, and since it is with [for] your chief and with your lord that you bring your strife, what [reason is there] for me that I should not inflict punishment on you now?" And he gave a blow with the club-staff of battle that was in his hand at them, so that he cut their three heads off them.

47. It is then that a band of fifteen hundred of the Lúaigni of Temair came up, and came between Conall and Cairpre Nia Fer; and they carried him [Cairpre] with them in the very middle of their own battalion. Conall began smiting the army fiercely and furiously, fearfully and madly, so that he drove them from him in [their] broken bands,[2] and in [their] divided fractions.[3] So that ten hundred fell by him in the middle of the battle.

48. The King of Temair heard that, and he could not bear[4] to be listening to the sound of Conall's sword; and he advanced to the middle of the battle, and eight hundred full-brave heroes fell by him; and he reached the place in which Conchobar was, and he brought shield against shield and hand against hand and face against face to him. And he struck his shield on Conchobar,[5] *i.e.* The Ochain, the shield of Conchobar. And as it moaned, the shields of the Ulaid all moaned. "Good truly, Ulaid," [saith Conchobar], "I knew not till to-day whether the Galían of the Lagin or the Lúaigni of Temair were braver than you are."

49. It is then that Loegaire the Victorious, son of Connad the Yellow, son of Iliach, came [with] a band of three hundred warriors, so that he upheld his combat against Cairpre Nia Fer. It is then that Fintan, son of Niall Niamglonnach went [with] a band of a hundred warriors, so that he maintained his fight against Cairpre Nia Fer.

50. It is then that thirty hundred of the Galían and of the Lúaigni of Temair came, and by them was carried off Cairpre Nia Fer in the middle of their own battalion.

51. It is then that Cuchulaind sought for[6] the armies and for

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[2] *Or* broken limbs; "ágaib," joints, limbs; *sup.* N. áge, áige, *LL.* 197 a; *T. Bó Froich*, 138; *S. Carp. Conch.* 382, 388. [3] Lit. quarters.

[4] Lit. was not borne by him.

[5] i.e. he struck Conor's shield.

[6] "cuinnis," *S.-pret.* of condaigim, = ro chunnig, *LL.* 114 b (na cuindig, ask not, *C. M. Rath*, 306); *cf.* selais = ro-selaig.

Fer. Et dolluid d'a iseáigid, 7 tuc sciath ra sciath dó, 7 tuc dóit fri dóit, 7 einech fri einech.[a]

Is and-sin ro-issmir Carpre Nia Fer a nert for Co[í]n Culaind 7 ro-íad a da laim dar a armaib assmaig; 7 tarlaic rout n-urchair secha [ós][b] catha Galian. Is and-sin ro-luid Cú Chulaind tri-sna [ ] taib[c] immach can fuligud can fordergad [fair].[d] Is and barécaim Láeg maco Riangabra do-sum 7 a airm sénta deg-mathi Con Culaind i n-a láim .i. in Crusdín cotut-chend 7 in Duaibsech eclach.[e] Is and-sin ro-gab Cú Chulaind in Duaibsech .i. a śleg[f] fadéin i n-a láim. Ra-boc 7 ra-bertaig hí, ra-Chroth 7 ra-chertaig, 7 tarlaic rout n-urchair uad di no, d' issaigid Cairpri Niad Fer, cotarla 'n-a ucht 7 'n-a brunni, co ro-thregd a chride 'n-a chliab, co ro-raind a druim dar dó. Ni ranic a chorp lár in n-uair dobert Cú Chulaind side d'a śaigid 7 contopacht a chend de. Et crothais a chend[g] ri-sna slúag iartain.

52. Is and atraacht Sencha maco Aillella 7 ra-chroth in craib sida, 7 ra-ansatar Ulaid.[h] Et dollotar in Galian fa Find maco Rosa, 7 dobertatar sciath dar lorg dar a n-eis. Et ro-lenastar Iriel gascedach glunmar maco Conaill Chernaig iat. Et ro-gab ac slaide 7 ic[i] slectad in tálúaig fades cach ndíriuch. Is and-sin ro-impá Fidach Fergach

[a] Cf. *LU.* 80 *b*, and *Windisch's Texte*, 280: dóit fri d. leóit fri l. gualaind fri g.

[b] ós *or* ús, *indistinct.*

[c] cathaib (?), cétaib (?): *cf.* cét, § 50.

[d] *Supply* fair? *From this on is blurred and indistinct.*

[e] eclach (?) cotut-chend = caladchend, *LL.* 194 a.

[f] [chruad]śleg, *or* śirśleg, *or* chorrśleg (as in *Cath. M. Rath*, p. 214). cruadlann, *B. of Fenagh*, 220, *Hyflachr.* 206, 210.

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[1] Little steel (or hard) thing, the hard-head steelling. Cf. *LL.* 110 b, 254; arm cruaid catad, *LL.* 27 a b; *gs.* Caitt catotchind, *LL.* p. 29; cotut-lethar cruaid, *LU. Táin;* cadut comcruaid, *Cog. G. 7 G.*, p. 50; cruaid codut, *LB.* 217 b.

[2] *Cf.* naithrnig n-duabais, *LL.* 223 a; "duaibsech," dangerous (of ships), *C. M. Lena*, 44; "is duaibsech romdúiscis, *C. M. Rath*, 170; duaibsib, gl. *nefastis*, *Z.*

[3] bogaim, I shake, *O'R.*; notbocctha, *te jactabas*, *Z.*; bócáil, ostentation, *O'Begley's Eng.-Ir. Dict.*

[4] A rush as of wind (?). Perhaps "bedg" was the word here: ro lá C. bedg, "C. dashed," *Mesca Ul.* 52.

Cairpre Nia Fer. And he went against him, and brought shield against shield to him, and brought hand against hand and face against face.

It is then that Cairpre Nia Fer plied his strength upon Cu Chulaind and clasped his two hands about his weapons outside, and launched the cast of a throw past him [over] the battalions of the Galían. It is then that Cu Chulaind went through the [battalions] out without bleeding, without wounding [on him]. It is then that Laeg son of Riangabair met him, with the charmed, right-good arms of Cu Chulaind in his hand, namely, the hard-headed *Cruaidin*[1] and the terrifying *Duaibsech*.[2] It is then that Cu Chulaind took the *Duaibsech*, that is, his own spear, in his hand. He waved[3] and brandished it, he shook and adjusted it, and he launched a cast of a throw of it from him then towards Cairpre Nia Fer, so that it pitched in his breast and in his bosom, and pierced his heart in his chest, and cleft his back in two. His body had not reached ground, when Cu Chulaind made a spring[4] towards it and cut his head off him. And he shook his [Cairpre's] head[5] towards the armies[6] then.

52. It is then that Sencha son of Ailill rose and shook the branch of peace, and the Ulaid stood still.[7] And the Galían went under Find son of Ros, and put shield across track behind them.[8] And Iriel the good at arms, the great-kneed, son of Conall Cernach, pursued them. And he began smiting and cutting down the army southward in every direction.[9] It is then that Fidach the Wrathful of the Wood of Gaible

[1] This was a practice of Cuchulaind's: "ba foróil leu a ndorigni Cú . . . crothad in chinn frisin slóg," *LU.* 64 a.

[2] *Cf.* Atracht Senchai iartain 7 rochroth in cráeb sída ós na slúagaib combatar sídaig amal betis meicc oenathar 7 oenmáthar, *LL.* 111 a.

[3] ac *in fac-simile.*

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[5] Carpre's head appears to have been sent to his brother Ailill, and was buried in Sid Nento or Mullaghshee, near Lanesborough, *LL.* 121 b.

[6] sluag, *recte* slúagu; or *ap. neuter*, slúag.

[7] *Cf.* Atracht Sencha ocus ro croith in craib, ocus contoiset Ulaid uili fris, *LU.* 103 b; "and they were peaceful as if they were sons of one father and one mother when Senchua shook the branch," *LL.* 111 a.

[8] i. e. covered the retreat.

[9] *Or* straight on.

Feda Gabli ris, et dorat comlund ar ath dó. "Fata *n* rigi dob*er*at Ulaid foraind," ar coiced Lagen. *Con*id de atá i*n* Rigi Lagen ar i*n* n-abaind si*n*.

53. Is and-si*n* da*no* lotar Ulaid co Temraig rempu i*n* n-aidchi sin. Et tarrasatar and co cend secht lathi[a] na sechtmaise. Corop i cind sechtmaise ra-chualatar-sum culgaire na carp*at*, 7 basc-be*n*nech na n-ech, 7 tetimnech na tét, 7 glond-béimnech na claideb, 7 muad-muirn i*n* mór-slúaig dochum i*n* baile. Is é ra-búi and, Erc m*aco* Carp*ri* 7 m*aco* Feidilmi Nói-chruthaige i*n*gi*n*i *Con*chob*uir*. Et dobretha-*sum* a chend i *n*-ucht a sen-athar, 7 comnattacht[b] tír a athar fair. Et ba chota-*sum* aní-si*n* á *Chon*ch*obor*. "Maith a m*eic*c," ar *Con*ch*obor*, "beir mo b*en*nachtain-se 7 bí do*m* réir." Is amlaid ra-bói ca rád 7 rab*er*t na bria*thra*-sa:

54. "Beir mo b*en*nact, bí dom réir,
na dena féi*n* frithbeirt frind;
da tuca dún tend fri tend
is derb lem dafæthais lind.
Na cocthaig ra Coin na cless,
na cuir tress *for* slicht do sen,
naratruibther i*m* rai*n*d crích
i*m*mar bíth Carp*re* Nia Fer.

[a] lathi *in marg.*, mbl. *deleted in text.*

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[1] "rige," reach (?), or "arm," *B. of Canticles*, viii. The Rye river joins the Liffey at Leixlip, *F. Masters, an.* 776; ó Rige co Rig-Bóinn, *C. M. Lena*, 80; called Rige Lagen to distinguish it from other rivers named Rige: "rigid," reaches, *LU.* 111 a.

[2] chariot-rattle. Cf. cul-gaire, *LL.* 96 a; sceld-gaire, shield-clatter, *LL.* 98 a; cul, .i. carpat, *Cormac*, *LU.* fo. 76, 6 b; culgaire carpait, *LU.* 45 a.

[3] basc-béimnech. *Cf.* basgaim, I trample, *O'R.*, *not in W.*; bascad *in Atkinson's Gl.* = to hinder; basc = red, *Cormac*, *O'Clery*.

[4] tétimnech (= tét-béimnech ?), cord-striking; tétemnech, *LL.* 93 a, 96 a; breis-émnech, helmet-noise, *Man. & Cust.* iii. 426; possibly there is a neuter "ém" or "im" = twanging, creaking.

[5] glondbémnech, straight-striking (?). *Cf.* gló-béim, § 45; gló-ánathiu, gl. *norma*, *Ml.* 35, = glonánathi, *Atkinson's Gl.*; gloinnbéimnech na ccloidem, *Fragm. of Irish Ann.* 122.

turned upon him, and gave battle and combat on a ford to him. "Long [is] the reach[1] that the Ulaid are making towards us," said the province of the Lagin. And it is from this that Rige[1] Lagen is the name of that river.

53. It is then that the Ulaid went on to Temair that night, and they tarried there till the end of the seven days of the week. And it was at the end of a week that they heard the roll[2] of the chariots, and the hoof-striking[3] of the horses, and the straining[4] of the traces, and the deed-striking[5] of the swords, and the trooping[6] of the vast army towards the place. It is he that was there—Ere son of Cairpre and son of Feidelm Noi-chruthach[7] daughter of Conchobar. And he placed his head on the breast[8] of his grandfather, and asked his father's land from him. And he obtained[9] that thing from Conchobar. "Good, O son," said Conchobar, "take my blessing and be obedient to me."[10] It is thus that he was saying it, and he said these words:—

54. "Take my blessing, be obedient to me,
do not thyself make opposition to us.
If thou givest us strong against strong[11]
I am certain that thou shalt fall by us.
War not with the Hound of the feats,
inflict not strife on the race of thy ancestors,
that thou mayest not be cut down[12] about division of territories,
as is Cairpre Nia Fer.

[b] So it seems written, but it is *conatacht*, *LL.* 20 b.

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[6] muad-muirn, .i. mór-buidean, *O'C.*

[7] Conchobor's daughter. Nóichruthach (Nóicrothach, *W.*) = new-formed or ship-shaped or of nine beauties, as in *LL.*

[8] This and Conall Cernach's giving three kisses to his countryman present a charming picture of Irish customs. Compare "Luid dano in Liath Macha co tarat a chend for brunnib Conculaind," *LL.* 122 a.

[9] "bachota" or "ba chota," § 53 (and "ba chuta," §§ 43, 44) seems = adchota. *Cf.* adcotat, gl. *acquirunt*, *Wb.* 26.

[10] Lit., (according) to my will.

[11] i. e. if thou contendest stiffly against us; tend = tight, stiff, bold, cutting, hacking.

[12] ratruibther = ra-t-ro-fuibther; *cf.* (fo-benim) fuibnim, fubes *or* fobothaim.

Do gessaib ríg Temrach tair,[a]
a flaith Cermna can ni clé—
airdairc scél scáilter fa chách—
cocad ruised co bráth ce bé." B.

55. Doringned síd eter Erc maec Cairpri 7 Coisculaind. Et tucad Fínscoth isgen ConCulaind do mnái do-som. Et tancatar i cisd śechtmaisi do dechais is n-áir co hor na Boisne. "Bamar-ni lathi and-so," [ale ar Conchobor], "7 ba dulig cor ristí ro-bói and .i. ri Carpre Nia Fer, 7 ba esbach comrac ris, 7 menbad Conall is foraisne bad róen." Et ro-raid na briathra :—

56. "Bamar lathi—romda rind—
i tuaith Tem[rach] tess Boisd :
bái fr[eccomas][b] ós ard ḟeirt
ar ar sibthib bái ecrait.
Munbad Conall Cernach clóen,[c]
ropad foraisne bad róen,
ar in leirg leith ifus[d]
is aire ro-gab-sum fos.
Ba escomol comrac fris,
dichor Cairpri do chlar fiss,
sochaide am ro-do-s-cloe
cossis laithe sis rosbae." B.

[a] *Cf.* Mad rígh díleas do Themair . . .
Co nach deárna cocadh coin
Ré slógh Choicidh Chonchobair,
Na falmaigthear Teamair de
Do chocadh chland Rudraige.—*L. na gCeart*, 238.

[b] fréccomas (?) as § 6. *Cf.* Conchobor's poem, *LL.* 331 :—
Rombói lathe rordu rind de thuait ór des
boind. bai cendairech ḟ air birt. s ar sithbe ba begairc
Batar cadaī ḟ clár clíu clandes gesi ḟ suidiu : ba
dg ar carpat uile ba lán cend ar netruide
Bafir ba Escmond fíri scor aroeb issibor. ba hé
ar ngním glan gle. isindaithliu imbairne.

[1] Cermna of Dun Cermna, or Old Head of Kinsale, was brother of Sebuirge of Dunseverick. Cf. *LL.* 17 a: "Gabait Sobairche ocus Cermna Find ríge n-Erend."
[2] Whatever may happen.
[3] Sad turn for the person ("ristí" = frisinní).

[It is] of the prohibitions of the King of Temair in the East,
since the reign of Cermna[1] without partiality—
famous the tale which is spread through all—
to fight against us till doom, howsoever it be."[2] Take.

55. Peace was made between Erc, son of Cairpre, and Cu Chulaind; and Fínscoth, Cu Chulaind's daughter, was given to him for wife. And they came at the end of a week to behold the slaughter, to the bank of the Bóand. "We were here on a day," saith Conchobar, "and it was a sad affair for him[3] who was here, namely, for Cairpre Nia Fer, and it was a vain struggle against him, and if it had not been [for] Conall, it is we that should have been defeated." And he spoke the words:—

56. "We were on a day—it seems splendid to us—
in the country of Temair south of the Bóand:
there was [contention] above the high hill[4]
on our chiefs there was terror.
Were it not Conall Cernach the cross-eyed,[5]
we should have been defeated:
on the plain[6] on this side—
it is on it that he took position.
It was vain[7] to contend with him,
to repel Cairpre of wide knowledge[8];
[it was] numbers truly that defeated him;
until that day, that slew him."[9] We were.

[c] The next 8 lines indistinct.

[d] *Verse short by one syllable, because perhaps* leirg *was pronounced* leirig; *read* (cath *or* ár-)leirg (*cf.* ármag (battle plain), cath lathair (battle field), *C. M. Rath*, 218.

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[4] Rosnaree, or Knowth, or New Grange, or the ridge embracing both opposite Rosnaree. fri[ ] = frithoroon, frithaire, frecomas = harassing, watching (?).

[5] "Conall the Cross-eyed was his name till then. For the Ulstermen had three blemishes, to wit, Cu Chulaind the Blind, and Cuscraid the Mute," &c., *Talland Etair*, *LL.* 117 a, ed. by Whitley Stokes, *Rev. Celt.* viii., p. 60.

[6] "leirg" (§§ 56, 28, 29), slope, plain *C. M. Lena*, 92, 146; *dp.* "fert illergaib," *LL.* 77 b, 76 a.

[7] "es-comol," difficult (à non-performance); *cf.* esbach, § 55, and comalnaim, gl. *impleo.*

[8] Level wisdom, experience (?); clár = board, flat surface, § 29.

[9] ro-s-bae; *cf.* ro-s-mbi, *gl.* ro-ben, *pret.* of benim. Perhaps these two lines = many truly, he overcame them till that day, he slew them; or, which was to him.

57. Tancatar rempu co Temraig aris. "Maith ám isti ro-bói and-so co n-a brathrib. Rapa leo-sum Heriu": 7 atbert na briathra:—

"Trí meicc Rosa Ruaid in rig[a]
gabsat in tír buidnib sel:
Find i n-Alind, Aillill i Cruaich,
Carpre thuaid i Temair Breg.
In n-oen-fecht comterbtis[b] a ngnim
a triar brathar im cach gleó,
in oen-fecht dobertis a mbaig,
ba crithail oen-mucci leo.[c]
Batar 'n-a tri n-uathnib oir
im a tilchaib, buan in balc;
is bern i n-a congaib catha
o fochera in tres macc." T.

Ahain alúaged catha Findchorad, et in trom-longes timchell i Connachtaib, 7 Cath na Maccraide.

[a] Trí meicc la Rosa Ruad, .i. Find File, Aillill macc Matae [gl. Mur(isce)], Corpre Nia Fer. Quidam addunt aire filium .i. Cathbath Drui athair Conchobuir. Aillill tra macc Rosa 7 Mata Murisc a máthair do feraib Ólnecmacht: dib-side congairther Connachta indiu. Rongabsat ir-rige ar a mathe .i. Dolluid Medb Chruachan ingen Echach Fedlig co feraib Olnecmacht impi i Cr[uachain] combertatar Aillill leo . . . rech do rígu Connacht, daig ba dib a máthair . tur (?) do denam oentad eter

[1] i.e. in their might?

[2] comterptis (*perperam* comtentis *in Fac-simile*) from con-do-air-bnim (?). *Cf.* comthercomrac = con-do-air-c, "foirbthe," *perfectus*. Or it is formed from, or connected with, "taisbenim, taisfenim," or "tadbadim," *S.-fut.* 2 *sg.*, condárbais, gl. *ut demonstres;* and so means "they would display" (?). Or con-do-érptis, they confided, committed; terbaid, drive away, of *T. Bó Reg.*, would not suit here.

[3] crithail = grithail (the grunting of young pigs, *O'R.*), *figuratively for* litter (?); or "crithail" = crith-fail = ricketty stye (fail, stye, *Coney's Dict.*), fail nir, *Bodl. Cormac*, p. 22; *cf.* mucc-foil, gl. *hara, stabula porcorum.*

[4] *nef.* in chongab chruid, the seizure of cattle (?), *LL.* 296 a.

57. They came on to Temair again. "Goodly indeed [was] he that was here with his brethren. Ériu was theirs." And he said the words:—

"The three sons of Ros Ruad the king—
they held the land by battalions[1] awhile,
Find in Alend, Ailill in Cruach,
Cairpre in the north in Temair Breg.
Together they used to perform[2] their deed [of arms]
the three brothers, in every strife;
together they used to give their battle;
one pig's litter [?][3] was theirs.
They were three pillars of gold
about their hills, abiding the strength,
it is a gap in their grasp[4] of battle,
since the third son has fallen.[5]" The three.

Therefrom [originated] the expedition of the battle of Findchora[6] and the great sea voyage around among the Connachta,[7] and the Battle of the Youths.[8]

na dacoired 7 do chocad fri Conchobor 7 fri coiced n-Ulad. Corpre dis i Temraig, Find File i n-Alind, Ailill i Cruachain. Unde Senchan cecinit:—Tri meic Ruaid ruirig flaind, flangal Find, Ailill acher, caem Car[pre . . .] Ailend chruind, Cruachu, Temair. *LL.* 311 b.

[b] comfenbtis, *Fac-simile.*

[c] Faded and indistinct, *cf.* mucce crai, muc cotri hal, *Laws*, ii. 368, 246.

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[5] "fo-chera," falls (?), seems connected with docer, torchair, gl. *cecidit*, and erchre, gl. *interitus, eclipsis;* I cannot explain it satisfactorily: *historic pres. subj.* of "fochiur" (?). "Do" and "fo" are used promiscuously in *LL.*

[6] In *M. D'Arbois de Jubainville's Catalogue*, p. 66, Keating is the only authority for this tale. Add this from *LL.* and *Harl.* 5280, fo. 54 a, and our 2nd Version, 36.

[7] Not mentioned by M. D'Arbois.

[8] Not in *M. D'Arbois;* nor is "Dergruaba Conaill," which is cited in *C. M. Rath*, p. 176, though he gives "Dergruathar Conaill" from p. 222 of that book: add "Aided na Macraide," *LB*, 139; "macrad" = the sons of Calatín, Cairpre, and Cúrdi (?).

CAĊ ROIS NA RÍOḞ FOR ḂOINN AND SO SÍOS.

1. Trácht fá faidhe Conċubhar mac Fhaċtna Fhaċaiḟ áirdh-ríḟ Ulaḋ[a] a meirtne ⁊ a móir-cheart fé fhae ḋían ⁊ fé haimrir ḟadha; ⁊ níor ḋodhail ⁊ níor ṫoṁuil bíaḋ rir an fhae rin, ⁊ níor luiḋ coil ionná innsinn leir, ⁊ ní ḋearfhna gen[b] ḡáire ionná forbhraoilce fé mhnaoi ná fé fear d'ḟearaiḃ Ulaḋ fé huċt[c] na haimrire rin. Agar baḋ himfhníoṁ mór le hUllcaiḃ uile an ní rin.

2. Agar do ráḋrad fé Caċfaḋ[d] caoṁ-ḋhraoi[e] a ráḋ fé Conċubhar gan ḃeiċ[f] ir an meirtne iona fhan míolaoċar roin inna faidhe, ⁊ do ċan Caċfaḋ[g] rin rir.

3. Freagrhar Conċubhar ḋó, ⁊ ir eaḋ[h] adubairt: "A mo ḟopa a Ċaċfaiḋ,"[i] ar fé, "ir mór aḋḋar ⁊ dhaṁna agam-fa, óir do fhuaċtadhar ceiċfe hollċóigiḋ 'Eirionn, ⁊ do ṁúrfad mo ḋainzin ⁊ mo ḋúntaiḋ, ⁊ mo ḋrom-ċulċaiḋ, a n-ífrliḋ, ⁊ a nzleantaiḋ, ⁊ do loirgriod mo ċoṁdaiḟe[j] ⁊ mo ċaċfaċaiḋ, ⁊ mo ḋeaḟ-ḃailtiḋ,[k] ⁊ do fuḡrad uaim mo ṁic, ⁊ mo ṁnáiḋ, ⁊ mo ṁacaoiṁ, ⁊ fuḡrad uaim fór mo ḋú, ⁊ mo ḋó-ċáintiḋ buan-ḃleaċta, ⁊ mo eaċfaċaiḋ áille allṁurḋa, ⁊ mo ċuirc ċroma ċaoib-leaċna, ⁊ mo ċairḃ ċrodhain ċoḟaiḋe gan ḟaċain uaim." Agar ir cuma do ḃí ag a ḟáḋ, ⁊ do fḡeiċ brúċt aḋḋal-ṁór do ċrú a ċroiḋe tar a ḃéal amaċ.

4. "Ní ráḋ aṁra ḋuit-ri rin, a áirdh-ríḟ," ar Caċfaḋ, "óir ir maiṫ do ḋíoḟail Ulaiḋ rin ar ḟearaiḋ 'Eirionn, d'ar ḃrirriodhar[l] cat Ḡáiriḋe ⁊ Iolḟáiriḋe orro." "Ní cat liom-fa cat naḋ ar ċuit ríḟ, a Ċaċfaiḋ," ar Conċubhar; "acht ċeana dearḃaim-ri na móide ḋearḃaiḋ Ulaiḋ, go tteuitfiḋ ríḟe ⁊ fuirriḟ[m] riom-fa dom feaċt, nó go ḃfaḟ(ḃ)ar éaḡ ⁊ oiḋeaḋ."

1–4] [a] idir Conċubhar Rí Ulaḋ ⁊ Cairbre Niaḋfer Rí Teaṁrach, M. [b] gean, A.S. [c] heḋ, M. [d] do ráiḋ rfad le Caċf(aḋ), M.A.; Caċfaiḋ, S. [e] caomḋraoi, A.S. [f] gan a ḃeiċ, M.A.

THE BATTLE OF ROSNAREE HERE BELOW.

1. Once upon a time, Conchubhar son of Fachtna Fathach, high king of Ulster, was in depression and in a severe sickness[1] for a long time and for a lengthy period; and he slept not and ate not food during that time, and he had neither will nor intelligence, and he made not a smile of laughter or of gladness to woman or to man of the men of Ulster within that period. And that was a great trouble among all the Ulstermen.

2. And they said to Cathfadh the noble druid to tell Conchubhar not to be in that depression or unwarriorlike state in which he was; and Cathfadh spoke thus to him.

3. Conchubhar answered him, and this is what he said: "My master Cathfadh," said he, "I have great cause and reason *to be so;* for the four great provinces of Ireland have come and have destroyed my strongholds and my forts, and my ridge-hills in lowlands and in valleys, and they have burnt my fastnesses and my walled towns and my good home-steads, and they have taken from me my lads and my women and my youths, and they have taken from me too my cows and my herds of constant milk and my beautiful foreign steeds, my heavy side-broad hogs, and my choice fighting bulls, without provocation from me." And just as he was speaking a wonderful great vomit of his heart's blood burst out[2] through his mouth.

4. "That is not a strange saying of thine, O high-king," said Cathfadh, "for well have the Ulstermen avenged that on the men of Ireland, when they gained the battle of Gaireach and Iolghaireach over them." "I deem it no battle in which a king has not fallen, O Cathfadh," said Conchubhar; "however I swear the oaths that the Ulstermen swear that kings and chieftains shall fall by my hand for my right [?], or that I shall meet death and a tragical fate."

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[g] Caṫraċ, A. [h] ar ó, A. [i] Ċaṫraiġ, S. [j] búnṫaiḋ repeated, S. [k] beag-ḋailtiḋ, A.M. [l] bhiriobar, A.M. [m] ruire, S.

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[1] móirċeas, falling sickness, *O'R.* [2] *Or* he threw up.

5. "Ir í mo ḋoṁairle-ri ḋuiċ," ar Caċpaḋ, "anṁain go raṁ-raḋ; óir ir ḃluċ ḃuar gáiḃṫioċ gaoċ-ḃuaḋarṫa geiṁre(aḋ), ⁊ ní ham eirḡe[a] earrać, óir ir ḟraraċ ḟraoḋa Faḋra, ⁊ ir moċ an Marta, ⁊ ni huille Abraon ré haonaiḡe,[b] ⁊ ir mairg a mí Mái do(ḡ)ní mór-ċuairt. Gonaḋ aire rin ir cóir an rluaġ do ċoirmearg go raṁra(ḋ), go maḋ réiḋ raċṁar na róḋaiḋ, go maḋ ḋargaḋ ḋaḋoṁuin na háċa, gurrad aoiḃinn[c] árd na tulċa, go maḋ ṙéicriġ ronairce ar rluaiġ, gurrad ruanaiġ roiċearda ar ríoġa, gurrad crróḋa céim-neiṁneaċ ar ccuraḋaiḋ, gurrad ḋargaḋ aḋṁara ar n-óig, gurrad aicheolaċ ilḃéarlaċ ar n-ollaṁuin, gurrad lúċṁar láin-ġlic ar laoiċ, gurrad gléarta gaḃalta ar ngroiḋe, gurrad léiḋṁeaċ lúċṁar ar láṁrgor[d] gurrad ilḃreaġa ionganaċ ar n-ḋaḋaiḡe, gurrad cruaḋ-ḟaoḋraċ cror-órḋa ar ccloiḋṁṫe, gurrad rliorṫa rleaṁna rlinn-ġéara ar rleaġa, gurrad cóirġṫe cláp-ḋainzean ar ccarbaiḋ, gurrad ḟaoṁa coṁġlar(a) na coillciḃ, gurrad ḋíḋiona na ḋora ḃlúċ-ḋuilleaċa, gur baḋ ḟaircriona gaċ ḟionn-ċarnn, ⁊ gurab cearcaill codalta gaċ róḋ ḟéar-ġlar.

6. "Gonaḋ aire rin ir cóir an rluaġ do ċoirmiorg," ar Caċpaḋ, "go ccaguiḋ Ulaiḋ uile ḋ'éin-ḋeóin ⁊ ḋ'aon-láiṁ do ḋíoġail Tána Ḃó Cuailgne ar ḟearaiḋ 'Eirionn.

7. "Aċt atá ní[e] ċeana, cuir-ri ḟeara ⁊ ceaċta uaiṫ go luċt do ċuaparḋail ḟéin tar ṁuinċinn mara ⁊ mór-ḟairgge .i. go Muille ⁊ go Ruan, go Siogra rí Arcadía, go Mál, go Maolán, go hIomrgoa[f] ríġ[g] an ceaċtṁaḋ rann do'n doṁuin Loċlannaċ, go Canaḋ na nGall, ⁊ go Maolán míliḋ, go rí hinre hOrc, go Conċuḃar mac Ḋúire meic Ḋunġaile, go h'Arcúr Ruaḋ."

8. Ir and rin do ċuir Conċuḃar Ḟionnċaḋ[h] mac Conċuḃair ⁊ Ḟionnċaoṁ mac Conuill Ċearrnuiġ do ṁóir-ċionól na nGall roin tar ċeann maiṫiora ⁊ mór-ċuaparḋail ḋáiḋ, ⁊ a n-oircill go ndíoġalḃaoir a nuilc ⁊ a n-ḋaġcóra ar ḟearaiḋ 'Eirionn. "A Ċaċpa(iḋ)," ar Conċuḃar, "anpaḋ-ra rir na rocaiḋiḃ úd[i] ⁊ doḃeirim-ri mo ḃriathar," ar ré, "dá ccigiḋ gin go ccigiḋ

5–8] [a] ní ham aon-roda, S. [b] haonaiġiḃ, A.M. [c] ḋaccrom, A. [d] laom-rgor, A.M. [e] aon ní, A. [f] Maoilin, Imrgo, S.A. [g] ríġ, A.M. [h] Ḟionnċaoṁ, A.S.M., see note, p. 6. [i] úd, go ccoirpreaḋ ḋúgam go raċaḋ-ra, &c., A.: ⁊ doḃeirimri mo ḃriaṫar tar ḋeana, ar ré, da ccigiḋ mó gin go dcíoraiḋ rin ḋúgam, go raċaḋra, M.

5. "This is my advice to thee," said Cathfadh, "to wait until Summer; for Winter is wet, cold, dangerous, storm-troubled, and Spring is no time for setting out; for February is rainy and tempestuous, and March is early, and April is not fitter[1] for assemblies, and woe to him who in the month of May makes a long circuit. Wherefore it is meet to stay the army until Summer, till the roads are smooth and safe, till the fords are rapid and shallow, till the hills[2] are pleasant and high; till our army corps are vigorous and strong, till our kings are valiant and dexterous, till our champions are valorous and stout-stepping,[3] till our youths are nimble and in good form,[4] till our sages are sharp-witted and eloquent, till our heroes are active and full-cunning, till our horses are trained and broken in [?]; till our hand-teams are strong and spirited, till our garments are of varied beauty and rare aspect, till our swords are hard-edged and hilt-golden, till our spears are sharp-pointed, smooth, and blade-keen, till our chariots are put in order and board-firm, till the woods are fair and all green, till the thick-leaved bushes are shelters, till every fair carn is conspicuous, and till every grass-green sod is a pillow of sleep.

6. "Wherefore it is meet to stay the army," said Cathfadh, "till all the Ulstermen come with one will and with one hand to avenge the Foray of the Kine of Cooley on the men of Ireland.

7. "Meanwhile send thou messengers and envoys forth to thy own mercenaries past the surface of sea and ocean, to wit, to Muille and to Ruan, to Siogra King of Arcadia, to Mál, to Máolan, to Iomsgo, King over the seventh part of the Scandinavian world, to Canadh of the Foreigners, and Máolan the warrior, to the King of the Island of Orc, to Conchubhar son of Dúire son of Dunghal, to Artúr the Red."

8. Then Conchubhar sent Fionnchadh son of Conchubhar and Fionnchaomh son of Conall Cearnach to muster largely those Foreigners for bounty and great pay to them, and to prepare them that they might avenge their wrongs and their injuries on the men of Ireland. "Cathfadh," said Conchubhar, "I shall wait for yonder hosts; and I give my word," said he, "whether they come or come not to

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[1] uille, *compar.* of oll, greater, better; perhaps we should read huiffe, fit, proper.

[2] *Or* meeting places, "rate-hills."

[3] *Cf.* fceim-neimnig in *Atkinson's Gloss.*

[4] adhmar = lucky, fortunate, in *O'R.*

ċuṡam[a] ṡo raċaḃ-ra ṡo Ṫeaṁraiḟ ṡo Cairḃre Niaiḃ Ḟear ⁊ ṡo Ḟionn mac Rora an rígḟéine, ⁊ ṡo Luḡaiḃ mac Con-Raoi, ṡo hEochaiḃ mac Luċta, ṡo Meiḃḃ ⁊ ṡo hOilill ṡo n-ionnrar ceiṫre ollċóiṡiḃ 'Eirionn, ⁊ ṡo ḃráṡḃar leaċta ⁊ liaṡa ⁊ ḟearṫaiḃ ḟear a ḃraonluiḟe ṡeaċnóin 'Eirionn, mur ḃo ḟáṡḃaḃar-ran mo ċóiṡeḃ-ri."

9. Ciḃ ṫra aċt óḃólor[b] ḃo Meiḃḃ an ḃriaċar[c] ṫuṡ Conċuḃar, ṡonaḃ airṁ rin aḃuḃairṫ; "Is cóir ḃúinn ṫeaċta ḃo ċur uain(n) ṡo Conċuḃar ⁊ a ráḃ rir cáċ ḃo ċoirmiorṡ ciorṫ[d] a ċoṡaiḃ féin frí rae na bliaḃna-ro, ⁊ ṡéill ḃo ḃeiċ ó ḟearaiḃ 'Eirionn iona láiṁ-rion, ⁊ ṡéill uaḃ-ran ḃóiḃ-rion ré ṫairire na bliaḃna ro." "Cia baḃ cuḃa(i)ḃ[e] ré hiomráḃ na n-aiṫiorṡ roin?" ar Oilill. "Cia ḃo raċaḃ ann," ar Meaḃḃ, "aċt Mac Róiḟ an rígṁíle?" Ḃo laḃair Mac Róiḟ ⁊ ḃo rá(i)ḃ: "Ní raċ-ar-ra ann roin eiḃir, óir ní ḃruil móin ná maiḟ, ḃainṡean, ná ḃeaḟ-ḃaile, na leaċt luiḟe[f] laoċ a n-Ulṫaiḃ uile ḃár milleaḃ lé ḟearaiḃ Connaċt naċ mire ir cionnṫaċ rir." "A Ḟearḟair, na habair rin," ar Meaḃḃ, "óir ní béar[g] ḃ'Ulṫaiḃ aċmurán[h] ḃo ṫaḃairṫ ḃo ṫeaċtaiḃ ḃo ḟréar. 'Oir ḃá marḃaḃ neaċ aṫair nó ḃráṫair ḟaċ aoin ḃíoḃ, ní baḃ oṁan[i] ḃó iaḃ iar nḃul na ceann."[j] Ḃ'aonṫuiḟ Mac Róiḟ an ní rin, ⁊ aḃuḃairṫ Meaḃḃ rir ḃul ṡo Ḟionn mac Rora ríḟ Laiḟean, ⁊ ṡo Cairḃre Niaiḃ Ḟear ríḟ Ṫeaṁraċ, ḃ'innirin na ccoṁaḃ roin ḃóiḃ.

10. Ráiniṡ an ríḟ-ṁíleḃ[k] ṡo Ḟionn mac Rora ⁊ ráiḃiorl[l] Ḟionn ré Ḃoirn-iuḃra ua Cir-ḟaḃann ⁊ lé Ḟioḃaċ Ḟoiṫ-ḟarḃ ḃol leir ṡo Ṫeaṁraiḟ[m] ṡo Cairḃre Niaiḃ Ḟear ⁊ ró inniṫeaḃar a ṫṫorṡa et a ṫṫoiċim ḃó.

11. Cuirior iomorro Cairḃre Faḃḃ ua hIomnaḃa leo ṡo Conċuḃar mac Nearа, .i. ríḟ neartaṁail[n] nUlaḃ; ⁊ ro ċanraḃ a n-airchiorṡa rir. "Is briaċar ḃaṁ-ra," ar Conċuḃar, "naċ ṡeaḃaḃ-ra coṁaiḃ[p] ar bioḃ ṡo roiċear[q] Cruaċan-Ráṫ[r] hIoi, ⁊

8-11] [a] ċuṡaḃ, S. [b] aṫóior, S.; aḃóior, M. [c] an ḃriaċar . . . ḃo ċuṡ, A. [d] ar ċearṫ, A. [e] cuḃaḃ, S.; cuiḃe, A.M. [f] leaċt nó luiḟe, M. [g] beċt, M. [h] acuran, A. [i] uaṁan, A. [j] cceaḃ, A. [k] ríḟṁíliḃ, A. [l] abrar, M.A. [m] Ṫeaṁraiḟ na ríoḟ, A.M. [n] nearṫ-ṁar, A.M. [o] ḃaṁra, M. [p] cuṁaiḃ, S. [q] roiċar . . . Ráṫa, S.

me, that I will go to Tara to Cairbre Nia Fear and to Fionn son of Ros, the king-warrior, and to Lughaidh son of Cû-Raci, to Eocha son of Luchta, to Meadhbh and to Oilill, till I ravage the four great provinces of Ireland, and till I leave the monuments and tombstones and graves of men lying prostrate throughout Ireland, as they have left my province."

9. Now the vow that Conchubhar took was heard of by Meadhbh, who thereupon said: "It is meet for us to send envoys to Conchubhar and say to him [that] everyone [should] stay the right of his own war[1] during the space of this year, and that he hold in hand hostages from the men of Ireland and give hostages to them during the armistice[2] of this year." "Who would be suitable to announce those terms?" said Oilill. "Who should go thither," said Meadhbh, "but Mac Róigh, the king-warrior?" Mac Róigh spake and said: "I will not go thither at all, for there is not a moor or a plain, a stronghold or a goodly homestead, or a heroes' monument in all Ulster that has been ravaged by the men of Connacht, but that I am to blame for it." "Fearghus,[3] say not so," quoth Meadhbh, "for it is not ever a custom of the Ulstermen to offer reproach to envoys. For if one should kill the father or brother of every one of them, he should not have to fear them, having gone to meet them."[4] Mac Róigh conceded this, and Meadhbh told him to go to Fionn son of Ros, King of Leinster, and to Cairbre Nia Fear, King of Tara, to inform them of those conditions.

10. The king-warrior came to Fionn son of Ros, and Fionn said to Doirniubhra [Fist of yew] grandson of Ceap-ghabha [Fetter-smith], and to Fíodhach Coarse-hair, to go with him [Mac Róigh] to Tara of the Kings, to Cairbre Nia Fear; and they told their business and their mission[5] to him.

11. Cairbre likewise sends Fadhbh grandson of Iomnadh with them to Conchubhar son of Neas, the mighty King of Ulster; and they announced to him their proposals. "It is my vow," said Conchubhar son of Neas, "that I will accept no terms till I reach

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[1] Maintain an armed truce (?).

[2] ꝯaiṁṡe = ꝯaiṁṡem, cessation, stay; *or* "friendship," *O'R.*

[3] Mac Róig, the herald, is confounded here with Fergus Mac Róig; or something is omitted. The herald is always called "Mac-Roth" in *LU.* and *LL.*

[4] i.e. as an envoy; so Daire did not molest the messengers of Medb; *see* Preface.

[5] *Lit.* journey, i.e. its cause. Cf. *eid is toiec do Patraic*, what is P.'s desire? *Trip. Life*, 128; it also means "business."

ḡo n-ionnpaṗ ceiṫṗe hollóóiḡiḃ 'Ḃiṗionn,[a] ḡo ndíoḡlaṗ mo ṫaṗḃ[b] ⁊ mo ṫána oṗṗo."

12. Ní cian do ḃádaṗ aṗ na hiomṗáiṫiḃ ṗin, an tan tanḡadaṗ teaċta na loinḡṗi aḋḃal-ṁóiṗe allṁuṗḋa ṗó cuiṗeaḋ ṗé Conċubaṗ,[c] iaṗ nḡaḃáil cuaiṁ[d] a tṗáiḡ ḋluinn inḃiṗ ⁊ aḡ Tṗáiḡ Ḋaile Ḋuain ⁊ aḡ Sṗuiṁ Innṗe hOiliolla: ⁊ táiniḡ Conċubaṗ iaṗ ṗin 'n-a ccoinne ḡo Ḋún Ḋealḡan, ⁊ tánḡadaṗ[e] maiṫe na loinḡṗi allṁuṗḋa ṗin 'n-a ḋoinne[f] ann ḡo teaċ Con ḡCulainn ṁeic Suḃalcaiṁ.[g]

13. Aḡaṗ ḟeaṗaṗ an Cú ṗáilte ḡo mioḋáiṗ muinnteaṗḋa ṗiu, ḡo ndubaiṗt, "Mo ḋean ḃuṗ n-aiṫne ⁊ ḃuṗ neaṁ-aiṫne, ḃuṗ maiṫ ⁊ ḃuṗ ṗaiṫ,[h] ḃuṗ n-ḋiḡ ⁊ ḃuṗ ṗean," aṗ ṗé. Do ḃádoṗ maṗ ṗin ó'n taoi ṗeaċṫaine[i] ḡo aṗoile aḡ ól ⁊ aoiḃneaṗ. Iṗ ann ṗoiṁ do ṫiomáin Conċubaṗ ceiliodṗaḋ do Ċo(i)n ḡCulainn, ⁊ d'Ḃiṁeiṗ inḡin Ḟoṗḡaill Monaḋ, ḡo ndubaiṗt: "Ḟleaḋ ḋoiṫḡionn do ḟleaḋ, a Ċoin ḡColuinn; mioḋ aṗ ṫṗuaḡuiḃ ⁊ aṗ ṫṗéanuiḃ do ṁioḋ."

14. Iṗ ann ṗin adubaiṗt Mac Róiḡ: "'O nach anaiḋ[k] aṗ ḋoṁaiḋ, a Ċonċubaiṗ, ca conaiṗ a ṗaḋaiṗ aṗ ṗo?" "Raḋaḋ-ṗa," aṗ Conċubaṗ, "ḡo Cuan Ḡlaiṗe Sléiḃe ḃṗeaḡ,[l] ⁊ aṗ ṗoin ḡo Roṗ na Ríoḡ ḟoṗ ḃóinn, ḡo Caiṗḃṗe Niaiḋ Ḟeaṗ, ⁊ ḡo maiṫiḃ líonṁaṗa Laiḡean, ḡo ndíoḡólaṗ[m] oṗṗa a ndeaṗnṗaḋ aṗ an tṫáin[n] ḋon ḋoṗ ṗo."

15. Iomċuṗa Ṁic Róiḡ ⁊ na teaċta,[o] táṅḡadaṗ ṗeampo ḡo Teaṁṗaiḡ ḡo Caiṗḃṗe, ⁊ innṗiḋ ḋó, "Conċubaṗ ḋ'obaḋ na ccoṁaiḋ[p] ṗéaṁ-ṗáiṫe, ⁊ ó ḟéin ḡo n-a loinḡeaṗ do ḃeiṫ a tṫiḡ[q] Ċon cColuinn ḟṗia ṗé ṗeaċṫaine aḡ ól ⁊ aḡ aoiḃneaṗ, ⁊ Ḟionnċaḋ[r] mac Conċubuiṗ, ⁊ Ḟionnċaoṁ mac Conaill Ċeṗnaiḡ do ṫeaċt ṗiṗ na heaċṗuiḃ allṁuṗḋa ṗin ḡo Tṗáiḡ n-Ḃochaille,[s] ⁊ ḡo Tṗáiḡ Inḡine Ḟleiḋiṗ, ⁊ Conċubaṗ do ṫeaċt ḡo Cuan Ḡlaiṗe ḃṗéaḡ[t] ⁊ aṗ ṗoin ḡo Roṗ na Ríoḡ ḟoṗ ḃóinn do ċuṗ caṫa ṗiḃ-ṗi." Iṗ eaḋ[u]

11–15] [a] ṗiom, S. [b] ṫaiṗḃ, S. [c] an tan do ḋonoadaṗ na teaċta loinḡiṗ aḋḃal-ṁóṗa éiḡciallaiḋe allṁuṗḋa ṗóḋáṗ ṗó cuiṗeaḋ ó Conċubaṗ, A.M. [d] ⁊ calaiḋ, A.M. [e] táiniḡ, S. [f] ḋuiḡe, A. [g] Suḃalcaiḡ, A. [h] ṗaiḡ, S. [i] o 'n tṗeaċṫuim, A.M. [j] do ṗáiḋ, A. [k] read ana = later anaiṗ, thou stayest (?) or ccoṁaiḋ = (our) terms (?). [l] Cuan Ḡlaiṗe ḃṗeaḡ, A.M. [m] díoḡalaṗ, M. [n] ḟoṗ a tṫáiniḡ, S.M.

Cruachan-Rátha [Rathcroghan] of Magh Aoi, and till I ravage the four great provinces of Ireland, till I avenge my bull and my herds upon them."

12. Not long were they upon that parley, when arrived the messengers of the vast foreign fleet that had been invited by Conchubhar, having taken haven on the beautiful strand of an estuary, [and] at the strand of Baile Busin, and at the stream of Inis Oiliolla; and Conchubhar came thereupon to meet them to Dundalk, and the chiefs of that foreign fleet came to meet him there, to the house of Cû-Chulainn son of Subhaltamh.

13. And the Hound bade them welcome affectionately and kindly, and said, "Welcome to your known and your unknown, your good and your bad, your young and your old," said he. They were thus from one end[1] of a week to the other drinking and merrymaking. Then Conchubhar bade farewell to Cû-Chulainn, and to Eimhear daughter of Forgall Monadh, saying: "A common[2] feast is thy feast, Cû-Chulainn; an honour for the weak, and for the strong thy honour."

14. Then said Mac Róigh, "Since our terms stand not,[3] O Conchubhar, *by* what way wilt thou go hence?" "I shall go," said Conchubhar, "to Cuan-Ghlaise of Sliabh Breagh, and thence to Rosnaree on the Boyne, to Cairbre Nia Fear and to the numerous chiefs of Leinster, until I avenge on them what they have done on the Foray this time."

15. As for Mac Róigh and the envoys, they went forward to Tara to Cairbre, and told him that Conchubhar refused the aforesaid terms, and that he himself with his foreign auxiliaries were in Cû-Chulainn's house for a week's time, drinking and merrymaking, and that Fionnchadh son of Conchubhar and Fionnchaomh son of Conall Cearnach had come with those foreign ships to the Strand of Eochaill and to the Strand of the Daughter of Fleidheas, and that Conchubhar was coming to Cuan-Ghlaise Breagh and thence to Rosnaree on *the*

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[o] na ttreaċta, A. [p] ooṁaḋ, S.A. [q] ttoiġ, A. [r] Fionnċaoṁ, A.M.
[s] n-Eoċaille, A.M. [t] C. Ꝑ. ṗléiḃe bṗéaġ, M. [u] aṗ é, A.M.

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[1] taoi = turn, *O'R.*

[2] *Or* public.

[3] *Or* since thou stayest not for the terms; anad aṗ = to abide by.

adubairt Cairbre go brrićeolaḋ féin é, ⁊ go ttiobraḋ cać ḋó; ⁊ téid iomurro Mac Róiġ go Cruaḋain-Ráṫa[a] hAoi, ⁊ innirior na rgéala roin ann.

16. Ir aṁlaiḋ iomorro do ḃí Mac Róiġ, fear tailc tarḃḋa treacalta[b] é, ⁊ é riorṫaḋ flaic-féiḋ[c] rír-fiuḃlaḋ, léidṁeaḋ lúṫ-ṁar lán-airḋreaḋ, feaḋmṁar fír-ġlic fuirseaḋair fé heidir-ġleoḋ cearḋ ⁊ cainġean a leaġaiḋ ⁊ a leaḃraiḋ taiġleoireaḋta ⁊ teaḋ-tairioḋta; go n-éadaḋ eaḋl(aġ)a[d] uime .i. léine ṫrorall ṫreaḋ-naiḋe fé a ṁear, brat-lomann lean-ḋorcra táirriḋ reaḋtair, maḋ-lorg féiṫreannaḋ iona láiṁ ḋlí, cloiḋioṁ líoṁṫa leadar-faoḃraḋ, go n-alcaiḋ ḋéad iona ḋear-láiṁ, dá ḃearn-ḃróiġ ḃreac-ḋéanṁaḋa im a ṫroiġṫiḋ, cuaḋ-fnaiḋm coṁḋainġean curaḋ dá ḟolc im a ḋúl, bearraḋ leaḋan liaḋ lair ar fad a ḋeann-ṁullaiġ a ccoṁarṫa ealaḋan[e] re taiġleoirioḋt ⁊ fé toirim-ṫeaḋt ⁊ re teaḋtairioḋt na h'Eirionn, go ḃrior rgéal na ríoġ ⁊ na ruireaḋ leir do Ṁeiḋḃ ⁊ do Oilill go Cruaḋan-Ráṫa h-Aoi fé deireaḋ[f] gaḋ laoi ⁊ innirior a rgéala ḋóiḃ, aṁail buḋ ġnáṫ leir.[g]

17. Iomṫura Ċairbre Niaiḋ Fear, cearnaiġṫear ronn real oile: do ḋuir teaḋt uaiḋ ḋum a ḃráiṫre ⁊ ḋum a ḋáirde féin, dá ccruinniuġaḋ ⁊ dá ccoiṁṫionól fé freardal caṫa do Ḋonḋubar ⁊ d'Ullcaiḃ ar ḋeana. Do riaḋtadar na teaḋta roin go tréan-fearaib troiġ-ḋargaḋa ḋóiġiḋ[h] Laiġean, ⁊ go Collaṁnaiḃ Ċríṫe ḃreaġ ⁊ Miḋe. Tánġadar ann fór trí caṫa Ċloinne Deirg ⁊ caṫ Tuaiṫe ḃreaġ[i] ⁊ Miḋe go Teaṁraiġ,[j] áit a mbí Cairbre Niaiḋ Fear, ⁊ do rinneaḋ[k] coṁairle leo ann .i. ionnraiġe a ccoinne[l] Ḋonḋubair go hionad a mbí a ḋáil ag Ror na Ríoġ for ḋóinn; óir[m] níor ṁiaḋ ⁊ níor ṁaire rir na hoireaḋtaiḃ aḋḃal-ṁóra rin neaḋ ar biṫ dá n-ionnraiġe ar ttúr gan iad féin do

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15–17] [a] Cruaḋan, A. [b] treitcealda, M. [c] flaic-féiḋ, A. [d] eaḋlanna, M.; echlaige, *LL.* 70 b. [e] a n-iomḋoṁarṫa ealaḋna, A.M. [f] deiriḋ, S. [g] ḋó, A. [h] ḋóiġiḋ leaḋan-ṁóir Laiġean ⁊ go Collaṁnaiġ coṁḋainġne, &c., A. [i] Tuaiṫ mbreaġ, A. [j] T. na ríoġ, A. [k] do cuireaḋ, A. [l] a n-aircír, A. [m] do ḋuadar ann frir, óir, &c., A.M.

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[1] *Or* "harassing," *O'R.* *Cf.* fluag ríreachtach, *S. na Rann*, l. 8133.

[2] treaḃnaide for léne ṫrebnaid ṡrebnaide, streaked shirt, *Man. & Cust.*

Boyne to give them [*lit.* you] battle. This is what Cairbre said: that he himself would attend to him and that he would give him battle; and Mac Róigh went to Cruachan-Rátha of [Magh] Aoi, and told those tidings there.

16. Now of this description was Mac Róigh: a stout, bull-like, stalwart man was he, and he was searchful,[1] rod-smooth, long-striding, robust, active, full-travelled, deedful, cunning, watchful for contention of questions and disputes in the stones [?] and books of embassage and diplomacy; with a herald's raiment about him, to wit, a girded shirt of hide[2] next his skin, a corded purple [or scarlet] cloak over it [*lit.* them] outside, a woodbine[3] [?] hand-staff in his left hand, a polished keen-edged sword with hilt[4] of ivory in his right hand, two variegated gapped-shoes[5] on his feet, a champion's firm curl-knot of his hair on his head; a wide grey tonsure[6] he had all over his crown, in token of proficiency in the diplomacy and ambassadorship and embassage of Ireland, bringing a report of the tidings of the kings and chieftains with him to Meadhbh and Oilill, to Cruachan-Rátha of [Magh] Aoi at the close of every day:—and he told them his tidings *on this occasion*, as it was customary with him.

17. Concerning Cairbre Nia Fear there is question here for another while—he sent off an envoy to his brothers and to his own friends, to gather them and to assemble them to offer battle to Conchubhar, and to the Ulstermen in general. Those envoys reached [to] the swift-footed brave men of the province of Leinster and the Collamhna[7] of the territory of Bregia and Meath. Thither also came three battalions of Clann Deirg and a battalion of the people of Bregia and Meath to Tara, where Cairbre Nia Fear was; and a resolve was taken by them there, to wit, to advance against Conchubhar to the place where his tryst was, at Rosnaree on the Boyne; for those mighty clans[8] deemed it not honourable or seemly that anyone should attack them first,

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III. 95, 97; ꝓhebnaroe, gl. *membranaceus;* ṫꝓoꝓall for ꝓoꝓall, = walrus hide shirt. Cf. *Siab. Ch. Con C.*, 425.

[2] Seems a compound of ꝓeiṫ and ꝓeannach, pointed; ꝓech = smooth.

[4] *Cf.* clorbeaṁ co n-alcaib, *L. na gCeart;* co n-elcaib déc, *Man. & Cust.* III. 94.

[5] Leggings, or "a divided skirt." O'Curry renders it "firm shoes," *Man. & Cust.* II. 297; but it seems the garment from waist to feet. *Cf. Zimmer's Kelt. Stud.* III., pp. 82 to 84.

[6] Closely cut, but not shaved. [7] Columns. [8] Assemblies.

ḃól ḟo calma na ccomḋáil. Do ṗinneaḋ leo an ḋomaiṗle ṗin, ⁊ éiṗḟid na ceiṫṗe caṫa comṁóṗa ṗin ṗa toiṗn-ṫṗiṫ aiṗm ⁊ iolṗaoḋaiṗ, ḟo ṗánḟoḋaṗ Roṗ na RíoḞ do ḟṗeaṗḋal caṫa do Ċonċuḋaṗ. Do ċuiṗeaḋaṗ a ndiorṁaḋa ḟléaṗṫa ḟlaiṁ-ṗeaṁṗa ⁊ a n-eaċṗaḋa áille allṁuṗḋa ann ṗoin aṗ ḟṗaiṫiḋ ⁊ aṗ ḟíṫ-ḟleanntaiḃ Innḃiṗ na ḃóinne bṗuaḋ-áiṗḋe, ⁊ do ḟuiḟiodaṗ a ċcuṗaḋa ⁊ a ccaiṫ-ṁíleaḋa[a] ⁊ a laoiṫ ḟoile ⁊ ḟaiṗḟiḃ[b] aṗ ċulċaiḃ ċaiḋḃṗeaḋa[c] an ṁaiḟe, ⁊ aṗ ḟoṗḟ-ċnocaiḃ ḟonn-ḟlaṗa[d] ḟéaṗṁaṗa ⁊ aṗ ṗóḋaiḃ ṗéiḋe ṗó-ḟoillṗe óṗ an mḃóinn mbṗuaḋ-ḟloin[e] mbṗaiṗcíḟniḟ[f] ḟo ṗuḋaċ ṗoiṗḃeaṁuil.[g]

18. Ḋála Ċonċuḋaiṗ iomoṗṗo: aṗ ṫṫeaċt ó Ḋún Ḋealḟan ḋó, ḃ'ḟeiṗeaḋ an oiḋċe ṗin aḟ Cuain Ḟlaiṗe Sléiḋe bṗeaḟ, ⁊ do anaṗḋaṗ Cú Ċulainn a nDún Ḋealḟan ḃ'éiṗ Ulaḋ ṗé ḟṗeaṗḋal ⁊ ṗé ḟṗiṫeolaṁ a lóin ⁊ ṗé ṫeaḟaṗ ⁊ ṗé ṫionól a ṁuinntiṗe ⁊ ṗé háiṗiom ⁊ ṗé hoṗḋuḟaḋ ḟaċa[h] neiṫe oile buḋ cuḋaiḋ[i] ḋum ṫuṗaiṗ.

19. Iomṫúṗo Ċonċuḋaiṗ, ṗo éiṗiḟ amoċ do ló aṗ n-a ṁáṗaċ ṗé heaḟaṗ a ḋeaḟ-ḟluaiḟ, ⁊ do ċuiṗ eaċlaċa aiṗḋiṗ[j] ⁊ a luaiṫ-leoṁain ⁊ Ionn-óḟlaoiṫ ṗoiṁe do ḟaḃáil ḟoṗaḋ ⁊ Ionḟṗoiṗṫ aḟ Roṗ na RíoḞ ḟoṗ ḃóinn; ḟo ḃṗacaḋaṗ uaċa na haiṗeaċta móṗa múiṗneaċa ⁊ na ḟṗoiḋe leaċan-ṁóṗa láin-ḟléaṗḋa ⁊ na buailṫiḃ biṗ-ḟéaṗa boḋḃa, ⁊ taiḟle[k] na ṗleaḟ ṗlinn-ḟéaṗ[l] ṗleaṁain-ḋṗuaiḋ, ⁊ ḟoṗḟaḋ[m] ⁊ ṗíṗ-ḃeallṗaḋ na ḟṗiaṫ n-ilḃṗeaċ n-éaḟṗaṁail,[n] ⁊ na n-eaṗṗaḋ n-ḋainḟean n-ionḟanṫaċ n-allṁuṗḋa, ⁊ na luiṗioḋ ndlúiṫ[o] ndṗiṫleannaċ[p] ndeaḟ-ḟolaiṗ, ṗeaṗḋán ⁊ ṗéiṗeilḃ na ṗluaḟ, ḟáiṗ-ḟlóṗ ⁊ ḟṗob-luaṁain na nḟṗuaḟaċ ṗompa[q] ann. Ciḋ ṫṗá aċt ṗó iompuiḟeaḋaṗ an ḟiollanṗaḋ iaṗ ṗoin ṗan ḋonaiṗ ḋeaḋno ṫaṗ a n-aiṗ,[r] ⁊ ṗó innisiodaṗ do Ċonċuḋaṗ, ḟo ḃṗacaḋaṗ ṫṗí caṫa Ċloinne Ḋeaḟaḋ et móṗ-ḋaṫ na cCollaṁnaċ ⁊ Ḟeaṗ mḃṗeaḟ aṗ a cceann aḟ Roṗ na RíoḞ.[s] "Ní ḟeaṗ[t] ḃúinn aṁ naċ ḟíoṗ ṗin," aṗ Conċuḋaṗ, "aċt cuiṗḟiom ḟéinneaḋ ḟoṗaṗḋa ḟíṗ-ḟlic ḃ'ḟéaċain oṗṗo ṗain."

17–19] [a] miliḋ, M.; mileaḋaiḃ, A.S. [b] ḟaiṗḟe, S. [c] ṫaiḋḃṗeana, A. [d] ḟionn-ḟlaṗa, A. [e] mb. ḟlaiṁ, M. [f] mbṗaiṗéiḟniḟ, M. [g] ṗuḋaċ ṗianṗanaċ ṗoiṗḃneaṁail, A.M. [h] ḟaḋa ṫionnċuiṗe eile baḋ cuiḋe ḋum ḟeaṗṫa ḟleaḋa, A. [i] cuṁaḋ, S. [j] aiṗḋiṗ, ⁊ aṗṫaṗḋoiṁ ṫuṗuṗa, A.; note the a omitted before eaċlaċa. [k] taiḋleaḋ, M. [l] ṗlinn-ḟéaṗa, A.S. [m] ḟoṗcaḋ, M. [n] eaxaṁail, A. [o] ndlúiṫe, S.

while they themselves went not boldly to encounter them. That resolve was taken by them, and those four so great battalions set out with resonance of weapon and of many a blade, until they arrived at Rosnaree to offer battle to Conchubhar. They set their ordered fair sturdy troops and their comely foreign cavalry there on the flats and on the peaceful [or fairy] glens of the Inver [estuary or river] of the high-banked Boyne, and they placed their champions and their battle-warriors, and their heroes of valour and chivalry on the showy [or haunted] hillocks of the plain, and on the pleasant-green grassy shelter-knolls, and on the level shining roads above the bank-bright, quick-bounding [?] Boyne, merrily, happily.

18. About Conchubhar further: having come from Dundalk, he was resting that night at Cuan Glaise of Sliabh Breagh; and Cû-Chulainn stayed in Dundalk behind the Ulstermen to provide for and attend to his stores, and to gather and assemble his people, and to list and arrange everything else that would be proper for a march.

19. To return to Conchubhar: he rose early of the day on the morrow, to array his good army, and he sent his pioneers and his swift lions, and his bold warriors before him, to take position and camp at Rosnaree on the Boyne; and they saw at a distance the great marshalled [?][1] clans, and the broad-large perfectly-ordered horse, and the sharp-shafted squares [?][2] of war, and the sheen of the keen-bladed smooth-hard spears, and the covering and great splendour of the many-hued variegated shields, and of the stout, wonderful foreign armour and of the dense, sparkling, fair-bright hauberks, [and they heard] the cry and murmur[3] of the host, the shouting voice[s] and rapid movements of the goblins[4] before them there. However, the soldiery turned back in the same path, and informed Conchubhar that they had seen three battalions of Clann Deagha and a great battalion of the Collamhnachs and the men of Bregia before them at Rosnaree. "We know not but that that is true," said Conchubhar, "but we shall send a skilled prudent soldier to reconnoitre them."

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[p] nbpiṫleannaċa, A.S. [q] peampa, A. [r] ceabna bia n-aip, A. [s] cionn, A. [t] piop, A.

[1] *Or* clamorous, *C. M. Lena*, 104.

[2] Pens, folds. [3] *Man. & Cust.* III. 426; *LL.* 57 b, 54 a.

[4] Also means "chieftains"; but *cf.* no gairrecap imme boccanaig ocup bánanaig ocup gemci glinoi ocup oemna aeoip, *LL.* 82 b, fo. 59 ba.

20. Ir ann rin d'éirig aoin-ḟear údmall úiréarṡgaḋ úrṗṗraiċeaċ d'Ullcaiḃ .i. Ḋáiḡ mac Ḋeáḡaḋ, ec adubairc, "Raḃad-ra d'ḟior ⁊ d' úir-ḟéaḃain[a] an crluaiḡ úd"; ec do ḡaḃ a ḃaċ-arm uime iar roin ⁊ ráiniġ an ionad raḃairc ar na ruaḋ-ḃuiḋniḃ rin. "Ir ḟíor," ar ré, "ir líonmar an rluaḡ úd; aċc aṁáin ní mó ná díol mo ḡairgiḋ-re im' aonar acá ionṁcaiḃ[b];" ec leir rin ró ionnraiḋ go hainḋréandа[c] ainiarmurcaḋ aċḡarḃ iad, ⁊ cuġ ruabairc ḟaol-ḋon rúċaiḃ,[d] gur ḋuir mórán a n-úir-ḋréaċcaiḃ ⁊ a n-oċair-linnciḃ éaga ⁊ aḃarṫa díoḃ; giḋeaḋ do rinneaḋ buaile boóḃa uime-rion iar roin, go ndearnaḋ gorn ḡalann[e] de; ec Ḋuṁaḋ Ḋáiḡ ainm in inid ar marḃaḋ[f] é, ⁊ ir ann ro haḋnacaḋ.

21. Ḃuḋ ḟada le Conċuḃar do ḃí Ḋáiḡ, ⁊ ro ḋuir ḟear oile d'ḟior an crluaiḡ .i. Ḟéiḡ mac Ḟallaṁuin[g]; ⁊ an can ro ḋon(n)-airc roin an rluaḡ ar ḃrú na ḃóinne, ro ḋeil a ṁeanmain[h] orro, go ndubairc:[i] "Ní raḃad-ra d' iarra(i)ḋ roḋaiḋe oile ḋucca rúd aċc mé féin;" ⁊ téid rúċaiḃ[j] aṁail ḟaol-ḋu ró ḋaor-ḋuiḃ, nó aṁail leoṁan ró láp-ḡroiḋiḃ, nó aṁail reaḃaic ró ṁin-éanaiḃ, gur ḡaḃ aġ a ccioṙṙḃaḋ ⁊ aġ a ccíoraḋ, aġ a ccuinnṁeaḋ, ⁊ aġ a ccearṡaḋ, go ccuġ leoḋ ⁊ leadraḋ[k] mór orro, ⁊ do ḋuir ápa éiḋríoṁca ar na rluaḡaiḃ, nó gur ḃrúġrad croinn a ḟleaḡ ḟá a ḋornaiḃ, gur lúbaḋ ⁊ gur láin-ccearṡaḋ a ḋloiḋioṁ iona ḋroḃ; ⁊ iar[l] ndíobaḋ á airm ann roin, do[m] linnġ-riod na rluaḡaiḃ air, gur ċuairgriod ⁊ gur ċrom-ḡoinreaḋ[n] é. Ró ḟaiḋ-riom rompa[o] iar roin ir an mḋóinn gur ḃáicheaḋ inncc é; gonaḋ uaiḋ ainmniġċear Linn Ḟéiḡ ar ḃóinn ó ḟoin ale.

22. Ir ann rin ro éirig Irial Glúnṁar gairgeaṁuil mac Conuill[p] Ċearnaiḡ ḋá ḃréaċain; ec miḋear ⁊ móir-ḟéaċar iad. "Ir ḟíor," ar ré, "gurab iomḋa álainn allṁurḋa na hoir-eaċta úd aḋóiu,[q] ⁊ ir neiṁneaċ naċarḃa a n-arm, ⁊ ir ḟuileaċ

20–22] [a] úrḟaicrin, A. [b] ionnca: aċc acá aon ní ċeana, d'ionnroiḡ, &c., A.M. [c] Unassailable: see note *infra*. [d] Ḟúċa, A. [e] gal, A.S.; galan, M. [f] ionaid a ccorḋair, A. [g] Ḟollaṁain, A. [h] meanma, A.; read, ro cheir a ṁeanma (?). [i] go mbearc, A. [j] ḟéiċ, A. [k] leadraḋ ⁊ aċóomaḋ orra, gur ḋuir, &c., A. [l] gur

20. Then arose a stirring, active, energetic man of the Ulstermen, to wit, Dâigh son of Deagha, and said: "I will go to know about and examine yonder army"; and he took his battle-armour about him thereupon, and arrived at the place of outlook upon those strong bands. "It is true," quoth he, "yonder army is numerous, but yet it is no more than the price of my valour alone that is in them [they are no more than equivalent to my valour alone];" and therewith he attacked them roughly, recklessly, rudely, and made a wolf's onset at them, until he laid many of them in deep wounds, and in sick pools of death and prostration;[1] yet there was made a ring [penfold] of slaughter [?] round him thereupon, so that a mortal hostile[2] wound was made of him; and *Dumhadh Dâigh* is the name of the place where he was slain, and there he was buried.[3]

21. It seemed to Conchubhar that Dâigh was long *absent*, and he sent another man to inspect the army, to wit, Fêigh son of Fallamhan. And when he saw the army on the bank of the Boyne, he concealed his mind about [from ?] them, and said: "I will not go to seek other numbers but myself against those yonder [*i.e.* the enemy, or the Ulstermen]:" and he goes at them like a wolf at sheep, or like a lion at herds of mares, or like a hawk at small birds, and began to hack and to tear them, to crush and to cut them, till he wrought great carnage and havoc, and put countless destructions on the troops, until the shafts of his spears broke under his hands, till his sword was bent and deep-hacked in his grasp; and then, having destroyed his arms, the hosts leapt upon him, and crushed and sore-wounded him. He retired before them into the Boyne, and he was drowned therein; and from him is named Linn Fêigh [Fêigh's Pool] on the Boyne thenceforward.

22. Then went forth Irial Glûnmhar [the great-kneed, or the high-descended], the valorous, son of Conall Cearnach, to inspect them; and he measured and reconnoitred them. "It is true," said he, "that many, comely, splendid [*lit.* foreign], are yonder clans I see [?], and venomous, serpent-like their arms, and bloody and keen

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ᴅᴉᴏᴅᴀᴅ, A. [m] ᵹᴜᴩ, A. [n] ᵹᴩᴏm-ᵹᴏᴉnᴇᴀᴅ, S., *perp.* [o] ᴩᴇᴀmᴩᴀ. [p] Conaill ᴄᴀlma Cᴀᴇᴩnᴀᵹ ᴅᴀ ᴅᴩᴇᴀᴅᴀᴉn a coᴇᴀᴅóᴉᴩ, A.M. [q] ᴀᴅóᴉᴅ, S.; ᴉᴅóᴉᴅ, A.

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[1] Lit., "of pillow," i.e. he laid them low. [2] ᵹᴀlᴀnn = ᵹᴀᴉᴩᴄᴇᴅ nᴀmᴀᴅ, *O'Cl.*
[3] Dumᴀᴅ Dᴀᵹ is Dowth (?); Dubᴀᴅ in the *Annalists* and *Mesca Ulad.*

ꝑaoḃraċ a ḃrorḟona; ⁊ ní ċíoḃar-ꝑa mo ċorḟaṙ ꝑéin ná ċorḟaṙ mo ṁuinntire ḋóiḃ. Aċt áit a ttíoḃraiḃ Ulaiḃ uile a ccuiḃ caċa ḋóiḃ, doḃéar-ꝑa mo ċonḟnaṁ go ndíġiolł leo;" ⁊ ꝑilliof a ḃꝑriġinḟ[a] na conaire céadno. 'Oḋċoncadar na Ḟaleoin ꝑin, do leanꝑaḋ drongꝑa díꝑḟire deaḟ-ꝑluaiḟ é, ⁊ do léiḟꝑiod ḟraire dara donn-luaċa iona ḃiaiḃ,[b] go ꝑuḟꝑaḋ air; ⁊ tuḟ lꝑial ꝑḟiaċ tar lorḟ tar éir a ṁuinntire, go ꝑuḟ iomlán leir iad go háit a raiḃ Conċuḃar, iar marḃaḋ mórdin don drúinḟ do lean é; ⁊ d'innir mar do ċonnairc na ꝑluaḟ(a). "Ot ir eaḃ ir cóir ḋaoiḃ," ar ꝑé, "ḟan buain ꝑiu go ttiḟ ḃur ttꝑeoin ⁊ ḃur ttꝑeiġill ⁊ ḃur laoiḃ ḟoile ⁊ ḟairḟiḃ ċuḟaiḃ; ⁊ taḃꝑaiḃ caċ d' aon-taoiḃ ḋóiḃ."

23. Ar mbeiġh ḋóiḃ ar na hiomꝑáiġiḃ ꝑin, do ċoncadar buiḋean ꝑíoḟ(ḋ)a ꝑó-ṁór dá n-ionnꝑaiḟe go ccorṁailiór céad laoċ; ⁊ ꝑear ꝑraoċda ꝑearda ꝑorḋonn a n-úrċoraċ na buiḋne ꝑin, ⁊ é bruar-ṁór[c] briocṫ-náiṁḋiḟe bruiġion-ḟarḃ, ⁊ é ꝑróṁór ꝑeanḟ-ḟruaiḋioċ ꝑáir-ḟeanaṁail, áluinn olṁar[d] uball-ꝑorḟaċ; ꝑoiġ trom teiṁiol-ḟarḃ[e] air, úrlaḋra úrꝑꝑraiġṫeaċ aṫḟarḃ ainḋréanda[f] lair: ⁊ ꝑḟiaċ ċoṁraiḟṫeaċ[g] ċalaḋ[h]-ḋuailteaċ ꝑor a ċlé-ḟualainn, go n-a ḋí ḃile[i] iarꝑnaiḋe na húirġim-ġioll; cloiḋiom catac cruaiḋ-ḟéar clar-lonnraċ ꝑor a ġlí; manaoir mór-ṁúirneaċ aírḟiḋiḋe ꝑé hair a ḟualann; brat ḟorm ḟaḃalteaċ uime, ⁊ eo airḟiḋ éin-ḟil ann; léine leaḃair-líoḟa ꝑróill ꝑé a ġneir,[j] carbad mór miḋleaċan ꝑor ḋá eaċ donna daṫ-áille ꝑaoi;—baḋ dian deimneaḋaċ[k] ꝑó ġinḟ an carbad ḟur an marc-ꝑluaḟ[l] ḃí uime. Baḋ ꝑaṁalta go ḃꝑrair-diuḃraiḋíꝑ[m] mór-ꝑóḋaiḃ ⁊ mion-ġloċa na maiḟe, go ccaiṫḋíꝑ ceaċa tiuḟa-ḋlúiġe duḃ-ḟorma uaḋa, do loim-ḟriana luaiṫꝑeaḋa na luiḟe. Agar ir é do ḃí ann: .i. Ḋáire Donn Duḃ-Ċuailḟne, do ḃíoḟail a tán ⁊ a ġarḃ ar ꝑearaiḃ 'Eirionn; ḟonaḋ ann irbearc

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22, 23] [a] iarꝑin aḃꝑrisinḟ, A.M. [b] ḋiaiḟ, S. [c] ḃruaċt-ṁór, A. [d] Perhaps oll-ṁór, very great. [e] tiṁiol-ḟarḃ, S. [f] ainḋréanta, A.M.; *pl.*, "unassailable," *C. M. Lena*, 82. [g] coṁraiġṫeaċ, M. [h] ċalaḋ, Ab.; caċlod, S.; cf. cruaiḋ, calaḋ, *LL.* 78 b. [i] ḋile aice iarnaiḋe, A. [j] ġnear, S. [k] deimneaḋ, M. [l] -ꝑluaiḟ, S. [m] ḃꝑrairdiuḋraiġtir.

their woundings; and I will not give my own slaughter or the slaughter of my people to them. But where the Ulstermen all will give [their share of] battle to them, I will give them my assistance with endeavour;" and he returned in the backward direction[1] of the same path. When the Galeoin saw this, fierce bands of a goodly army followed, and they dispatched comely, brown-swift troops of horse [chasers] after him, until they overtook him: and Irial put a shield across track behind his people [*i. e.* covered their retreat], till he brought them safe with him to the place where Conchubhar was, having slain many of those who pursued him; and he related how he saw the armies: "And this is what is proper for you," said he, "not to meddle with them till your mighty ones and your horsemen and your warriors of valour and chivalry come to you; and give ye battle together to them."

23. While they were in this parley, they saw a kingly numerous band approaching them, with the semblance of a hundred champions; and a fierce, manly, dark-brown man in the fore-front of that band; stately, spell-hostile, skirmish-rude was he; and great-nosed, hollow-cheeked, exceeding comely, handsome, drinksome, apple-eyed was he. He wore heavy murky-rugged hair. His speech was energetic, rough, and precipitate. He bore a fighting,[2] hard-smiting shield on his left shoulder, with its two iron rims all around it, a hard, steel keen,[3] bright-hilted [?][4] sword on his left, a heavy-weighted silvered lance behind his shoulder, a blue clasped [?] cloak about him, and a brooch of bird-white [or uniformly white] silver therein, a long fine shirt of satin next his skin. A great middle-broad chariot on two brown beautiful-coloured steeds was beneath him. Fleetly, steadily leapt the chariot towards [with ?] the cavalry host that was around it. They seemed as though they were shower-spraying the great clods and the pebbles of the plains, as though they were casting thick, dense, black-blue showers from them of the bare soil of dust lying [there].[5] And this it was who was there, Dáire the Brown, of Black Cooley, to avenge his herds and his bulls on the men of Ireland: and thereupon

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[1] *Cf.* cáinig a ḃṗiṫiṅg na conaiṙe ceuona, *Diar. & Graine*, 184.
[2] *Or* bossy, coḃṗaḋaċ (?).
[3] *Or* hard, keen.
[4] cleaṙ, claiṙ, pit, *O'R.*; *perhaps* cleaṙ-lonnṙaċt, feat-bright (?).
[5] *Or* as it lay.

ṗé Conḋuḃaṗ, "Cṗéaḋ ḃoḃeiṗ oṗc beiċ ann ṗo?" aṗ ṗé. "Aṫá ḋóḃaṗ ḟuiṗiḡ aḡom," aṗ Conḋuḃaṗ; "óiṗ aṫá ceiċṗe caċa cṗóḋa Ċloinne Ḋeaḡa aḡ ḟuiṗioḋ caċa ḃúin(n) aḡ Roṗ na Ríoḡ ḟoṗ ḃóinn, ⁊ ní ḃṗuilmiḋ-ne líon caċa ḃo ċuṗ ṗiu aṗ a ccoṁḋainḡne; ⁊ ḃo ṗinniomaṗ coṁaiṗle uime, ⁊ ní hobaḋ caċa ḃúin(n), anaḋ ṗé aṗ ṗoċaḋaiḃ ann ṗo." "Ḋaṗ aṗ mbṗéiċiṗ," aṗ Ḋáiṗe, "ḡion[a] naċ ṫuḡaiṗ-ṗe caċ ḃóiḃ, ḃoḃéaṗ-ṗa ḟéin ḃóiḃ é." "Na habaiṗ ṗin, a Ḋáiṗe," aṗ Conċuḃaṗ, "óiṗ ní hionḋula uachaḋ[b] ṗluaiḡ a ccaċ; ⁊ anḟom ṗé aṗ n-oiṗeaċtaiḃ." Oiṗiṗioṗ Ḋáiṗe iaṗ ṗoin aṗ ċoṁaiṗle Ċonḋuḃaiṗ.

24. Maṗ ḃo ḃáḋaṗ ann, ḃo ċoncaḋaṗ[c] ḃíoṗma ḋainḡean ḋeaḡ-ṗluaiḡ ḋá n-ionnṗaiḡe; ḋṗonḡ ḃíoḃ ⁊ ḃṗaiṫ ḃuiḃe iompa, ḋṗonḡ ḡo mbṗaṫaiḃ uaiṫne, ⁊ ḋṗonḡ oile ḡo mbṗaṫaiḃ ḋeaṗḡa: ḟeaṗ ḟionn-ċaṗ ḟoṗaṗḋa ḟíoṗ-ḋluinn, ḟeaṗ ḋenn ḋṗeaḋ-ḟolaiṗ ḋaċ-ċoṗcṗa, ⁊ ḟeaṗ ṗeanḡ ṗeaṫa[d] ṗolaṗ-ḡlan, ⁊ ḟeaṗ ṗuiṫionḋa ṗói-ḋeaṗḡ[e] ḡo ccṗaoḃaiḃ ṗuaiṫniḃe ṗíoḋaṁla iona láṁaiḃ,—⁊ ḡaċ ḟeaṗ aṗ leiṫ[f] a n-áiṗneaḋ ḡaċa ḃuiḃne ḃíoḃ. Aḡaṗ iṗ iaḋ aoṗ ḋána Ulaḋ ḃo ḃí ann ṗin, im Ṡeancha mac Oilioilla, ⁊ im Ḟaċtna mac Ṡeancha ⁊ im Aiṁiṗḡín ḟile ⁊ im Ċaṫṗaḋ caoṁḋṗaoi; ⁊ ḃo ḟuiḡeaḋaṗ[g] a n-iomḟoḡaṗ ḃo Ċonċuḃaṗ, ⁊ ḃ'iaṗṗ Conċuḃaṗ coṁaiṗle oṗṗo.[h] "Iṗ í a(ṗ) ccoṁaiṗle ḃuiṫ," aṗ ṗiaḋ, "ḡan an caċ ḃo ċoṗ ḡo mbeiḃíṗ Ulaiḃ uile líon a n-iomaiṗḡe aṗ aon-láṫaiṗ." "Níoṗ ċomaiṗce ḃaṁ-ṗa Ulaiḃ," aṗ ṗé, "ḟá'n ṫṫáin ḃo ḃṗeiṫ uaim, ⁊ ní anam ṗiú anoiṗ." "Ná habaiṗ ṗin," aṗ ṗiaḋ, "áṗ ḃo ḃíoḡlaiṗ ḃo ṫáin aṗ ḟeaṗaiḃ 'Eiṗionn a ccaċ Ḡáiṗiḃe ⁊ Ioḷḡáiṗiḃe; ⁊ iṗ iomḋa laoċ loinnċṗéaċtaċ ḃo ḟuaiṗ a oiḋeaḋ ionnta."

25. A haiṫle na hiomaḡalláṁa ṗin, ḃo ċoncaḋaṗ ḟṗaoċ-ḋṗonḡ ḟoṗa(i)ḋ ḟóiṗleaċan, ḡo ccaiṗṗiḃ cláṗ-ḋainḡne cuṁḋaiḡṫe, ḡo n-eaċaiḃ ána[i] allṁuṗḋa, ḡo laoċṗaiḃ ṁiṗ ṁóṗ-laḃaṗṫaiḡ, ḡo

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23–25] [a] ḃa ṫṫuḡaiṗ-ṗe caċ ḃóiḃ, ḡo ṫṫiuḃaṗ-ṗa caċ ḃóiḃ; ⁊ ḟóṗ ḡion ḡo ṫṫuḡaiṗ, ḃoḃéaṗ-ṗa ḟein caċ ḃóiḃ, A. [b] lé uaċaḋ, A. [c] ıḋóncaḋaṗ, A. [d] ṗeaḋa, A.; ṗéḋa, M. [e] ṗo-ḋeaṗḡ ṗuaiḋeanta, A. [f] ḟa leiṫ, A. [g] ḃo ıonnṗuiḡeaḋaṗ, S. [h] oṗṗa um an ccaċ ḃo ḋuṗ. [i] anaḋ, S.

he said to Conchubhar, "What causes thee to be here?" quoth he. "I have reason for tarrying," said Conchubhar, "for there are four brave battalions of Clann Deagha awaiting battle with us at Rosnaree on the Boyne; and we are not *sufficient in* number to give them battle, on account of their stalwartness. And we have adopted a resolve about it, and it is not a refusal of battle on our part, to wait for our numbers here." "By our word," said Dâire, "if thou give not battle to them, I will give it to them myself." "Say not that, Dâire," said Conchubhar, "for scantiness of an army ought not to go into battle. So we will wait for our clans." After that, Dâire stayed, on the advice of Conchubhar.

24. As they were there, they saw a stout squadron of a good army approaching them; part of them wearing yellow cloaks, part of them with green cloaks, and another part with red cloaks; a fair-curled intelligent truly handsome man, and a brown face bright hue-ruddy man, and a slender tall bright-clear [-complexioned] man, and a fiery [-haired?][1] deep-red [-complexioned] man with evergreen[2] silky (!) branches[3] in his hands; and each man [of these four] separately in charge[4] of each band of them; and those who were there were the doctors of the Ulstermen, around Seancha son of Oilill and around Fachtna son of Seancha and around Aimhirgin the poet and around Cathfadh the noble druid; and they drew nigh[5] to Conchubhar, and Conchubhar asked counsel of them. "This is our counsel to thee," said they, "not to give battle till all the Ulstermen may be [of sufficient] numbers to engage them [the enemy] altogether."[6] "The Ulstermen were no protection to me," said he, "in the case of the carrying off of the Foray from me, and we do not wait for them now." "Say not that," said they, "for thou hast avenged thy Foray on the men of Ireland in the battle of Gâireach and Iolghâireach, and many a fierce-wounding hero met his fate therein."

25. After that debate, they saw a steady wide extending furious-multitude, with floor-firm covered chariots, with splendid foreign steeds, with active great-spoken champions, with beautiful green

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[1] *Or* radiant, resplendent. [2] Variegated, *O'R.*

[3] *i.e.* Sencha, with his branch of peace, Craeb ríoa (ríoamla).

[4] *Or* in front, i n-airenuć.

[5] ionnsuigeadar. *Or* they sat near, suigeadar.

[6] On one field.

n-éadaiḟiḃ áille ṗaiṫne, go ṡéadaċaiḃ gorma ġloinṡḋe, go ocloiḋṁṫiḃ tromą torc-ḃuilleaċa, ⁊ go ṡleaġaiḃ crann-ḃuiḃe coirr-ġéara; ⁊ triar laoċ mór-uallaċ mear-ġlonnaċ a meoḋar na ṡíġ-ḃíorma roin: gonaḋ iad do ḃí ann .i. trí ṡíġ Fear-maiġe[a] i. Eoġan, Conċuḃar, ⁊ Criomṫann; go ndubairt Eoġan: "Créad doḃeir an comṫnaiḋe[b] corrac cóimeata ro oraiḃ?" "Atá," ar Conċuḃar, "Cairḃre Niaiḋ Fear go n-a ḃráiṫriḃ ⁊ go móir-ṫionól ḃFear mḃreaġ, Miḋe, ⁊ cóigiḋ Gailian 'n-a mḃruiġean ḃoḋḃa ag rúr caṫa ḋúin(n) ag Ror na Ríoġ for ḋóinn." "Ní anfamuid-ne,"[c] ar Eoġan, "go ḃfaicfiom na buiḋniḃ rin."

26. Ar mbeiṫ ḋóiḃ ar na hiomráiṫiḃ rin, aḋconcadar[d] ḃirim mór múirneaċ meir-léimneaċ ḋucca, ⁊ fear gáireaċtaċ gruaḋ-ḋorcra a ttoraċ na buiḋne rin, ⁊ folt[e] car cíorr-ḃuḋ air; bhat lán-mór leaṫan-ḋorcra lair, ⁊ rgiaṫ mór mílleata ar a ḋlí, ⁊ cloiḋiomṫ trom toir-ḋleaṗaċ tairir; manaoir mór, mear-ġlonnaċ' muirior-ṫrom, uilleannaċ, imġéar,[f] ḋóirr-leaṫan, ḋeann-ruaḋ' ḋrann-ramar ré air.[g] Agar baḋ ramail[h] ré reol-ṫrann prisom-loinge an fearga rnáiḋte fleamhan-ḋruaiḋ do ḃí a n-ionnrma na craoirige crann-rairre[i] ceaṫar-uillionnuiḋe do ḃí ar a láim an laoiċ-mílleaḋ, go cceiṫre feamonnaiḃ ag a ḋomḟoraḋ for an cerann ccomḋainzean roin. Baḋ hionznaḋ tráṫ airġeana[j] na fleiġe rin; óir do muiġiḋir rraonanna teineaḋ treaṫan-mhóire tre n-a fleararḃ[k] amaċ, ⁊ ceaṫrar amar[l] roime ⁊ fionn-ḋoire umaiḋe eattorro, go n-a lán fola ann; gonaḋ ann ró tomṫaoi[m] an trleaġ neimneaċ roin gaċ uair do ḃáthaḋ a neime. Agar ir é táinig an rin .i. Ceallṫaṫair mac Uiṫeaṫair;[n] ⁊ d'ḟiafraiġ do Ċonċuḃar: "Créad um a ḃfuiriḋaṫair ann ro?" ar ré. Ró innir Conċuḃar áḋḃar a ḟuiriġ dó. "Agur cáide do ḋomha(i)rle-ri, a Ċeallṫaṫair?" "Adeirim-

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25, 26] [a] *Recte* Fearnmuiġe.
[b] ḋomṫnaiḋe ḋorraḋ ḋroimṫeata, A.
[c] anfuim-ri, S.: ḟanfamid-ne, A.
[d] do ḋoncadar dirim mhor mhuirneaċ, A.
[e] folt ḋar ḋiorr-ḃuḋ a(i)r, bhat leann-mór lán-ḋorcralair, A.
[f] aic-uilleannaḋ, A. [g] re air, S. [h] ramalta, A.
[i] crainn-neimhre, A. [j] airgeana, A. [k] gionzaiḃ, A.
[l] aṫaḋ, A. [m] tomṫaiġ, S. [n] Uiṫeaṫair, A.

garments, with blue crystal gems [?], with heavy stout[1]-striking swords, and with shaft-yellow beak-sharp[2] spears; and three haughty brisk mighty heroes in the midst of that royal squadron. And it is these that were there, namely, the three kings of Farney, to wit, Eoghan, Conchubhar, and Criomhthann; and Eoghan said: "What causes this wavering cowardly tarrying in you?" "Cairbre Nia Fear," said Conchubhar, "with his brothers and with a great muster of the men of Bregia, Meath, and the province of the Galian, are in their war-fort [?] seeking battle with us at Rosnaree on the Boyne." "We *for our part* will not wait," said Eoghan, "till we see those bands."

26. While they were upon this parley, they saw a great heavy brisk-bounding squadron *coming* towards them, and a loud-voiced cheek-ruddy man in the lead of that band, wearing curling deep-yellow[3] hair. He wore an ample wide scarlet mantle; and *he carried* a great warrior-like shield on his left side, and a heavy dexterous sword over it, a great nimble-featful burden-heavy angular, keen, bill-broad,[4] head-red, shaft-stout lance behind him: and like to the sail-mast of a large ship was the carved smooth-hard ꝓeaꝛȝa that was in the setting of the shaft-stout four-cornered spear that was in the hero-warrior's hand, with four rivets fastening it to that firm tree.[5] Wonderful indeed were the attributes[6] of that spear; for flood-great streams of fire used to burst out through its sides, and there were four hired soldiers before him, with a brazen bright cauldron between them, filled with blood, in which that venomous spear was dipped every hour, to quench its venom. And he it was who came there, namely, Cealltachair son of Uiteachar, and he asked of Conchubhar: "Wherefore waitest thou here?" said he. Conchubhar told him the reason of his tarrying. "And what is thy counsel, Cealltachair?" "I say,"

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[1] ꝑoiꝛꝛeaṁail, stout, *O'R.*; ꝑoiꝛꝛ, quantity, 'gross,' *O'Begly*.

[2] *Or* smooth, sharp.

[3] *Or* beetle-black; ꝑiobꝛ, short; ꝑiaꝛ, dark-brown, *O'R.*; ꝑíꝛuab, darkish yellow or dark grey, as Zimmer shows in *Kelt. Studien*, III. pp. 33, 35.

[4] *Or* smooth, broad.

[5] *Or* shaft, handle.

[6] *Cf.* aiꝛȝeanna báiꝛ; symptoms of death, *Diarmait agus Grainne*, p. 184; *cf.* a like description of this spear in *LL.* 267 a.

[illegible] Conćubap

[illegible] n-a čneiŋ, A.M.
[illegible] A.M. [illegible] c. črumać, A.
[illegible] léćmiróe, A.; all from
[illegible], A. [illegible] i po-ólann, S.

[illegible] culparach, co culparaib,

[illegible], co ronmna rech noam-
[illegible] ronmna means body, great part,
[illegible] 166 a, 112 b.
[illegible] 2, p. 68.

said Cealltachair, "to give them battle, though we are not half or third of their numbers; for not through multitude of armies do the Ulstermen usually do battle."

27. "Put ye on your gear of battle," said Conchubhar. Then put Conchubhar himself his attire of conflict on, to wit, a comely-white folded[1] shirt on his skin and a vest of shining satin over that without, and a well-sewn finely worked body-vest made of hide of the body [?] of eight yearling water-oxen (?)[2] over that; and a complete battle-belt of the sides of three strippers [?] from the high part of their thighs to the peak of their breasts; and a skilfully made[3] [?] stout-linked coat of mail to defend him from spears and arrows and enchanted darts; his crested flat four-bordered helmet on his head, and a comely warlike many-victoried many-hued shield about him, that is the Ochaoin. He took also a hard-keen heroic sword, with its hilt[4] of beautiful ivory with golden variegated sheen, with interlaced scabbard of white-bronze, on his left side. He took his two handsome shaft-stout spears in his long, strong hand. And the heroes of valour and chivalry of the Ulstermen all put *their war attire* on likewise; whereupon Conchubhar spake the *following* impromptu[5]:—

"Noble adoption of a resolve,
O descendants of valorous Ir,
towards the rousing[6] [?] of strife
and towards the heroic loosing[7] of showers of blades.
Let us advance spiritedly
unto the Children[8] of Ros the Red,
towards the wasting [?][9] of noble places,
we will succour[10] *our* ancient fame."

All the Ulstermen go thereupon to fight[11] around Conchubhar,

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[1] Lit. joints; for eiccaib déc, hilt of (ivory) teeth, *LL.* 70 b, 55 b.

[2] Cf. ṡich, running; leiṡg, motive, *O'R.*

[3] Or read aṡnechc, meeting; aṡnec, finding (?).

[4] *Or* cutting; cf. ṡcoṡ, a notch by a sword, *O'R.*

[5] go ṡó = coṡṡice (?); cf. doṡó, it will, may reach. *M'Solly* has ṡó-chlann, great clan: cf. ṡó from ṡoichim: co ṡó F. for nem, *MS. Mater.* 523.

[6] I read coṡbad; caṡbad = roof, palate, in *M'Curtin.*

[7] *Fut.* of con-gniu; or read congeobam, we will uphold.

[8] Cf. echa Cú C. ar galaib óenṡiṡ, C. goes to single combat, *LU.* 77 b.; ṡobícha leiṡium ar galaib oenṡíṡ, they were slain through the brave deeds of one man, *LU.* 70 b; *LL.* 79 a b.

⁊ ṫóḡḃaiḋ doipeaḋa doinn-ḡéapa ḋá ṗleaḡaiḃ loinneapḋa ⁊ buaile ḋainḡean ḋíoṫoḡlaiḋe ḋá ṗcapaḋaiḃ[a] na n-úiṗṫimḋioll. Cid ṫra aṫt doṗónṗad caṫ cadaṫ coṁ-ḋainḡean ḋíoḃ, ⁊ é ḋlúṫ ḋíoḡlaṫ ḋíoḡain ḋeilḡneaṫ ḋaoṗ-uaṫṁaṗ ḋian-ṫoṗḡṗaṫ, ḋána, ḋíoṫṗa, ḋúṗ-ṫṗoiḋioḋ. Aḡaṗ baḋ ṗaṁalta ṗé ṫuile ṗuaḋ-ṫuinne aḡ ḃṗúṫṫaḋ[b] ṫṗé ṁullaṫ ḡaiṗḃ-ṗléiḋe, ḡo mḃṗúḡaiḋ ⁊ ḡo mḃṗiṗiḃ a mḃí ḋo ṫloṫaiḃ ⁊ ḋo ṫṗannaiḃ aṗ a ṫionn,—iṗ maṗ ṗin ḋ'ionnṗuiḡiodaṗ Ulaiḋ ḡo Roṗ na Ríoḡ ḟoṗ ḋóinn, aiṗm a ṗaḋaḋaṗ Laiḡin.

28. Ḋála iomoṗṗo Caiṗḃṗe Niaiḋ Ḟeaṗ ḡo n-a ḟoṫṗaiḋe ḃṗáṫaṗ ⁊ ṫloinne ḋṗeaṫ-áille Ḋeiṗḡ aṗ ṫeana,—ó 'ḋṫoncaḋaṗ Ulaiḋ ṫucca, ḋo ḡaḃaḋaṗ a n-eaṗṗaḋa caṫa umpa, ⁊ a n-ionḡnaṫa áiḡ ⁊ ioṗḡaile iona láṁaiḃ lonna léiḋṁeaṫa; ⁊ ḋo ṗinniodaṗ buaile bioṗaṫ bṗioṫt-ḋeilḡneaṫ[c] ḋá n-aṗmaiḃ aiṫḡéapa úṗnoṫta óṗ a ccionn, ⁊ ṗḡeiṁiol ḋá ṗḡiaṫa(iḃ) iona n-úiṗṫimḋioll; ⁊ ḋ'éiṗḡiodaṗ 'n-a nḋṗuinḡ nḋíoḡain nḋíoṫonaiṗ-ṫleaṫaṫ 'n-a n-aḡhaiḋ ḋo'n leiṫ apaill. Ḡonaḋ ann ṗin iṗḃeaṗt Caiṗḃṗe: "Iṗ móṗ-ḡaṗḃ móṗ-ḋálaṫ meiṗ-ṁeanmnaṫ, ⁊ iṗ ḡṗuama ḡṗáineaṁail an ḡaṗṗaḋ[d] ṫiḡ in ḃuṗ n-aḡaiḃ. 'Oiṗ iṗ cṗóḋa calma coṗnaṁaṫ a ccuṗa(i)ḋ, ⁊ iṗ ṗúin-ṁeaṗ ṗóineaṗtṁaṗ ṗian-aṁnuṗaṫ[e] a ṗíoḡa, ⁊ iṗ maṫḡaṁna meaṗḋa móṗ-ḡlonnaṫa a míleaḋa; iṗ loinnioḋ lúṫṁaṗ a laoiḋ ḡoile, ⁊ iṗ leoṁain loinn-ṫṗéaṫṫaṫa a ṗonn-ṫaṫa, ⁊ iṗ ḟoṗaiḋe[f] ḟéiḡe[g] ṗíoṗ-ḡaṗḡa a ḃṗlaiṫ-ṗíoḡa, um Ċonċuḃaṗ ṫṗóḋa mac neaṗt-ḡalaṫ[h] Neaṗa. Aḡaṗ ní baḋ ḟuṗáil ḋaoiḃ-ṗi ḃṗonḡ ḋíoṫṗa ḋeaḡ-laoṫ ḋo ṫoḡa ṗé ṫuaṗḡain a ṗḡéiṫe aṗ Ċonċuḃaṗ ṗéin."

29. Iṗ ann ṗin ḋo ḡaḃṗaḋ ṗeaṫt ḃṗiṗ ḃéaḡ ḋo laoiṫ ḡoile na nḠaiḷianaṫ ḋo láiṁ-ṗṗiṫeolaḋ Ċonċuḃaiṗ im ṫuaṗḡain a ṗḡéiṫe aiṗ iṗ an ccaṫ .i. Ḃochaiḋ mac Roṗa, ⁊ na ṫṗí Ruaiḋṫinn a Raiṫin,[i] ⁊ na ṫṗí Rocha Muiḡe ḃṗeaḡ, ⁊ Ḟaḋḃ ua hIomna,

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27–29] [a] ṗcaṗṗaḋuiḃ, S. [b] ṗuaḋ ṗó-ṫuinne aḡ ḃṗuṫṫaiḡ, A. [c] buaile mbiopa mboḋḃ mbṗioṫtḋeilḡneaṫ, A. [d] ḡaṗṗaiḡ, S.; ḡaṗṗaiḋe, A. [e] aṁnuṗaṫ, A.; aṁuṗaṫ, S. [f] ḟoṗaiḡ, S.A. [g] ṗéiḡ, A. [h] neaṗt-ḡoileaṫ, A. [i] Raiṫeann, A.

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[1] So from the context; but in *O'R.* and *O'Don.* ṗḡeiṁiolta = scouts; in *F. Mast.* an. 1542, ṗḡeiṁleaḋ = a detachment.

[2] ḋíoṫonaiṗe, unpassable, *O'R.*

[3] Cf. cáiṫ a ḃṗuil an ṁóṗḋáil, where is boasting? Rom. iii. 27.

and they raise the brown-sharp forests of their shining spears and a strong impregnable enclosure of their bucklers all around them. Howbeit, they made a hard very firm battalion of themselves, thick, vengeful, dense, bristling, stern-terrible, fierce-destructive, bold, vehement, hard-hearted; and like the tide of a strong torrent belching through the top of a rugged mountain, so that it bruises and breaks what there is of stones and of trees before it, thus advanced the Ulstermen to Rosnaree on the Boyne, where the Leinstermen were.

28. Now concerning Cairbre Nia Fear with his host of brothers and of the comely-featured Clann Deirg in general,—when they saw the Ulstermen *coming* towards them, they donned their attire of battle and took their weapons of slaughter and strife in their bold stalwart hands, and they formed a bristling spell-thorny rampart of their keen naked weapons above their heads, and a pent-house[1] of their shields all around them, and they advanced, a dense impregnably[2]-wattled host, against them (the Ulstermen) on the opposite side. And Cairbre spake: "Very fierce, very boastful,[3] quick-spirited, and sullen, horrible, are the troops that come against you; for valiant, brave, defenceful are their champions, and resolute, most mighty, sharp-minded[4] are their kings, and nimble great-deedful bears[5] are their warriors, and mighty and vehement are their heroes of valour, and fiercely-wounding lions are their props[6] of battle, and fierce truly-cruel supports are their chieftain-kings around valiant Conchubhar, the strongly-brave son of Neas; and ye must[7] choose an eager band of goodly heroes to smite his shield for Conchubhar."[8]

29. Then they selected seventeen men of the heroes of valour of the Gailianachs to deal with[9] Conchubhar by battering his shield in the battle,—to wit, Eochaidh son of Ros, and the three Redheads from Raithin, and the three Roths of Magh Breagh, and Fadhbh grandson

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[4] ꝓıan, a way, mood; aṁuꝓ, sharp, *O'R.*; *M'Solly* has aṁuꝓać, passionate, *Conoy's Dict.*

[5] Said of warriors; *n.* bechıꝓ; *g.* bechꝓach, *LL.* 274 a, *B. of Lec.* 635–6; *vec.* a bechıꝓ, *LU.* 100 b.

[6] Read ꝓuınn ćaća; cf. am ꝓonꝩ caća, I am a bulwark of battle, *C. M. Rath*, 202; ꝓonn, stake, pole.

[7] Lit., "it would not be too much for you."

[8] *Idiomatic for* to smite Conor's shield.

[9] To attend on.

ꝛ Doirn-iuḃra ua Cir-ḟaḃann, ꝛ Cairḃre Niaiḃ Ḟear ṗéin, ḡo n-a ṁóir-ḟeirear cúl-ḋoiméaḃuiḡe. Cid ṫra aċt do ḋóiṁéir-ḡiodar na caċa comóra conraḃaċa rin a ccomairc[a] a ḋéile, ꝛ ró ḃúirriod na daṁra diain-ḃearṁáir[b] rin aṁail daṁaiḃ aḡ daṁ-ḡairre do'n dá leiṫ ceaċtarḃa. Ró rḡiobrad[c] na buiḋne baile-ḃríoḡṁara ḡo díċéilliḋe díomraċ danarḃa doirḟearḃail, do ṗriocóláṁ[d] na hiomḡona rin, ḡur ḋriocṫnaiḡ an talaṁ tromṗóḃaċ[e] ṗá ḋoraiḃ na ccuraḃ ccoṁraṁaċ roin; ḡo raḃadar a ḃṗreaḡarṫa ꝛ a ḃṗuarmanna a ḃṗrair-néallaiḃ ṗanna ṗuaċtnaiḋe an aiḋeoir ꝛ a ḃroċuaraiḃ ṗrar-ḡarḃa na ṗirmaimeinc; ḡur líonrad iomorro baḋḃa ꝛ brain-eoin ꝛ riarta ḡineaċa ḡoib-ḡéara an ḋóiḡiḋ ṗá'n doire dlúiṫ-ḡéar doinn-ṡleaḡ, ꝛ ṗá na ṗeaḋaiḃ ṗuileaċa ṗaoḃraċa do ḃí ór cionn ḡaċ leiṫe[f] díoḃ; ḡur ḃaḋ lór d'ṗurráileaṁ time ꝛ ceiṫṁe ar aor óḡ ꝛ ṗiallaċ n-éadrom n-anḃṗora(i)ḋ,[g] ꝛ ar ḃaoiṫ-ṗearaiḃ mearа míoḡairḡiḋ,[h] na ḡárṫa[i] ꝛ an ḡolṗúrṫaċ ꝛ an ḡuirt-ḡréaċaḋ ḃorónrad na hairreaċta rin um ċeannaiḃ ꝛ um ċaol-rannaiḃ a n-arm ꝛ a n-iolṗaoḃar ór a ccionn. Ró ḋiuḃracrad na caċa ceaċtarḃa cóṁḋlúċa ṗrara díoċra deilḡneaċa do ṡaiḡdiḃ réda[j] ríoṫ-ḡorma, ꝛ do ċolraḃaiḃ[k] cruaiḋe ceann-ċruinne a ccrom-rcuaḡ[l] ccrannraṁar na mboḡa mbeannaċ[m] mbir-ḡéar, ꝛ do ṗoḡaiḃ ṗuileaċa ṗoluamna, ꝛ do[n] craoirioḋa(iḃ) crann-raṁra cró-ṗairrinḡe, ꝛ do ṫrom-ċloċaiḃ culamair na talṁan, ꝛ do leaḡaiḃ[o] díoḡla díḃṗeirḡe; ionnur ḡur collaḃ caoiḃ ꝛ ḡur ṫreaḡḋaḃ cuirp áille aoin-ḡeala ṗaċa, ꝛ ḡur ruaiṁniḡeaḃ ruirḡ, ꝛ ḡur clóḋaḃ céadṗaḋa curaḃ ꝛ caiṫ-ṁíleaḃ; ḡur ḃánaḃ beoil ꝛ ḡur criocṫnuiḡeaḃ corra ꝛ cáirne do'n ṫrear rin. Ró luiḡriod trom-luiḋe na ttrén-ṗear ttreaḃar-ċalma ro ḃáḋar a ccaċ na nḠailianaċ

29] [a] ccoṁaircir, A. [b] an daṁra dian dearṁáir, A. [c] rḡriobrad, A. [d] do ṗriocóláṁ omitted by S. [e] ṗóideaċ, A. [f] ór ḡaċ leiṫ, A. [g] n-anḃṗiorad, A. [h] míoḡairre, S. [i] an ḡarṫa, A. [j] Or rearta. [k] ċolruiḃ, A. [l] ḡcrom-rḋuiḡ, A. [m] mboḡaiḃ mbeannaċa, S. [n] do chraoireoċaiḃ creannraṁra, M. [o] leaḡanuiḃ, A.

[1] conraḋaḋ, roaring, *Coney's Dict.* [2] *Or* in crying at each other.

[3] daṁra for daṁ-rad (?); daṁra, people, wild beasts, *O'R.*

[4] rḡiob, sweep away, *Coney's Dict.*; rcibeaḋ, course of a thing, *O'R.*; rcibiuḋ, to move, *Stokes' Voy. of Mael Duin*, p. 470.

of Iomna, and Doirn-iubhra grandson of Ceap Gabha, and Cairbre Nia Fear himself with his seven rear-guards. Howbeit, those huge, roaring[1] battalions rushed together in mutual conflict,[2] and those fierce-enormous herds[3] roared like bulls in a bull-challenge, from the two sides on either part. The strong mighty bands swept on[4] madly, proudly, cruelly, to attend and ply that mutual wounding, until the heavy-clodded earth trembled beneath the feet of those powerful champions; until their answers and their tumults[5] were in [*i.e.* reached] the faint chilly shower-clouds of the air and the shower-wild vaults of the firmament; until they [the combatants] gorged moreover the vultures[6] and ravens and the beaked keen-mouthed reptiles of the province, beneath the thick-keen forest of brown spears and beneath the bloody thickets of blades that were above each party of them; till sufficient to cause[7] fear and flight in the youths and the light unsteady folk,[8] and the nimble unvaliant vain men were the shouts and the lamentations and the bitter-shrieking that those clans made around the heads and slender-points of their weapons and various blades overhead. The dense battalions on either side hurled eager thorny showers of long deep-blue[9] arrows, and of hard head-round bolts[10] from the tree-stout curved arch of the horned spit-sharp bows, and of bloody fluttering javelins and shaft-stout ring[11]-wide spears, and of the quick-hitting[12] heavy-stones of the earth, and of stones[13] of vengeance *and* wrath—so that sides were pierced and comely all-white bodies were transfixed by them, and that eyes were anger-flushed[14], and the senses of champions and battle-warriors oppressed, and lips were whitened and feet and bodies[15] were shaken by that strife. A heavy pressure of the prudently valiant brave-men who were in the battalion of the Gailianachs bore on the battalions of the Ulstermen, until

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[5] ꝓuaꝛmanna for ꝓuaꝛanna. Cf. cáchaꝛ ꝓuaꝛnaꝛḋeac, Isaiah xxii.; or, ꝓuaꝛma, blow, *O'R.*

[6] baḃḃ, vulture, Levit. xi.

[7] *Recte* ᴅ'ꝓuꝛáil, impose, enjoin.

[8] ꝓiallać = ꝓianlać, *W.*, knight-errants, wild people, *Coney's Dict.*

[9] ꝓíoć, an intensitive, *W.* [10] colba, post, stalk, *Coney's Dict.*

[11] cꝛó, bar, *Coney's Dict.*, = metal hoop (of a spear), *W.*

[12] cul, quick; amuꝛ, attack, *W.*; *or* torrent-hurled.

[13] leaḡaꝛcuiḃ, *A.*, small stones.

[14] ꝓuaim, flush of anger, *Coney's Dict.*

[15] caꝛna, flesh, *W.*

for ḋaċaiḃ Ulaḃ, gur ṗóccaiḃ[a] raḃarṫa na ruiṗoiċ ⁊ na ṗíḟ-ṁíleaḃ, ⁊ ṗian-ṗgolba na ṗochaiḃe, ⁊ torcṫromaḃ[b] na ccaoiṗioċ, ⁊ baiṗḋinge na ḃṗear-ógláċ, ag ionnṗaiġe an ṁór-ṗluaiḟ; gur ċuiccṗiob greaḋa ⁊ gíollannraḃ, aor óga, ṗannaiḟ ⁊ ṗann-óglaoiċ, gur ba raṁalta uaiṫneaḋa iorḟaile ⁊ ruinn díḃṗeirge ⁊ collaṁuin conġṁála ⁊ laoiḋ goile ⁊ gaiṗgiḃ[c] na nUlliccaḃ, ar na ruineaḃ na n-ionadaiḃ caṫa d'éir a muinncire, ṗé doṡṗe doir-leaṫan deaḟ-ḋlúiṫ ar na leagaḃ ar maiḟ ṗéiḋ ṗó-ṗaiṗṗing ar leiṫead[d] ⁊ ar léir-ṫionól, ag dlúṫ-ṫuiccim ar; go naḋ ar ṗáġṗad aḋt na hiomnaḋa úráṗda anccroma ir na ṗeilġiḃ ṗéiḋe ṗóiḋeaṗġa na ṗgueṫ-ḋuinnríḋiḃ ṗgéirdiġṫe ṗgoiṫ-ṫeaṗgaiġṫe ar láir-ṁeaḋón an ṁaiġe; gur ṗolṁaḋ ṗlaiṫ-láiṫṗeaċa[e] ṗaiṗ-ṗionga ṗoluaimneaċa ṗompa do'n ṗuaṫar ṗoin.

30. Iomṫuṗa Ċonċuḃair ṗó ḋongaiḃ ṗéin a ṗgiaṫ ir an láṫair 'n-a raiḃe, ⁊ Ceallcaṫar mac Uiccaḋair ar a láiṁ ḋeir, ⁊ Aiṁirgín an ṗear ḋána ar a ḋeir ṗin, ⁊ Ṗriaḷ Ġlúnṁar mac Conuill Ċearṗnaiġ ar láiṁ an ṗir ḋána, ⁊ Aoḋ 'Ḋigior mac Aiṁirgín ar láiṁ Iriail, ⁊ Mirḋeaġaḋ mac Aiṁirgín ar a láiṁ ṗin; Ḋoġan mac Ḋúṫraṫa ar ḋlí Ċonċuḃair; Ḋáire Ḋonn Ḋuḃ-Ċuailgne a n-iomṗoġar ḋó-ṗan; ⁊ ṗó ḋongaiḃ ṗiaḋ, an luċt ṗoni, ṗgéiṫe ṗgeiṁealta ⁊ cloiḋṁṫe clóḋ-ḃuilleaċa ⁊ ṗleaġa ṗioṫ-árḋa ⁊ cṗaoiṗioḋa cṗann-ṁóṗa, go ṗoiṗṫṗéan ṗearḋa ṗéiḋm-láiḋiṗ, ⁊ go bailc bṗíoġṁar[f] boṗṗṗaḋaċ, a n-aġaiḃ na nGailianaċ; gur taorgaḃ tṗom-aiḋle teaṫt-ṗola a cneaṗaiḃ cuṗaḋ ⁊ a láṁaiḃ laoċ nġoile na Laiġneaċ uaṫa.

31. Aċt atá ní ḋeana, ó 'ḋṫoncadar an luċt do ġaḃ do láiṁ Ċonċuḃair ḋó ḋionġoḃáil ṗin, ṗó ionnṗuiġiodar go haiṗm a ḃṗacadar é .i. Cairḃṗe Niaiḃ Ṗear ⁊ an ḃṗonġ do ġaḃ leir, mar adubṗamar ṫuar, ⁊ céad laoċ mar aon ṗiu; ⁊ ṗo ṗaiṫṗiod ṗleaġ gaṫa ṗir ac Conċuḃar, ⁊ ṗó ṫuairgṗiod iar ṗoin a ṗgiaṫ

29–31] [a] go ro ccáiḋ, A. [b] torṫromaḋ, A. [c] gairge, S. [d] leaṫ-ṗaḋ, A. [e] ṗlaṫ-lairneaċa, S. [f] bríoġṁara, S.

[1] ṗoḋaḋ, to lance, *O'R.*; ṗoḋ, a throw, *O'Cl.*; see ṗoḋt, *LL.* version, *perhaps* until fell (ṗóccaiṫ being a form of cuiccim or ceic?).

[2] Raḃarṫa = over-running (flood), *Nahum* i. 8; *springtide* in spoken Irish.

[3] ṗian, noise; ṗgolbánaċ, stripling, *Coney's Dict.*

[4] torṫromaḋ, heavy weight or pressure, *W.*, *Atkinson's Gloss.*

[5] ṗoṗoingim, *opprimo*; or ṗoṗ-oinge, great wedges (?).

it penetrated[1] the masses of the chiefs[2] and royal warriors, and the noisy-striplings[3] of the multitude, and the heavy-forces[4] of the generals, and the compactness[5] of the young warriors attacking the great army; so that horses and pages, youths, weaklings, and faint-warriors fell; so that the pillars of strife and the foundations of wrath and the columns of support and the heroes of valour and chivalry of the Ulstermen, sundered[6] in their stations of battle behind their people, were like a bush-wide goodly-dense grove, laid low on a smooth extensive plain at stretch and gathered together as they fall thickly down, until they have not left but the towering ponderous oaks,[7] and the smooth ruddy oak-trees in tight[8] lightly-cut[9] rows here and there on the middle of the plain; so that wide moving princely positions were swept bare before them in that onset.

30. As for Conchubhar, he himself upheld his shield on the spot where he was, and Cealltachar son of Uiteachar on his right hand, and Aimhirgin the poet on the right of the latter, and Irial Glûnmhar son of Conall Cearnach at the poet's hand, and Aodh Éigios [the Bard] son of Aimhirgin at Irial's hand, and Misdeagha son of Aimhirgin at his hand; Eoghan son of Duthracht on Conchubhar's left, Dâire the Brown of Black Cooley near to him; and these, that lot, upheld locked[10] shields and victory-smiting swords, and lofty spears, and shaft-great lances, bravely, manlily, effort-strongly, and stoutly, mightily, haughtily, against the Gailianachs, until a heavy-remnant[11] of coagulated[12] blood was drained from the bodies of the champions and from the hands of the heroes of valour of the Leinstermen by them.

31. Howbeit, when those who took in hand to ward off Conchubhar saw that, they advanced to the place in which they saw him, that is, Cairbre Nia Fear and those that he took with him, as we have said above, and a hundred warriors together with them; and they thrust the spear of each man at Conchubhar, and they battered his shield

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[6] Read ꝓoinn; or ꝓuinneaḋ, consumed, *O'R.*

[7] ꝏmnaḋa, phonet. for omnaḋá; cf. *LL.* text, § 34.

[8] Cf. ꝛcꝏꝓcaṙḃe, tidy, *Coney's Dict.*

[9] Cf. ꝛꝑaċḃuaiḷ, beat lightly, *Coney's Dict.*; ꝛꝑuċ .i. céimniuꝑaḋ, *O'Cl.*; buinṙḃe, thick border, or set off (in basket-making), *Coney's Dict.*; *or* bush-rings (?); or ꝛcuċ = ꝛꝑaċ, a bundle; or ꝛꝑoċ slight, as in note 4.

[10] Skirmishing, *O'R.*; scouts, *O'D. Suppl.*

[11] aiṙḷe for aiṫḷe (?).

[12] Cf. ceucṫaḋ, coagulation.

air do ḃraċ-ḃuillid[a] mórа mileaca, gur ḟéir ⁊ gur ḟló-ḃúirfiod[b] an Oċaoin .i. fgiaċ Ċonċuḃair, amail baḋ béar di, fé cruime an créan-ċoṁloinn ⁊ fé fóir-neart na feaḋma ⁊ fé hiomurca an anforlainn do ḃí ar Ċonċuḃar ir an ccoṁrac. Aċt éin-ní ċeana, do ċuirfiod fgéiċe Ulaḋ uile ḋá ngualliḃ, ⁊ ḋá ngiacaiḃ ⁊ do ríġċiḃ ríġ-ṁíleaḋ, ⁊ d'faiġleannaiḃ[c] iomċoiméada ar ċeana fé héin-ġéim na hOċaoine an cráċ fin. Ró ġáirfiod iomorro ⁊ fó ġlonn-ḃúirfiod cri conna cul-ġorma creaċan-ġarḃa na h'Eirionn fé heagcaoine an éagcoṁlainn do ḃí ar Ċonċuḃar, .i. conn ḃruċṁar ḃarc-longaċ fuaḋ Ruḋraiġe, ⁊ conn luċt-ṁar long-ḃáiḋteaċ ċuḃar-anfaḋaċ Ċlíoḋna, ⁊ conn cul-árd caoḃ-raṁar Cuaiḋe. Adconnarcar iomorro d'Ullcaiḃ,[d] ann gaċ dú a raḃadar, an móir-imfníoṁ 'n-a raiḃ Conċuḃar cré ċuicim a fgiaċ dá n-arġleannaiḃ.[e] Ir ann fin iomorro do ḃolgrad Ulaiḋ ar a ndúncaiḃ ⁊ ar a ndionganaḃaiḃ a ndiaiġ Ċonċuḃair.

32. Iomċuro Ċonaill Ċearrnaiġ, caínig roiṁe a ccomaiḋ[f] ċáiċ, ⁊ carla dronga diana dírgire dian-luaċa do luċt an ṁaḋma ḋó, fan ċonair a ccáinig. Agar d'aiċin Conall gur ḃa[g] luċt maḋma ⁊ móir-ċeiċṁe iad; ⁊ do ċuig gur ba ceiċeaḋ gan[h] riaċtain a lear é; óir ní ḟaca fuilliugaḋ ná fuirḋeargaḋ orra. Gonaḋ ann adubairc Conall:

"Diombuaiḋ ḟear,[i]
Fríoċrorg maḋma,
maiḋm ré[j] ngnuirib,
gáir éin-fgeoil,
ógḃaḋ arairm,[k]
earbaiḋ ngairgiḋ,
díoċar ḟeaḋma,
aċċar éaċta,

31, 32] [a] ḃraċḃuillid, M. [b] ġlonn-ḃuirfeaḋ, A.; plural, by mistake, for singular. [c] aiċġleannuiḋ, A. [d] adċoncadar Ulaiḋ iomorro, A. [e] narġaiḋ ⁊ dá n-anġleannaiḋ, A. [f] ccoinn, A. [g] gurḃ, A.; gurab, S. [h] go, A. [i] ḟear, A. [j] ria, A. [k] arairm, A.

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[1] ḃraċ, .i. milleaḋ, *O'Cl.*

[2] forlonn, pain, Psalm cxvi.; or anforlann, violence; *or* the disadvantage which was felt by C.

[3] *Or* grasps.

thereupon with great warlike murder[1]-strokes, until the Ochaoin, *i.e.* Conchubhar's shield, shrieked and roared, as it was wont, from the weight of the strong conflict and from the over-might of the effort and from the excess of the great distress that Conchubhar laboured under[2] in the fight. Howbeit, all the shields of the Ulstermen fell from their shoulders and from their palms[3] and from the arms of the king-warriors, and from the armoury racks[4] in general, at the single cry of Ochaoin at that hour. Then the three flood-blue[5] surge-rough Waves of Ireland cried out and mightily bellowed in lament for the unequal fight that Conchubhar bore,—to wit, the furious[6] barque-sailed red Wave of Rudhraighe, and the freight-bearing ship-sinking foam-stormy Wave of Cliodhna, and the flood-high side-swollen Wave of Tuadh.[7] There was seen moreover by the Ulstermen in every place where they were the great distress in which Conchubhar was, through the falling of their shields from their shelves[8]. Then, indeed, the Ulstermen broke out[9] after Conchubhar from their fortresses and strongholds.

32. As regards Conall Cearnach, he came on with[10] all; and violent moblike headlong crowds of the fugitives[11] met him on the way by which he came; and Conall knew that they were routed forces and fugitives, and he understood that it was a flight without necessity,[12] as he did not see [any marks of] bleeding or wounding upon them; whereupon Conall said:

"Disaster of men,
counter[13] stroke of rout,
rout before faces,
shout of one-tidings,
youth disarmed,
defect of chivalry,
abandonment of effort,
cessation of achievement,

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[1] Guarding shelves or racks (throughout Ireland?), *recte* ᴀrolenᴀıḃ, *see* Zimme in *Zeitsch.* of Kuhn, Band xxx., pp. 101–112.

[2] *Or* face-blue. [6] Glowing. [7] *Read* Tuᴀgh.

[3] *Or* racks; read ᴀroleᴀnnᴀıḃ.

[4] Bubbled out; bolgán uıſge, a bubble; bolg, a pimple, a swelling.

[5] ᴀ ccomᴀrḃ, in company with, *W.*; MS. A has ᴀ ccıonn, towards, against.

[10] Lit., folk of rout.

[11] Lit., any use.

[12] Cf. ꝓuſgᴀḃ, striking, *Coney's Dict.*

céad-lúċ clóḋ,
collaḋ cróḋaċta,
anuair do ríoḡnuro,[a]
riċ fri ḡealcaċt,
ḋáil go ndiogra,
ḋul fá ḋiombuaiḋ."

Do ḡluair Conoll roimhe iar-roin, ⁊ do ṁear bár d'imirt ar gaḋ neaċ do riċfeaḋ uaḋa, go ttoirrioḋ gur an ccaċ. Ir ann rin trátċ ró baḋar ag rraonaḋ Ulaḋ ar a n-ionadaiḋ caċa, tré anfoirlann, ⁊ tré iomurca fluaiḡ ⁊ roċaiḋe.

33. Dearcur Conċubar feaċa, go bfaca Conoll ċuige, go ndubairt:

"A Ċonuill comhrahaiḡ,
a ċroiḋe ċóṁċoḃraiḋ,
á bá(i)r for bíoḋḃaḋaiḋ,
a ḃeiċir bruċ-ḡoile,
a ṁionn for ban-ċuire,[b]
an caċ ar do ċoimirce,
ar do nearc niaḋaċair,[c]
ar do báiḋ brátċfeara
fé ríoḡ-ċloinn Rúḋraiḡe,
a neiṁ ór naċraċaiḋ:
corain an laċair-ri,
a ċonfaḋ ċorgar-ċon.

An caċ ar do ċoimirce, a Ċonuill," ar Conċubar. "Ir rnáṁ a n-aḡaiḋ rroċa rin," ar Conoll, "⁊ ní ḟaoṁaim-ri é."

34. "An caċ ar do ċoimirce, a Ḋáire ṁic Ḟiaċraiḡ," ar Conċubar. "Ir roċ fri learga roin," ar Ḋáire, "⁊ ní ḟaoṁaim-ri é." "An caċ ar do ċoimirce a Ḃoḡain," ar Conċubar. "Ir urċar ó ċéiḋ ó láiṁ[d] anora," ar Ḃoḡan, "⁊ ní ḟaoṁaim-ri[e] é." "An caċ ar ḃur ccoimirce a aor dána Ulaḋ," ar Conċubar.

33, 34] [a] uair do rioḡnura, A. [b] bánchuire, S. [c] do nerniaḋċur, M. [d] urċar ċéiḋ a laiṁ, S. [e] ḟaoḋaim-ri, S.

[1] lúd, luċ, motion, velocity, force, *W.*; céċlúd rine ramraid, *Cormac.*

first throb[1] of defeats,
sleep of valour,
when I acted [?],[2]
running through panic,
concourse with eagerness,
going through disaster."

Conall proceeded forwards thereupon, and he thought to inflict death on everyone that would run away, until they reached the battle. Now it was at that time that the Ulstermen were being routed from their places of battle through violence and excess of army and numbers.

33. Conchubhar glanced aside and saw Conall *coming* towards him, and said:

"O warlike Conall,
O steadfast heart,
O death to enemies,
O bear of glowing valour,
O diadem on woman-kind,[3]
take the battle under[4] thy protection,
under thy strength of heroism,
under thy friendship of brotherhood
with the king-race of Rudhraighe,
O venom surpassing serpents,
defend this position,
O fury of slaughter-hounds.

Take the battle under thy protection, O Conall!" said Conchubhar. "That is swimming against a stream," said Conall, "and I accept[5] it not."

34. "*Take* the battle under thy protection, Dâire son of Fiachrach," said Conchubhar. "That is a wheel against rising-grounds," said Dâire, "and I accept it not." "Take the battle under thy protection, Eoghan," said Conchubhar. "It is the cast of a cord from a hand now," said Eoghan, "and I receive it not." "Take the battle under

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[1] ꝏꞇıgnıuſ-ꝑa (?), *or* in the hour of perversity, ꝏꞇıonꞇachꞇa (?).
[2] bandúıꝛe, woman-group, *B. of Armagh*; bándúıꝛe, fair-band in *M'Solly*.
[4] Lit., on.
[5] Cf. cıaꝓ ꝑemꞇa-ꝓo, gl. *si accepisti*, *Wb.* 8 d; here it means "I grant."

"Ir ailleacán a láiṁ leinḃ rin anora," ar Aiṁirgín, ⁊ ar Caṫṗaḋ, "⁊ ní ḟaoṁam-ne é." "An cać ar do ḋoimirce, a Ḟriail," ar Conċuḃar. "Ir ḃlaoi ḟrí ḃian-ḡaoiṫ[a] rin anora," ar Iriail, "⁊ ni ḟaoṁaim-ri é." "An cać ar do ḋoimirce, a Laoḡaire Ḃuaḋaiḡ," ar Conċuḃar. "Ir earargain ḃaraċ do ḋoirniḃ rin anoir," ar Laoḡaire, "⁊ ní ḟaoṁaim-ri é."

35. Ir ann rin ṫáinig an míleḋ mór-uallaċ meir-ṁeanmnaċ .i. ceann ḡaile ⁊ ḡairgiḃ na nḠaoiḃiol ⁊ uaine iorḡaile na h'Ġiriionn .i. Cú Chulainn mac Suḃalṫaiṁ, ṗá na hiomráiṫiḃ rin ċucca; ⁊ ḃearcur Conċuḃar air ⁊ ġḃuḃairṫ an rorg ro:[b]

"Ráil coṁloinn Culann-Ċú:
cliriḃ[c] caṫa cruaiḋ-ċleara:
ciniḋ ar a ḋóṁaoraiḃ:[d]
congḃaiḃ caṫa ó Ráḋraiḡe:
earr eangnaiṁ 'Ġiriionnaċ:
laoċ ruaṁnur ráil.

"An cać ar do ḋoimirce a Ċú Ċulainn," ar Conċuḃar. "Ḟaoṁaim-ri rin," ar Cú Ċulainn; ⁊ aḋbearṫ[e] na briaṫra-ro:

"Am[f] rliaḃ ḟrí ḋonna,
am[f] ṫairṫe[g] ḟrí heap,
am[f] ḟuilingiḃ[h] ḟrí gloine,
am[f] árraḋ ḟrí hiorḡaile,
am[f] leoṁan ḟri longa(aḋ?),
am[f] cur ḟrí ḋóṁneart."

Ciḋ trá aċt, ró grísraḋ iomorro Cú Ċulainn, ar ḃraicrin Conċuḃair ⁊ Ulaḋ a néaccoṁlann, ⁊ aḋnaiḋ[i] a ḡliaiḋ ngairge ar, ⁊ a ḃearnoin ndearṁáir. Agur tugrad Ulaiḋ uile aiṫniḋ air, ar na ċlor, ⁊ ró éirig a mbruḋ[j] ⁊ a mbrig ⁊ a mborrḟaḋ, ⁊ ró ḋornadar go ḃanarḋa ḃíċéilliḋe ḃúr-ċroiḋeaċ an láṫair ar a

35] [a] ḃaoinḡaoiṫ, S.; ḃian-ḡaoiṫe, A. [b] aḋuḃairṫ ré ann, A. [c] cliréḋ, M. [d] ḋoṁaoraḋ, S. [e] aḋuḃairṫ, A. [f] aṁail, A. [g] ṫairṫa, M. [h] ḟuilngiḃ, M. [i] aḋaiḡ, S. [j] bruḋ, A.; bruiṫ, S.

[1] Cf. do ḡlac mire ar ḋlaoiḡ dom ḡruaig, he took me by a lock of mine hair, Ezech. viii. 3.

your protection, ye poets of Ulster," said Conchubhar. "That is a toy in a child's hand now," said Aimhirgin and Cathfadh, "and we accept it not." "Take the battle under thy protection, Îrial," said Conchubhar. "That is a lock[1] of hair against a strong wind now," said Irial, "and I accept it not." "Take the battle under thy protection, Laoghaire the Triumphant," said Conchubhar. "That is striking an oak with fists now," said Laoghaire, "and I grant it not."

35. Just then the haughty quick-spirited warrior, to wit, the head of the valour and chivalry of the Gaoidheals, and the pillar of the bravery of Ireland, even Cû-Chulainn son of Subhaltamh, came during that parley towards them; and Conchubhar glanced at him, and uttered this *rosg*:

"An oak of conflict is Culann's Hound:
he achieves battles of hard-feat:
he excels his fellows:
he wards off battles from Rudhraighe:
hero of Chivalry[2] of the Irish:
sternest warrior, oak.

"Take the battle under thy protection, Cû-Chulainn," said Conchubhar. "I accept that," said Cû-Chulainn, and he spake these words:

"I am a mountain against waves:
I am a rock [?][3] against a cataract:
I am a prop against glass:[4]
I am a pillar[5] against bravery:
I am a lion against [for ?] voracity:
I am a champion against great strength."

Howbeit, Cû-Chulainn was stirred to see Conchubhar and the Ulstermen in straits of battle,[6] and he kindled his combat of valour thereby, and (stimulated) his mighty hand. And the Ulstermen all recognized[7] him, when they heard him, and their glow and force and fury[8] arose, and they maintained fiercely, insensately, stern-heartedly

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[2] Weapon-skill (?); "bravery," *Man. & Cust.* III. 515. [3] Read coirče.
[4] *Sic!* [5] Read urra (?); or arraiḋ, veteran.
[6] Lit. in unequal combat, at a disadvantage in.
[7] Idiom.; cf. *Hogan's Irish Phrase-book*, p. 17.
[8] Cf. a bruč 7 a brig 7 a borrrad, *Fled Bricr.* §§ 46, 79.

lor; gur ċoirn-ḃrioċnaiġ an ṫalaṁ ṫrom-ḟóḋaḋ[a] ḟó ḋoraiḃ na ccuraḋ ccoṁṙamaḋ aġ coṁċuarġain a ḋéile; gur ḃá hiomḋa a n-ionraṁlaḋ lé luḋt a n-éirṫioḋṫa an tan ṙin. 'Oir baḋ raṁalta ṙé ḟorġaḋ ġarḃ-ġaoiṫe ġeiṁṙiosa ṙé ḟíoḋḃaḋ ḟáin-ḟeaḋa, ḟoġar ⁊ ḟoḋṙom ⁊ ḟaiḃṙeanna[b] ḃroġa, ḋá ḃṙṙair-ḋiuḃ-ṙacaḋ ıḋir na caṫaiḃ ceaṫṫarḋa. Ḃá raṁalta ḟór ṙé ḟíoḋḃaḋ moṫar-ḃlúiṫ, gá hiomṙgoltaḋ ⁊ gá hantuarġain a nglacaiḃ ⁊ a mbacaiḃ a ḋéile ṙe hiomṙaoḃaḋ na ġaoiṫe ġairḃe ġlóṙaiḃe, broṙgar na ṙleaġ ṙleann-ġorma ṙlaḃṙaḋaḋ, gá ṙáṫhaḋ a ccorṙaiḃ caoṁ-ḋuraḋ ṙan ccoṁṙuaṫar ṙoin. Ionnur go mbí ṙeiṙeilḃe móṙa ir an ccaṫ in tan ṙin .i. iaṫṫaṫ na n-ógḃaḋ, ⁊ orṙnaḋaḋ na n-anraḋ, uċḃaḋaḋ na n-earṙ,[c] ṙiain-ġṙéaċaḋ na ṙeanóiṙeaḋ, ⁊ broṙgár na mbaóḋ ⁊ na mbṙain-éan ṙé hiomarṙa an anḟorloinn. Iomḋa ann ḟór ṙir 'n-a ḃṙaon-luiḋe aḃṙuairlinnciḃ, ⁊ méiḋe maoil-ḃeaṙga ar n-a min-leaḋraḋ, ⁊ buinn[d] ḃána aġ bíoġarṙnaiġ, ⁊ beoil ḃṙiaṫair-ḃinne aġ bán-ġlaraḋ[e] ⁊ gnúiṙe ġeala ar [n-a] n-aḋraḋ,[f] ⁊ ṙuiṙġ ṙó-ġlara aġ a ro-ḋorchaḋ, ⁊ céaḋṙaḋa connla gá ccóṁmbuaiḋriḋ.

36. Ciḋ ṫrá aċt, ṙó ionnraiḋ Conoll an láṫair caṫa ann a raiḃe Conċuḃar aġ a ċoṁ ṫuarġain ir an ccaṫ, gur ṫuit leir Ḟíoḋaċ Ḟolt-ġarḃ Ḟeaḋa Ġailḃe, ⁊ Ḟaḋḃ ua hIomna,—aċt gé aḋeiriḋ aroile gurab a ccach Ḟionnċoraḋ do ṫuit Ḟaḋḃ. Ḋála Ċonuill iomorro, do roċtaḋar na ṫrí Ruaiḋ-ċinn a Reaṫain[g] ṫuiġe, ⁊ é ar ḃéalaiḃ Ċonċuḃair; ⁊ ró ḟáiṫṙiod ṙleaġ ġaṫa ḟir aca ann; ⁊ ró ḟaiṫ-ṙiom ṙleaġ ann ġaṫ aon díoḃ-ṙan; ⁊ ró ṙgarṙaḋ ṙé ḋéile iar ṙin, go ttarla Ḃochaiḋ mac Rora ar ḃéalaiḃ ḋáiṫ ċum Conaill, gur ḟearṙaḋ coṁlann niata náiṁ-ḋiḋe naṫarḋa: ⁊ tuġ Ḃochaiḋ ṫrí ġona ar Ċonoll; ġiḋeaḋ tuġ Conoll ġoin[h] ḃíoġlaiġ ḃian-ḃáir ḋó-ṙan, gur ċorġair a ċeann ḋá ċoluinn.

37. Aċt ata ní ċeano,—ṙgúċar Cú Ċulainn ḟó ḋaiṫ na nġailianaṫ, ⁊ tuġ ḟobairt bíoḋḃaḋ ḟor ḃíoḋḃaḋaiḃ orro, gur

35–37] [a] ḟoiḋeaḋ, M. [b] ḟaiḃṙeann a b. (?). [c] earṙaḋ, M. [d] buinneaḋ, M. [e] builcṙeḋ(aḋ), A. [f] gnúiṙe ġeala aġ ġarḃ-ġlara(ḋ), A.; for aḋraḋ read aṫṙuġaḋ, *alteration*. [g] Réaṫán, A. [h] béim, A.

[1] Cf. ġan ṙoḋoṙo ġan ṙorcionaċ, without murmur, *O'Cl.*; ṙorġaḋ, approach, *O'R.*, might suit here; perhaps it is connected with ṙorechim, gl. *tribulo*.

the position by reason thereof: so that the heavy-clodded earth loudly shook under the feet of the powerful champions, as they smote one another; so that manifold was their semblance to *the minds of* those who listened to them at that time. For like the sough [?][1] of a rough winter wind against a forest of sloping wood was the sound and noise and whirring [?][2] of darts as they were hurled in showers between the battalions on either side. Like also to a cluster-dense forest *whose trees are* a-rending and a-smiting into the forks and crooks of one another by the riving of the rough roaring wind was the crashing of the slate-blue chained spears a-thrusting into the bodies of comely champions in that mutual charge; so that there were great uproars in the battle at that time, to wit, the shouting of the youth, and the moaning of the warriors, the groaning of the chariot-fighters, the scream-shrieking of the old men, and the crying of the vultures and ravens, through the excess of the strife.[3] Many there, too, were the men lying prostrate in cold pools, and the headless[4] gory [?] trunks torn to bits, and the white soles close together [?], and the word-sweet lips turning pale-grey, and the bright faces very blanched[5], and the deep-grey eyes deep-darkening, and the intelligent senses confused.

36. Howbeit, Conall approached the place of battle where Conchubhar was a-smiting, when fell by his hand[6] Fiodhach the Hair-rugged of Fiodh Gaibhle[7] and Fadhbh, grandson of Iomna (though others say that it is in the battle of Fionnchoradh that Fadhbh fell). Concerning Conall, however—the three Redheads from Reathain came up to him while he was in front of Conchubhar, and thrust a spear of each man of them at him, and he thrust his spear at each one of them; and they parted from each other thereupon; and Eochaidh son of Ros chanced *to come* in front of all towards Conall, and they plied a heroic hostile serpentlike combat, and Eochaidh inflicted three wounds on Conall; yet Conall inflicted a vengeful wound of violent death on him, and smote his head from his body.

37. Howbeit, Cû-Chulainn advanced among the battalions of the Gailianachs, and made an assault of foes against foes on them, wound-

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[1] ꝑeꞇo, point, *W.*

[2] Struggle, *violentia.*

[4] ꝏaol means hairless, hornless, *and, here,* headless (?).

[5] So *MS. A;* aḃraḋ, seems phonetic for aċṙuġaḋ, altered, changed; *g.* aḃaṙcha, 20; aḃraḋ, adhering, *C. M. Rath,* xv.

[6] Lit., by him.

[7] *Now* Feeguile.

ḃréaċtnaiḟ ⁊ ḡur ċiorrḃaiḟ rochaiḋe iomḋa ḃíoḋ a ḃfuilib ⁊ a ḃrorḟonaiḃ. O 'ḋḋoncadar ḡarraḋ Ḡailian rin, ro ḃúirríoḋ ⁊ ro ḃrioċt-ḟáirríoḋ im Ċo(i)n ḡCulainn ar ḡaċ árḋ do'n ċaċ, go ro ḟár ⁊ ro ḟorḃair[a] ḟiuḋaḋ ḟíoċmar ḟeirḡe ac Coin cCulainn[b] ḋe rin; óir ro ḋáraċtaḋ[c] uime amail tarḃ troḋdáin dia ttaḋarṫar droċ-ḋualaḋ, ḡur dian-ṡgaoileaḋ dlúṫ-ḋuiḋne leir; ⁊ ḡur ċuir trom-árṁaċ[d] ar na tuinḡiḃ[e] do'n tref-ḟleo rin; ḡur ḟaḋadar aor ḡairḡiḃ ḡráin ⁊ omhan,[f] óḡḋaḋ ⁊ anḟlaċa ṡgannraḋ, ḟear-óḡlaoiċ ⁊ ṡean-laoiċ ⁊ raor-ċuraiḋ na nḠailian tréanruaṫar ⁊ torann-ḋriṫ[g] ón ngleo roin; ḡur ḃainreaḋ[h] duinn ḟrí ṁeiḋiḃ[i] ⁊ meiḋiḃ ḟrí ḃennaiḃ uaċa ṡeaċnóin an ċaċa; ⁊ níor an tráṫ do na hanraḋa rin, ḡur ionnraiḋ an cró caċa 'n-a ḃraċa an mionn ríoḡḋa, ⁊ an t-árḋ-ríḡ .i. Cairḃre Niaiḋ Ḟear ḟéin.

38. Ḋa ḟraoċḋa ḟorḟranna ḟraoċ-ḡruama ainṁín ainḋréanta earccáirdeaṁail an ḟeaḡaḋ ḟéiḡ ḟeoċair ḟurruaṁanta doḃeart cáċ ar a ċéile díoḃ, deannaiḃ[j] na ḟorḡ rúin-ṁillce ḟá ṁall-ḃruaċaiḃ na moċar-ṁala ngranḡaċ ngráḡanaċ.[k] 'O 'ḋḋonnairc Cairḃre Niaiḋ[l] Ḟear an ionnraiḡe rin, ḡaḃar eaḡla ⁊ uromhan é; ⁊ tánḡador trom-laoiċ a ṫeaḡlaiḡ ⁊ a ṫréan-ṫuir[m] ⁊ díoḡluim a ḋeaḡ-laoiċ 'n-a ḟiaḋnaire, ⁊ tuḡ Cairḃre aiṫearḡ toiḃḋéime ar Ċoin ḡCulainn[n] ar an láṫair rin. Imḋearḡṫar im Ċo(i)n ḡCulainn triḋ rin; ⁊ cuinḡear comhrac aoin-fir ar Ċairḃre, go ndubairt:

"Ceart comloinn[o] áillim-ri
fri hiomaireaċ iomḡona:
aiḃliúḋa clú codroma:
roḡa arm aon-ḃuille:

37, 38] [a] ḟorḃair, A. [b] Conḡculainn, S. [c] ro ḋáraċtaiḡ, A. [d] trom-árḃaċ, A. [e] tuinniḡṫiḃ, A. [f] ur-uaṁain, A. [g] toirn-ḋrioṫ, A. [h] ḃain, S.; ḃainraḃ, A. [i] bonna fri méde, *F. Mast.* i. 330. [j] ttreannaiḃ, A. [k] ngranḡaḋ ngruḡánaḋ. [l] Read Nia. [m] ṫreantuir, A. [n] Ċonḡolann, S. [o] comlann, A.

[1] Lit., it was raged (?).

[2] Árṁaċ, slaughter, Isaiah xxxiv. 2; árḃaċ, havoc, *O'R.*

[3] tuinḡiḃ for tuinniḡṫiḃ, *A.*; tuinniḡiḃ of *O'R.* (?).

[4] bonn fri méde, indiscriminate slaughter, *F. Masters*, i. 330; co torcratar bonn fri bonn ⁊ méde fri méde; bono fri méde, *LU.*, p. 80 b; i.e. heads and points, in a heap.

ing and hewing down great numbers of them in bloodshed and deep wounds. When the soldiery of the Galian saw this, they roared and weirdly shouted around Cû-Chulainn from every quarter of the battle; whereat grew and swelled Cû-Chulainn's fierce boiling of wrath, for he was raging[1] around him like a fighting bull to which an evil stroke is given; and dense bands were violently scattered by him; and he inflicted heavy slaughter[2] on the strong men[3] in that stout affray, till the men of arms took horror and dread, the youths and chieftains panic, the young warriors and old warriors and free-champions of the Galian stampede and quaking from that strife, till their soles touched necks and their necks [touched] soles[4] along the *field of* battle; and he desisted not a moment from those champions till he approached the ring of battle in which he saw the royal diadem and the high-king, even Cairbre Nia Fear himself.

38. Wrathful, horrid, wrath-gloomy, ungentle, very angry,[5] unfriendly, was the keen, angry, very fiery[6] look that each of them cast on the other from the flashings[7] [?] of the intent-ruinous eyes under the soft [?] brinks of the frowning,[8] wrinkled[9] cluster-brows. When Cairbre Nia Fear saw that approach, fear and terror seized him, and the heavy warriors of his household and his strong lords[10] and the select[11] of his goodly-champions came before him; and Cairbre uttered an insulting proposal[12] to Cû-Chulainn on that spot. Cû-Chulainn is provoked thereby, and demands single combat of Cairbre, saying:

"Right of combat I demand,
unto strife of mutual wounding;
the greater[13] shall be our equal fame;
choice of arms of one stroke;

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[5] ꝼnenn, quarrel, rough, *W.*

[6] Cf. ꝼuaimniġċre, fixed, *O'R.*; ꝼuaim, flush of anger, *Coney's Dict.*

[7] Read ve veannaiḃ, v'innib, *ex aeis* (?), colours; or ve ċeannaib, from the fires (?). Cf. ceann .i. lorgaḋ, *ODevoren;* ceann .i. ceine, *O'Cl.*

[8] gnanc-ḟúileaċ, sour-eyed, *M'Curtin's Dict.*, p. 257.

[9] gnug, wrinkle, austere, *O'R.*; gnucánac, wrinkled, *Fled Brier.*, p. 271.

[10] The gentlemen of his body-guard; cop .i. cigearna, *O'Cl.*

[11] vioġlum, a gleaning, Micah vii.; *M'Curtin*, pp. 173, 261.

[12] *Or* speech of Alexander, *LB.* 206 b; words, "Bodl. Cormac," 12; *Tl.* 244.

[13] For aiṁbliu ve; or aiṁbliuġaḋ, increasing, *O'R.*

ꝼaoḃaḋ ꝼál[a] ꝼoċaiḃe:
iolaꝼ aꝼm eaꝷcoṁlann[b]:
baiḃheaḋ bꝼoin[c] bíoḃḃaḋaiḃ:
bꝼiꝼeaḋ neaꝼt niaḋaċaꝼ:
iꝼ miꝼe ꝼo ċúꝼ ꝼianꝷon-ꝼa:
ḃo na cleaꝼaiḃ cóṁḋainꝷne
taoċꝼaḋ ḃom neaꝼt[d] Niaḋ-Ċaiꝼbꝼe,
ó ꝼo ꝼia ċuꝷam-ꝼa
a ccꝼó an ċoṁloinn ċeaꝼtaiḞ ꝼo."
Ceaꝼt.

39. "Ró aḃꝼiaḋ-ꝼa[e] ꝼoin, a Ċu Ċulainn," aꝼ Caiꝼbꝼe:

"ḂóiḞ iꝼam[f] ċꝼiaċ ꝼꝼia ċꝼeiċ-ꝼuiꝼe,[g]
am[h] niaḋ ꝼꝼí huaiꝼ iorꝷaile,
am[h] laoċ ꝼꝼí luaċ-láṁaċ,
am[h] ċuꝼ ꝼꝼí ċꝼuaiḋ-ꝷꝼeaꝼaiḃ,
am[i] ċiḞeaꝼna ꝼꝼi ċioḃnaic[ċ]iḃ;
am[i] ꝼíḞ ꝼꝼí ꝼíḞ-ḃéaꝼꝷna,[j]
am[i] ꝼáil ꝼꝼí ꝼó-ꝷonaiḃ,
am[i] ḃainꝷean ḃꝼoċoḞlaiḋ."
ḂóiḞ.

Iꝼ ann ꝼin aḃuḃaiꝼt Cú Ċulainn na bꝼiaċꝼa beaꝷa ꝼoꝼṁolta ꝼo[k] aiꝼ ꝼéin:

"Am ꝼonn[l] ꝼláinte ꝼoċaiḃe,
am[i] uaiċne a n-am[m] iorꝷaile,
am[i] leoman lonn laꝼamail,
am[i] ċuꝼ ċioꝼꝼḃaꝼ cuꝼaḋa,
am[i] ḃáiḞ ḃioḞlaꝼ ḃíleanna,
am[i] eaꝼꝼ neaꝼt-niaḋaċaiꝼ,
am[i] ṁíliḋ ṁóꝼ ṁíleaꝷa,
am[i] caiꝼꝼċeaċ céim-ionnꝼaiḞċeaċ,
am[i] niaḋ náṁaḃ neaꝼt-áiċiꝼ,[n]

38, 39] [a] ꝼál, S. [b] eaꝷcoṁlainn, A. [c] bꝼóin, A. [d] ḃaṁ-neaꝼt, A. [e] Read ꝼoꝼḃia-ꝼa (?). [f] iꝼ um, A. [g] ċꝼe ꝼuiꝼe, A. [h] im, A. [i] um, A. [j] ꝼíḞṁeaꝼꝷna in MSS. [k] beaꝷa ꝼo ꝼoꝼṁolta, A. [l] ꝼonnaḋ, A.M. [m] ám, A. [n] neaꝼtuiḞeaꝼ, A., instead of neaꝼt áiċiꝼ.

[1] *Or* of unequal combats.

[2] For báiḞeaḋ (?); let sorrows drown enemies, *A.*; *cf.* ꝼa tóꝷaiḃ

deluding of the eyes of many;
multitude of weapons disabled[1];
let ravens contend with[2] enemies;
let might break heroism;
it is I that have sought this field-wounding
by the powerful feats;
Niadh-Chairbre's might may fall by my hand,[3]
when he shall have reached me
in the ring of this rightful combat."
Right *of combat I demand.*

39. "Thou shalt have that, Cû-Chulainn," said Cairbre:

"For I am a lord for a noble chief;
I am a hero for the hour of strife;
I am a warrior for swift shooting;
I am a champion for hard attacks[4];
I am a noble for gifts;
I am a king for royal way of life;
I am an oak for (against) deep-woundings;
I am a stronghold impregnable."
For *I am a lord.*

Then spoke Cû-Chulainn these little words of high praise of himself:—

"I am a prop[5] of the weal of many;
I am a pillar in time[6] of strife;
I am a fierce flaming lion;
I am a champion who maims champions;
I am a fire that avenges floods[7];
I am a [chariot-]warrior of mighty heroism;
I am a great *and* soldierly soldier;
I am a stride-assaulting chariot-rider;
I am a hero of enemies of mighty sharpness[8];

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baṫḋ cenn ecurra, 7 baoi marḃaḋ mór écurra ṡán can, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 190.

[3] Lit., by me.

[4] *Or* provocations.

[5] ṡonnaċ or ṡonnaḋ, *MA.*, a rampart.

[6] *Or* a band of strife; for a ch laudations *cf.* "Ir. Texte," i. 291, etc.

[7] Takes vengeance on floods, and so, wards off; or oigbar, takes off.

[8] áiṫer, *g.* áiṫchir from áiṫ, sharp (?); or *dat. sg.* achir, with strong insult or outrage.

am[a] ċur calma ac cruaḋ-ḟonaiḋ,
am[a] ṫriaċ tréan fri ṫroim-ḟreaṙaiḋ,[b]
am[a] ċuir torrn trom-ainṙgleaċ,[c]
am ríḟ-niaḋ fri ṙó-ḋuiḋniḋ,
am[a] ḟearg ṙáiṫeaċ[d] ṙluaḟ ruire,
am ḟearḋa fri ḟearḟoḟlaiḋ."

40. Do ċuairgriod an diar roin a ċéile, ⁊ tug gaċ aon díoḃ díograiṙ ngon ḃá ċéile comṙuic, gur ḟearrad gleo fraoċḋa furánaċ fíor-ḟruama[e] feiḋm-láidir ṙé ċéile, gur luaiṫiḟeadar láṁa ṙé lonn-ḋualaḋ, ⁊ coraiḃ ṙé cóṁḟorúḟaḋ ṙé tarann ain áiḟ[f] ⁊ iomḟona ar a ċéile. Acht ċeana ḃá bailc na béimionna, ⁊ ḃá borb na beo-ḟona,[g] baḋ ḋainḟean na deaḟ-ṙáiṫe, baḋ díorḟ(aḋ)[h] an dúr-ċaṫuḟaḋ, ⁊ baḋ cruaḋ na croiḋeaḋa; gur ḃá tuarḟain ḃá ṫréan-ċuraḋ, baḋ leadraḋ ḃá leoḟan, baḋ mire ḃá ṁaṫḟaṁna; baḋ ḃá ṫarḃ ar tulaiḟ ⁊ baḋ ḃá ḋaṁ ar ḋromainn iad ṙá'n ionḋaiḋ[i] rin.

41. Ciḋ tra acht, do ḃí do díocra(ċt) an ċoṁraic dorónrat, gur ḃrir Cairbre arm ir an ccoṁṫuarḟain; go ttáinḟodar naonṁar ḃá ṁuinntir ar a ḃéalaiḃ ran iomḋualaḋ, ⁊ do ċonḟ-ḋadar an coṁlann a n-aḟhaiḋ Ċon ḟCulainn go ttuḟaḋ airm do Ċairbre; ⁊ do ċuiriodar an naonṁar curaḋ re Cú Ċulainn faoi rin. Ró ḟearrad an coṁlann go calma iar rin, gur briṙeaḋ airm Ċon cCulainn[j] do ḃraṫ-ḋuilleaḋaiḃ Ċairbre; ⁊ táinḟadar naonṁar deaḟ-laoċ ar ḃéalaiḃ Con ḟCulainn ir an iorḟail, do ċonḟḋáil a ṙsíaṫ ṙé Ċairbre; ⁊ ro ċuiriodar uile lair. Acht atá ní ċeana, do ḃí do díocraċt[k] an iomairḟe, gur briṙeaḋ airm gaċ aon díoḃ ṙó ṫrí, ⁊ gur ċuiriodar trí naon-ṁair rir gaċ n-aon díoḃ ar ḃéalaiḃ a ċéile frir an rae rin.

42. Do ḃí ṙór do ḋaoire[l] an deaḃaiḋ, náp ḟuilinḟiodar airm do Ċo(i)n Ċulainn, go ttáinḟodar[m] á airm dírle féin ċuiḟe lé Laoḟ mac Rianḟaḃra .i. an Ḋuaiḃreaċ rleaḟ Ċon cCulainn[n] ⁊

39–42] [a] um, A. [b] faoi ṫrom-ṫreaṙaiḋ, A. [c] ḋorn-trom ainrcleaḋ, A. [d] ṙaiṫeaḋ, A. [e] furaṙaḋ díor-ḟranna, A. [f] re tarraḋtain áiḟ, A.M. [g] bioḋ-ḟona, A. [h] Read díoḋra (?). [i] ionnbaiḋ, A. [j] Ċuċulainn, S. [k] ba hé dioḋraċt, A. [l] aoirre, A. [m] ttorraḋ-tadar, A. [n] Cúċulainn, S., *perp.*

[1] *Or* combats, ṫreaṙaiḋ, *A.*

[2] Leader of thunder; heavy; great boasting; torrn, thunder; ṙsleo, boasting.

I am a champion valiant at hard woundings;
I am a strong lord for heavy provocations[1];
I am a leader[2] of chiefs of heavy affrays [?];
I am a royal-hero for strong bands;
I am a thrustful reed of hosts of chieftains;
I am manly against a plunderer."

40. Those two smote each other, and each of them inflicted abundance of wounds on his opponent,[3] and they plied furious, angry,[4] truly grim, effort-strong strife against each other, and they quickened hands to smite fiercely and feet to hold firm against the oncome of[5] the fight and of mutual wounding. Howbeit, stout were the strokes and fierce the live-wounds, strong were the good thrusts, earnest[6] was the hard fighting, and stern were the hearts, for[7] it was a smiting of two brave champions, it was a lacerating of two lions, it was a madness of two bears; two bulls on a mound and two steers on a ridge were they at that time.

41. Now, such was the vehemence[8] of the fight they made, that Cairbre broke his weapons in the mutual smiting; when nine of his household came before him in the conflict, and maintained the fray against Cû-Chulainn till arms were brought to Cairbre; and the nine champions fell by *the hand of* Cû-Chulainn within that *time*. After that, they plied the fight bravely, until Cû-Chulainn's weapons were broken by the search-strokes[9] of Cairbre; and nine good warriors came before Cû-Chulainn in the strife to uphold their shields against Cairbre; and they all fell by his [Cairbre's] hand. Howbeit, such was the vehemence of the conflict that the arms of each one of them was broken thrice over, and that three nines fell by *the hand of* each one of them during that time.

42. Such too was the rigour of the quarrel that they suffered not arms *to be brought* to Cû-Chulainn, till his own proper arms came to him with Laogh son of Rianghabhair, to wit, the Duaibhseach,[10]

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[3] Lit., fellow of fight. [4] ꝓṙṗanać, cautious; ꝓoṙṗánach, destructive, *O'R.*

[5] So in *AM.* ꝑaṗaćꝑaiṅ for ꝑoṙaćꝑaiṅ; M'Solly has a corrupt reading, which may be = "against the thunder of fight and great mutual wounding."

[6] *Or* straight. [7] Lit., so that.

[8] Lit., there was of fervour; ꝏochṗaćꝑ in full, 9 lines *infra*.

[9] bṗać, spying, Gen. xlii.; *or* treacherous blows: see § 31.

[10] The Grim One.

an Cruaiḋín caḋaċ-ċeann a ċloiḋioṁ, ⁊ a ilċleara lúiṫ ar ċeana .i. uḃaill-ċleaṗ, ⁊ cleiṫín-ċleaṗ, ⁊ ṗóiḋ-ċleaṗ,[a] ⁊ biṗ-ċleaṗ,[b] ⁊ béim ḡo ccumaṗ, ⁊ a ṫṗealṁa ḡaiṗḡiḋ[c] ó ṗin amaċ. Ḡaḃaṗ Cú Ċulainn a aṗmaiḃ díṗle[d] ṗéin; ⁊ ṗonaiṗṫe ṗoiṁeiṗniḡ leiṗ á il-ċleara[e] 'n-a n-aeḋiḃ uṗḡṗanna aḋuaċṁara ḋo ḃeiṫ 'n-a úiṗċimċioll an ṫan ṗin; ḡuṗ baḋ loinne ⁊ lúṫḡáiṗ ⁊ láin-ṁeanma leiṗ ḡaċ áiḡ ⁊ ḡaċ ioṗḡail ⁊ ḡaċ neaṗṫ-ḡáḃaḋ ḋá ḃṗaḡ(ḃ)aḋ ionnṫa. 'Oiṗ baḋ ṗeaṗ ṗoṗánaċ ṗíoċḋa ṗṗaoċ-anṗaḋaċ, anam caṫa ⁊ coṁṗaiċ, an ṗeaṗ ṗoin. Ḋo ḡaḃ maṗ in ccéaḋna Caiṗbṗe a aiṗm ḋíṗle ḋionḡḃála ṗéin ċuiḡe; ⁊ ḋo ḡaḃaḋaṗ iaṗ ṗoin aḡ ṫuaṗḡain[f] a ċéile ḋo ḃṗaṫ-ḃuilleaḋaiḃ ḃíoḋḃaḋ buan-ṗaoḃṫa; ⁊ baḋ ṗṗaoċḋa ṗuaċṁaṗ ṗíoṗ-ḡṗanna an ṗéiḋm-ṫṗeaṗ,[g] ⁊ baḋ ainḋṗeanḋa[h] anaiṫniḋ ainṁearaṗḋa an araiṗḡ. Ḋo ḃáḋaṗ aṗ in láṫaiṗ ṗin, ḡuṗ baḋ ṗuaill naċaṗ léiḡṗiod ṗoiṗḃṗ̇iṗ ⁊ ṗeall-óḡlaoiċ, luċt maoiṫe ⁊ míoḡaiṗḡe, a nḡṗeamannaiḃ caṫa ḋíoḃ aḡ ṗeiṫim[i] na míleaḋ meaṗ-ċalma[j] ṗoin.

43. Ḋaṗ ḋo ḃí ḋ'ḟeaḃuṗ na himḋeaḡla ḋoṗónṗaṫ, naċ raiḃe ḡona ná ḋoṁain-ṫṗéaċṫa aṗ ṫeaċṫaṗ ḋíoḃ ṗan ccoṁlann ṗiṗ in ṗae ṗin; ḡuṗ éiṗiḡ Laoḡ mac Rianḡaḃṗa, ḋo ḡṗíoṗaḋ Ċon cCulainn, ḡo mbiod aḡ á aiṫiṗiúḡaḋ ṫṗé ḟaill imiorṫa á aiṗm ⁊ aḡ aḋṁolaḋ ḟeaċt oile ṫṗé imiṗṫ a ċleaṗ ḡo calma; ḡuṗ éiṗiḡ bṗuiṫ ⁊ bṗíḡe ⁊ boṗṗṗaḋ,[k] coṗḡaṗ ⁊ calmaċt ⁊ ṗṗuaḋ-ċonṗaḋ aḡ Coin cCulainn ḋe ṗin; ḡuṗ aṫṗaiḡ an ṫṗleaḡ ḋuaiḋṗeaċ ḋoi-ḋionḡḃála[l] ṗan láiṁ álainn aiṁḋeiṗ, ⁊ ḡuṗ aḋnaiḡ áiḡ iomḡona ḋá leiṫ clí ṗeaċ ḃile na ṗḡéiṫe ḡo Caiṗbṗe. Ḋo luiḡ Caiṗbṗe an ṗḡiaṫ ṗíoṗ ḋ' imḋíḋion a ċuiṗṗ aṗ in ṫṗleaḡ .i. an Ḋuaiḋṗioċ; óiṗ ní ṫéaṗnóḋ neaċ uaiṫe ḋá nḡoinṫeaṗ[m] lé. Leiṗin cuiṗeaṗ Cú Ċulainn an cleiṫín-ċleaṗ iona ḋeaṗláiṁ ḡuṗ[n] léiḡ ṫaṗ ḃile na ṗḡéiṫe ḡo Caiṗbṗe é, ḋ'ionnṗaiḡe á aiḡṫe, ḡo ṫṫaṗla a ḃṗóċláṗ a éaḋain, ḡo ṗuḡ a inċinn 'n-a caoḃaiḃ ṗṗói-ḋeaṗḡa

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42, 43] [a] ṗoiḋ-ċleaṗ, A.S. [b] biṗṗ-ċleaṗ, S. [c] ḡaiṗḡe, S.; ṫṗealaṁa ḡaṗciḋ, A. [d] ḋile, S. [e] ill-ċleara, S. [f] maṗ an ccéaḋna ní luḡa ṗo ḡaḃ Caiṗbṗe a eaṗṗaḋ caṫa ṗéin uime ⁊ a a(i)ṗm ḋioḡṗuiṗe ḋionḡḃála, ḡuṗ ḡaḃ cáċ aḡ ṫuaṗḡain, &c., A. [g] ṗeaḋ-ṫṗeaṗ, S. [h] ainḋṗeanṫa, A. [i] Read ṗeiṫeaṁ or ṗeiḋm (?). [j] móṗ-ċalma, A. [k] boṗṗb(aḋ), S. [l] ḋoionḡaḃála, S.; nḋuaḃṗeaċ nḋóiḋionḡṁala, A. [m] nḡonṫaṗ, S. [n] ḋaṗ, A.

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[1] The Little Hard One. [2] Lúd, *velocitas*, *Z*.

[3] Those feats are mentioned in *LU*. 103 b, and in *LL*.

Cû-Chulainn's spear, and the hard-headed Cruaidín,[1] his sword, and *the apparatus of* his various feats of dexterity[2] in general, namely, apple-feat, and dart-feat, and turn-feat, and spit-feat,[3] and stroke with power, and the rest of his apparatus of martial skill. Cû-Chulainn took his own special arms, and he deemed it strengthening and encouraging that his various feats were around him as terrible fires [?] at that time; for fury[4] and joy and fullness of spirit to him was every battle and every strife and every mighty danger that he found in them; for a fierce, impetuous, fury-swelling man, in time of[5] battle and of conflict, was that man. Cairbre likewise took to himself his own proper arms. And thereupon they fell to smiting one another with hostile, long-rending, danger-strokes, and furious, dreadful, truly-horrific, was the effort-combat[6]; and ferocious,[7] unknown-of unrestrained was the smiting.[8] They remained in that position until aged[9] men and recruits,[10] and unwarlike folk, almost let go their grips of battle from them while watching the quick-valiant warriors.

43. And such was the excellence of the defence they made, that no wounds or deep gashes were *inflicted* on either of them in the fray during that time; until Laogh son of Rianghabhair arose to incite Cû-Chulainn, and was reviling him for neglecting to wield his weapon and at another time praising him for plying his feats bravely; so that glow and force and fury, slaughter and valour and stern-tempest arose in Cû-Chulainn therefrom, and he changed the Grim Spear of good-defence into the comely left hand,[11] and gave a shot[12] of wounding from his left side past the rim of the shield to Cairbre. Cairbre lowered the shield to guard his body from the spear,[13] that is, the Duaibhseach; for of those who are wounded with it not one ever escaped from it *alive*. Thereupon[14] Cû-Chulainn put the dartlet-feat in his right hand, and let it go over the rim of the shield at Cairbre, against his face, so that it took effect in his forehead,[15] and carried his brain

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[1] Wild excitement.

[2] *Or* a life and soul of battle.

[3] ṡéiṫ-ṫṙeaṡ, long fight, *S.*; for ṡéiṡ, sharp (?). [7] ṫṙeno, rough fight.

[6] *Or* tumult; for eaṡaṙṡuin, tumult, Amos ii.; eṡaiṙcneaṡ, gl. *flagella*.

[9] ṡoiṙḃ for ṡoiṙṙe, old, perfect; or for meaṙḃ ḟiṙ, false men.

[10] Lit., of softness; with ṡellóṡlaoich *cf.* ṡelmac, a student.

[11] *Or* and rises the Grim Spear . . . in his comely fair hand (aiḃ, cf. aoiḃinn).

[12] acnaiṡ, put, *LL.* 72 b; acnaiṡ, proceeds, *LB.* 214 a; áiṡ, lit. battle attack.

[13] Ferdiad did the same: ṙabeṙc béim ṫoin ṡciaṫ, ṙíṙ ṫ'anacul íachtaiṙ a chuiṙṙ, *LL.* 60 a.

[14] With that, *in Anglo-Irish* = then.

[15] clár a éadaain *means* forehead.

tré n-a ċuil-ṁéiḋe ṗiar ṡeaċtair, ġur ċuiṫ Cairbre ar in láṫair ṡin do arṡaġain an urċair, ⁊ á airm ṗaon ṗóṫrarṡna ṡaoi.[a] Aġar earṡaġar Cú Ċulainn é do ḃráṫ-ḃuilliḋiḃ ḃíoḋḃaḋ, ġur ḃean a ċeann de; ⁊ ṡroiṫiur an ceann ṡir na ṡluaġaiḋ, ⁊ maoiḋiḋ a ṫeaġlaċ an ṡrom-ċorġar. Iompuiḋiur Cú Ċulainn ṗó ċaṫ na nĠailian, ġur bá ṡaṁalta ṗé ṡruiṫ-léim ṡannṫaḋ ṡiuḃlaċ ṡár-loinge ṗé ṡiorġa na ṡian-ġaoiṫe, in ṡíḋe ṡannṫaḋ ṡoluaiṁneaċ ṡuġ ṗúṫaiḋ ṡeaċnóin an ċaṫa. Aġar ṡo ṗearṡaḋ Ulaiḋ an caṫ ġo ṡróḋa, an ġ(c)éin do ḃí Cú Ċulainn ṡan ccoṁ-ṡac ṡéaṁṡáiṫe.

44. Ḋála Ċonuill iomorṡo, ṫéiḋ ṗó 'n ccaṫ, ⁊ doṡaḋ a amarṡán orṡo, ġo ṫṫuġ á aġaiḋ lé háṡaiḋ, ⁊ a ċlí lé ṡorġa-ṡaiḋ, ⁊ a ḃeir lé ḃaoṡ-ḃualaḋ, ⁊ a ṫroiġ lé ṡrom-ṡoṡuġaḋ, ġur ṡéiḋiġ ḃearṡna ċéaḋ, ⁊ ṡliġe ṡuaiṫniḋ ṡoċaiḋe ṡoiṁ annṡaḋaiḋ Ulaḋ ir an ccaṫ. Aġar doṡaḋ Conall a ḃoirb-ṫṡeaṡ díḃṡeirġe orṡa, ⁊ Ulaiḋ uile ṡá'n ccuma céaḋno, ġur ṡearṡaḋ an caṫ ġo ṡróḋa conṡaḋaċ,[b] ⁊ ġo díoċṡa dúṡ ḋanarṡa, ⁊ do ḋíoġladaṡ a n-anṫroiḋe, ⁊ a n-anṡorlann orṡo, ġo ṡaḋaḋaṡ ṫiuġ-áṡa móṡa ar na Ġailianaiḋ ⁊ ar in ṡluaġ ar ċeana.

45. Ġurḃ é Ṡrial mac Conuill Ċearṡnaiġ baḋ láṁ ladṡann aġ díoċuġaḋ[c] laoċṡaiḋ Laiġean ṡeaċnóin an ċaṫa. Cid ṫrá aċt é ṡó ṫuiṫ Cairbre,—ní ġnáṫ caṫuġaḋ ar ndíoṫ ṫiġearna,—⁊ ṡó ṗaoṁṡaḋ Laiġniḃ ar a láiṫṡiḃ caṫa, ⁊ ṡo ṁaiḋ[d] in coṁlann orṡo. Aġar ṡó leanaḋaṡ Ulaiḋ iaḋ ġo Ríġe Laiġean, ġurḃ ann-ṡoin ṡó anṡaḋ díoḃ; ġonaḋ ann aḋuḃraḋaṡ, "Is lór linn a leanṁuin ġo ṡó ṡo": ġonaḋ ḋe ṡin ṡó lean an t-ainm do'n aḋuinn an(d)iu .i. Ríġe; ṡoċaiḋe ṫraṫ a ṫṫorċṡaḋaṡ díoḃ ġo ṡuiġe[e] ṡo.

46. Ro ṗoiċṡiuḋ Ulaiḋ iar ṡin ġo haiṡm a ṡaiḋe Conċuḃar

44–46] [a] ṗṡioṫnoċt ṗiar-ṫarṡna, A.M. [b] corġar-ċonṡaḋ, A.M.
[c] díoċaḋ, A. [d] ṁuiġ, S.; ṁaoiṫ, A. [e] ṡuiġe, A.

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[1] *Or* in presence of.
[2] Cf. ṡíġe or ṡíḋe, blast; *or* pressure, as ṡiarġanta, tight, *O'Don. Suppl.*
[3] Noisy wind (?).
[4] Cf. ṡíḋe ġaoiṫe, rush of wind.
[5] Brought woe to them.
[6] Lit., heavy.
[7] Lit., easily recognized.

out backwards through the nape of his neck in gore-red lumps, so that Cairbre fell on that spot, his weapon lying crosswise beneath him. And Cû-Chulainn smote him with hostile search-strokes, and he cut his head off; and he shook the head towards[1] the hosts, and his household boasted the great triumph. Cû-Chulainn turned through the battalion of the Gailian, and like the eager striding tide-leap of a great ship before a blast [?][2] of the storm-wind[3] was the eager nimble rush[4] that he made among them throughout the battalion; and the Ulstermen plied the battle bravely, as long as Cû-Chulainn was *engaged* in the aforesaid duel.

44. Concerning Conall, now, he went through the battle and inflicted his distress upon[5] them, and turned his face to slaughters and his left to havocs and his right to cruel-smiting and his foot to firm[6] staying, and cleared a gap for a hundred and a clear[7] road for a multitude before the chiefs of the Ulstermen in the battle. And Conall inflicted his fierce strife of wrath on them [the enemy], and all the Ulstermen in the same fashion, and they plied the battle bravely, ragefully, earnestly, sternly, cruelly; and they avenged their *former* wrong[8] and violence on them [the enemy], so that great final-slaughters were *inflicted* on the Gailians and on the army in general.

45. And it was Irial son of Conall Cearnach that was a brigand's hand in destroying the championry of the Leinstermen throughout the battle. However, when Cairbre had fallen—it is not usual to fight after losing[9] a commander—and the Leinstermen betook themselves from their positions of battle, and lost the fight.[10] And the Ulstermen pursued them to the Rye of Leinster, where they left off from them; and here they said: "We are satisfied to have followed them up to this."[11] Whence the name has stuck to the river *till* to-day, namely the Rye [*i.e.* the "reach"]: many indeed *were* those of them who fell till they[12] reached this.

46. After that the Ulstermen arrived[13] at the place in which

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[6] Better ainchrobe = Old-Irish ancproe.

[9] Yielded; the word usually means to take.

[10] Lit., the conflict burst on them.

[11] Lit., till it may or shall reach this, *s-fut.* of rochim; cf. corrice ro, go ruige ro.

[12] Lit., it reached; there is *a jeu de mots* in Ruige and Ríge.

[13] roic, .i. ránic no tanic, *O'Clery;* vorroic, rorroic, he reaches; *W.*, under vorochim, rochim.

go mbuaiḋ ccorgair ⁊ ccoṁmaoidṁe; ⁊ do ḟaḃadar ag aḋnacaḋ a ccaoṁ ⁊ a ccapad; go ndubairt Conċubar: "Is olc liom an capadpaḋ po ó Ċairbre .i. cionól pluaiġ ṗm aġaiḋ-pi do ċaḃairt caċa dam." Agar do bí ag caoineaḋ go mór ór cionn Ċairbre, go ttáinig Cú Ċulainn do láċair, ⁊ ceann Ċairbre leir; ⁊ do léig a bṗiaḋnaire Ċonċubair é. Agar adubairt Conċubar. "Maiṫ aṁ inti ar a raiḋ an ceann po," ar sé; "óir baḋ mór raiṫ na cloinne dia raiḃe;" ⁊ adubairt an laoiḋ-pi síor ann:

"Tri mic Rora Ruaiḋ in ríġ,
gaḃrad an tír rúnaḋ ṗeaḋ:
Fine a n-All(aḋ),[a] Oilill a cCruaiċ,
Cairbre an tua[b] a tTeaṁraiġ bṗeaġ.

A n-aoinṗeaċt do ċlaoidír cać,
[c]an triar ṗá gnáṫ ann gaċ gleo:
teann láiṁ a mbeirdír a mbáiġ[c]:
baḋ glan a líon[d] máiġe leo.

Dá tráṫ n-a ttri n-uaiṫne óir,
na trí honċoin,[e] ṗá tóir bailc;
is béarna a ccuinne na ccleas,
ó do ċuir linne in tpeas tailc."

Ró haḋnacaḋ Cairbre iar roin, ⁊ tángadar Ulaiḋ dá ttiġiḋ go mbuaiḋ ccorgair ⁊ cóṁmaoiḋṁe. Finit 9° die Julij. 1727.

46] [a] rinne anall[aḋ], A. [b] tuaiḋ, A. [c] mbáiḋ, S.; mbaiḋe, A. [d] dun, A. [e] ogċoin, A.

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[1] Lit. their dear ones. [2] Lit. and.

[3] Read ṗáṫ. *Cf.* Arr annrin tangattar dream a n-aiġiḋ ḟlainn acur cenn Cormaic an Riġ acca. Ar eu po ráidriud se ḟlann: "Becha acur ḟláinte a Rí chuṁachtaiġ! acur cenn Cormaic againn duit; acur a nal ar bér dona ríoġaiḃ, tógaiḃ do ḟliaraḋ acur cuir in cenn ro roiche acur fordaing é dod'

Conchubhar was, with triumph of victory and exultation; and they took to burying their relatives[1] and friends. And Conchubhar said: "Ill I deem this friendship from Cairbre, to wit, assembling an army against me to give battle to me." And he was lamenting much over Cairbre until Cû-Chulainn came in presence, *bringing*[2] Cairbre's head with him, and laid it down before Conchubhar. And Conchubhar said: "Good indeed was he on whom this head was," said he, "for great was the grace[3] of the family of which he was," and he spoke the following lay thereupon:

"The three sons of Ros Ruadh the king
held the land, quiet the division,[4]—
Fine in Alladh,[5] Oilill in Cruach,
Cairbre in the north at Teamhair Breagh.

Together they gained battle;
it was customary *for* the three in every strife;
steadfast *the* hand with which they waged their conflict;
bright was the filling of a plain[6] by them.

They were once three pillars of gold:
the three wolf-dogs[7] of strong chase;
there is[8] a void in respect of[9] feats,
since by us the third strong one has fallen."

After that Cairbre was buried, and the Ulstermen came to their homes with triumph of victory and exultation. *Finit nono die Julii*, 1727.

ꝼꝼıaꝼaıꝺ" . . . Ra𝔤ab ꝼꝼann an cenn 'na lámh, acu�S ro póg é, acuꝼ ꝺoꝼáꝺ 'na ċimchioll ro ċhrí . . . Ru𝔤aꝺ uaꝺ ıaꝼcaınn an cenn 𝔤o honóꝼach ꝺ'ıonnꝼaıg𝔤ꝺ an chuıꝼp . . . acuꝼ ro haꝺnaıceaꝺ 𝔤o honóꝼach é.—"Fragm. of Ir. Ann." p. 212.

[4] Cf. ꝼunnaꝺ and ꝼeꝺ in *O'R.*

[5] Read ꝼınꝺ a n-Aılınn.

[6] With soldiers or with slain.

[7] Leopards, *Coney's Dict.*; but they were not known to the Irish.

[8] Lit., it is.

[9] Lit., the.

ON IRISH NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES:

BEING A CONTRIBUTION TO

IRISH GRAMMAR AND LEXICOGRAPHY.

IN the year 1853 Zeuss established the existence, in Old Irish, of a neuter article, neuter substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, and, in Welsh and Breton, of a neuter demonstrative pronoun.[1] In 1871 Ebel referred about twelve neuters to the S declension; to these Dr. Thurneysen added ꝑío and cíp; and Dr. Whitley Stokes contributed nine or ten more in 1888, and drew attention to thirty-five neuters in -ach, which conform to the O declension in all the singular, and in the genitive plural, while they follow the S declension in the other cases.[2]

But Zeuss, Ebel, and others have erroneously stated that there remains no trace of the neuter in Modern Irish.[3] O'Donovan knew nothing of the neuter in Irish[4]; and when he or Dr. Joyce sang—

> "On Lough Neagh's banks as the fisherman strays,
> When the clear cold eve's declining,
> He sees the round towers of other days
> In the wave beneath him shining"—

they little suspected that they saw before them shining a petrified Irish neuter in the word Lough *N*-eagh. I should have said, perhaps, a living one; for it and many Irish neuters still survive, and assert their presence

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[1] "Grammatica Celtica," pp. 228-280, 332-374, 398.

[2] Stokes' "Celtic Declension," and his "S-stems in the Celtic Languages."

[3] Zeuss' "Grammar," 1st ed., p. 228. Ebel's "Celtic Studies," p. 57 of Sullivan's translation.

[4] "Grammar," p. 72.

and power by acting on the vocal organs of Irish-speaking men, and by producing an "eclipse" on our lakes, rivers, plains, mountains, hill forts, and tribe-names. And this power will be felt as long as shall live on the names of Lough Neagh, Lough Gall, the Nanny Water, the Delvin River, Moynalvy, Moynalty, Maynoe, Moygene, Magunnihy, Mount Grud, Slieve Golry, Slieve Gallen, Slieve Gullion, Slieve Gooa, Dun Golman, Dunglady, and the Barony of Kinelmeaky;[1] while the neuter demonstrative pronoun will live and breathe as long as Irishmen shall be able to say "yes" or "no" (ṗeaḋ, ní heaḋ) in their native language.

The "transported n" of the nominative of certain substantives puzzled our native grammarians, and was looked on by them as an intruder, "a mere grammatical accident," "a case of redundant eclipsis without any grammatical reason whatsoever."[2] It is really the neuter ending of the nominative, as is the N or M of the Greeks and Latins; and it appears extensively in Irish place-names after cenél, ḋál, ṡíl, ceallach, ṫír, ṙiab, maġ, ḋruim, ṗinn, loch, enach, ṫochaṙ, ḋún, etc. Here are a few instances from modern, or comparatively modern, books. In Keating[3]:—Loch (mḃrennainn, n-Ailinn, nGlaṙan), Ḋún, (ġCṙoc, ġCláiṙe), Maġh (n-Aġhaiṙ, mḃreaṙa, n-Ealca, ġCéiḋne), Ḋruim n-Aṙail, Rinn mḃeṙa. In O'Duggan's and O'Heerin's "Topographical Poems"[4]:—Cenél (mḃéci, mḃinḋiġh, mḃaiṫh), Ṫír (n-Enḋa, n-Oilella), Síol mḃṙain, Ceallach mḃṙeaġḋa mḃṙaonáin. In the "Four Masters"[5]:—Loch (n-Uaiṙ, n-Iaiṙn, n-Aillenḋ, nḊaiṙḃṙeach, n-Ainninḋ, n-Eṙ, ġCall), Maġh (n-Oenṙġiaṫ, n-Eo, n-Oṙḃṙaiġe, n-Ebha, mḃṙenṙa, n-Ailbhe, n-Aiḋhne, ġCéṫne, ġCoinchinne, n-Ealca), Ṫír n-Amalġaiḋ, Ḋal ġCaiṙ, Cenel mḃéce, Cenél n-Eoġain, Síol ġCuin. In the "Four Masters,"

[1] The "transported" or "transvected" n of the neuter nominative singular is found in:—Loch n-Echach, Loch ġ-Call, Inḃhen n-Ainge (Nanny), Inḃhen n-Ailbhine (Nelvin, Delvin), Maġh n-Ailbhe, Maġh n-Ealca, Maġh n-eo, Maġh ġ-Coinchinne, Maġh ġ-Ceṫne, Sliabh ġ-Cṙoc, Sliabh ġ-Calṙaiġhe, Sliabh ġ-Cua, Sliabh ġ-Callain, Sliabh ġ-Cuillin, Ḋún ġ-Calmain, Ḋún ġ-Cloiciġhe, Cenel m-bécce.

[2] O'Donovan's "Grammar," pp. xiv, 71, 372. Dr. Joyce's "Names of Places," I. 171, 5th ed.

[3] Joyce's ed., pp. 82, 30, 106, 84, 88, 74. Haliday's "Keating," 322, 326.

[4] Pp. 24, 28, 102, 124, 54, 90.

[5] Vol. I. 8, 10, 38, 50, 316, 140, 144, 178, *anno* 1113; III. 220, 474; II. 920.

also, we find Sliab (Callain, Cuillin, Cailpaighe, Cua), Dún (Cloiticghe, Calman) uneclipsed; but the pronunciation of the people near those places shows that they should be eclipsed. In O'Flaherty's "Ogygia"[1]:—Maġ (n-Aipe, n-Ailbhe), Dún mBpeپپ, Dal gCaip, Síol mBloid, Cenel (nGabhpáin, n-Aongupa, n-Echach). In the "Tribes of Hy Maine"[2]:—Cenél (nDomangain, nGeiġill), Dal nDpuchni. In "Hyfiachrach."[3]:—Cinel (n-Aongupa, n-Eunda, nGuaipe, mBeccon), Enach nDubain. In the "Annals of Loch Cé"[4]:—Sliabh Cpoc (Mount Grud), Cíp (n-Enna, n-Oilella), Dál n-Apaidh, Síl (mBpiain, gCeapbhaill, gCeallaigh).[5] In the "Book of Fenagh"[6]:—Dún (mBaile, nGaipe). In Mac Firbis' Tract "De Episcopis"[7]:—Dún mBaile. In "Mac Gniomhartha Find"[8]:—Ath nGlonda, Cochap nGlonda. In "Diarmait ⁊ Grainne"[9]:—Sliabh gCua. In O'Connell's "Dirge of Ireland"[10]:—Síl gConchobuip (the O'Conors).

Some Marks by which a Neuter Noun may be identified.

A substantive is neuter—

1. If preceded by the article a n-; which becomes a, al, am, ap often before mutes, l, m, p. The proleptic possessive pronoun a (his, their, etc.) is the same in form as the article, and might sometimes be mistaken for it; but if the noun be followed by ipin, pin, cécne, pe, ipiu, the preceding a n- is the article.
2. If eclipsed by dá n-, two.
3. If aspirated by cpí, ceichip, three, four.
4. If preceded by the nom. plural article, inna, na, when the noun is not feminine.
5. If referred to by neuter pronouns, ed,[11] ced, alaill, apaill; Cf. "Zeuss," 356, 920.

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[1] Pp. 261, 267, 322, 387, 470. [2] Pp. 13, 72, 84. [3] Pp. 6, 14, 32, 54, 282. [4] Vol. II. 677, 222, 236, 418, 641; I. 578, 102. [5] *I.e.* the O'Briens, O'Carrolls, O'Kellys. [6] Pp. 112, 124, 252. [7] P. 108. [8] P. 38, 2nd ed. [9] P. 158, 1st ed. [10] Stanza, 86.

[11] "ipp-ed pécche Sampóin," this is Sampson's wife (*Turin* Gl. 2 c.), is abnormal, perhaps erroneous, or ipped is for edón, idón.

6. If qualified by a neuter pronominal adjective, as ailt.
7. If its nominative or vocative singular eclipses the following word.[1]
8. If the adjective of its nominative or vocative, though not showing eclipsis, on account of its initial letter, eclipses the word following.
9. If its nom. and accus. sing. and plural are the same in form.
10. If its dative sing. is formed by adding imm, im, or its nom. or acc. plural by adding an, anb.
11. If its nom., gen., and accus. plural are formed by suffixing e.
12. If it is not feminine, and its nom. plural or that of its adjective is formed by suffixing a (except a few masculine u stems).
13. If in termination and derivation it bears a family likeness to well-known neuter nouns.

When I have found one or more of these marks on a word I have put it down in my list and given references. I know that some of those vocables are also masculine in the "B. of Leinster" and the "L. na Huidre," and even in old glosses; but they are treated as neuters even in the Middle or Modern texts which I quote, and specially in topographical names, which are very conservative, and in those peculiarly Irish petrified, stereotyped chevilles, handed down from bard to bard from the preglossarial, and (speaking linguistically) prehistoric times. If I have sometimes erred, and I fear I have often been mistaken, I crave the kind indulgence of Celtic scholars, who know the difficulty of the subject, as well as its importance to the grammarian, the lexicographer, and the linguist.[2]

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[1] In the "Annalists" and "Leabhar na gCeart," the genitives, bdil, fil, cenúil, etc., often cause eclipsis; this is not in accordance with Old-Irish usage, but it witnesses to the nazalising power of such words, and so to their gender; we even find sometimes in those books the neuter pronoun eb referring to old neuters: *iseadh* a ainm, *aseadh* in dligeadh, "L. na gCeart," pp. 28, 56.

[2] The Irish name for neuter is neutop, neutap in the Old Glosses, but also beme, tpaaech in "Cormac": cech neutup lapin laitneoip ip beme lapin pilid ngaebelach, tpaaech cech neotup, "Cormac," 17, 42.

Declensions of Neuter Nouns.

These nouns are here distributed under six declensions, and in each declension they are grouped according to their final syllables, or their formation.

Let c stand for any final consonant or consonant group; v for any final vowel or diphthong. The following paradigms exhibit in general outlines the inflexion of neuter nouns:—

Stems in—	Man, Men	S	I	U	O	IO
Nom. Accus. Voc.,	m	vc	ıc n-	vc n-	vc n-	v n-
Dative, . .	m + ım	ıc[1]	ıc	vc	uc	u, ın
Genitive, .	m + e	ıc + e	vc[2] + o *or* a	vc[2] + o *or* a	ıc	ı
Dual Nom. Acc., .	m + ann	vc	ıc	vc	vc	v
Dative, . .	m + annaıb	ıc + ıb	ıc + ıb	vc + aıb	vc + aıb	ıb, aıb
Genitive, . } *Plur. Nom. Acc.*, . } *Genitive*, . }	m + ann	ıc + e	{ vc[2] + a vc + e	vc[2] + a vc[2] + e	{ vc[2]	v
Dative, . .	m + annaıb	ıc + ıb	ıc + ıb	vc + aıb	vc + aıb	ıb, aıb

I have omitted the eclipsing N of the *accus. sg.* and *gen. pl.* as it is common to all genders and declensions.

O'Donovan's 1st declension corresponds to the O-stems; his 2nd to *Men-* and S-stems; his 3rd to I-, U-, and *Men*-stems; his 4th to IO-stems.

Ebel says that in spite of much obscurity in details, the I- and U-stems by no means so fully coincide in their origin as would appear from Zeuss' statement (Sullivan's ed. of Ebel's "Celtic Studies," p. 76). Yet it is often difficult to distinguish them, from lack of data or other reasons. For instance, if we had not got the *genitive singular* of Duıblınn (Dublin), we could not tell whether it is an I-, U-, or S-stem, or whether it means "Black Pool" or "Black Ale," *i.e.* porter, as both names would seem appropriate. In the Scandinavian sagas it is called Dyfflin, and in Burns' poems Divelin—"As sure 's the Deil is in Hell or Divelin city." "Dyfflin," and Maurice Regan's "Diviline," written *circ.* 1170, show that the b was aspirated seven or eight centuries ago; and the *genitive* Duıblınne (not Duıblenna) shows an S-stem.

[1] In these paradigms ı stands for itself, and also for attenuation; thus the datives and genitives of ceꝫ, flıab are cıꝫ, fléıb, cıꝫe, fléıbe.

[2] The v here may be a, e, o, u, according to the various words.

[3] Also, and oftener, and later, vc + a in the *nom.* and *acc. plural;* like *Lat.* a.

The I-stems preserve the I even in modern times; the U-stems have no I in the nominative, or in modern times "infect" it, thus ending in a broad vowel. Hence, muip, ꝼuin, cpáiꝼh, buaiḋh, ḋpuim, *g.* ḋpommo (pronounced ḋpím in Munster), etc., are I-stems; linn (now lionn, in Munster lúnn), piḋ (piḋḋh), *d.* piuch in the "Tripart. Life"; iḋ (iḋḋh), miḋ (miḋḋ), pich (pioch), lín (líon), minn (mionn), ꝼin (ꝼion), ḃip (ḃiop), ꝼmip (ꝼmiop), piipc (piopc), piip (piop), ꝼním (ꝼníomh), are U-stems, and so are pechc (peachc), ḃeipmipechc (ḃeipmipeachc), etc. The presence of u, a, or o in the *nom.* or *dat. singular* points to a U-stem, and so does affinity with U-stems in the Indo-European languages, as piḋ with Gaulish "fidu," Saxon "widu."

Rechc is given as a *neuter* in "Windisch's Grammar"; but it is *masc.* in all the old glosses; na cpí pecce, *Wb.* 29 a, which led Zeuss to say it was also *neuter*, is, I think, the *gen. pl.* governed by *testibus* of the text, or by ceipc (*testimonio*) of the thought of the Glossarist, so that *tribus testibus* = ceipc na cpi pecce.

Sources.

1. All the Glosses and Glossaries hitherto published.
2. Zeuss' "Grammatica Celtica," Windisch's "Irish Grammar," and Stokes' "Celtic Declension" and "Treatise on S-Stems."
3. The "Bk. of Leinster" and "Bk. of Balymote," "L. na Huidre," "Bk. of Armagh."[4]
4. The four volumes of "Laws," and the many books edited by Drs. Whitley Stokes and Windisch, O'Donovan, O'Curry, and others.

I omit such neuters as a n-ḋen ap ṗichic, the twenty-one, *Ml.* 2 d, ḋá n-ochc, ḋá nḋeich, *LL.* 128 a, 129 b, a '*prudentia*,' a '*sapere*'; the Welsh a '*muin*' a m-'*braut*,' to which the neuter article is prefixed, after the manner of the Greek article τὸ before Latin words.

The cases, numbers, and genders are marked by their initials, thus: *gef.*, *npm.* = *genitive singular feminine, nominative plural masculine.* *S.*, *Z.*, *W.*, *Bk. of Armagh*, *Tl.*, refer respectively to "Stokes' Works," "Zeuss' Grammar," "Windisch's Dictionary," my Glossary of the "Book of Armagh," and Stokes' "Tripartite Life." The other marks of abbreviation are easily understood. When I doubt about the gender of a word, I append a note of interrogation, thus (?).

[4] When I quote the "Book of Armagh" I refer to my "Index et Glossarium," which, I believe, contains all the Irish vocables of that venerable Codex.

I.—MEN- OR MAN-STEMS.

All stems in **Men** *and* **Man** *are neuter. Compare the Latin "teg-men," "no-men."*

beim (béim), béimm, blow, stroke; *d.* óenbémim, *LU.* 58 b; bemmim, "Man. & Cust." iii. 507; *np.* bemen, *Wb.* 17 d; *ap.* benaim bémenb ágmapa, *LU.* 76 a; *ds.* béimium, "Laws," i. 230, 240; béim n-, *LU.* 111 b.

aicbeim, acbéim (*LU.* 109, *Ml.* 56 b), return to, falling back on; gl. *recapitulatio;* aicbéim poraip, *recapitulatio, Ml.* 94 c, 131 c; acbéim, *LU.* 109 a.

balcbeim, bailcbéim, mighty blow; balc .i. cpén, "O'Dav." 58.

blobbeim, onset, "Cog. G." 180.

blorgbéim, sounding stroke, Meyer's "C. Finntraga," p. 100.

braicbéim, braicbéimm, a mighty blow; brairbéim, a quick stroke; *np.* braicbemenb, *LU.* 127 a; brar .i. mór.

croirbeim, cross-stroke, "C. M. Lena," 128.

cúlbéim, back stroke, "Rawl. B." 512, fo. 118.

feoilbéim, flesh-cut, "C. M. Lena," 84, 130.

fóbbéim, sod-cut, "Man. & Cust.," ii. 372.

forbéimm, *percussio.*

glóbéim, a straight stroke or dash (?), *LL.* 177 a.

il-béim, gl. *offensio, as., lapidem offensionis, Wb.* 4 d; *for* ailbéim ?

oilbéim, ailbéim, albéim, stumbling-block, *offensa* (a stumble, Isaiah xxviii.)

óinbéim, one stroke.

cnocbéim, a blow that causes a lump, "Laws," iii. 352.

plágbéim, plágbéim, a stripe, punishment, *Ag.*

porc-béim, *LL.* 176 a, a rushing dash ? *cf.* rusg in "O'Reilly," and pechaic pichporc, "S. na Rann," Index v., pich.

perbéim, perrbeim, peirbeimm, perbeimm, distance which a boat goes at one stroke of the oar, a stroke, *LU.* 26 a; *np.* perbémenb, *LU.* 26 b, *Tl.* 88.

beim—*continued.*

ṗúilbéim, fascinating with the eye.

cachbéim, cáichbeim, caichbéim, "return stroke," one of Cuchullain's feats; *as.* caichbéim, "vertical stroke," "Sick Bed of Cu," 372; *repercussio: cf.* "Ch. of Uisnech," *ap.* cáichbeimend, "Toch. Emere", horizontal blows; cabbéim, *LU.* 106 a.

coibéim, cobéim, "Cog. G." 60, reproach, insult, outrage; cabéim, reproach: "Hyfiachrach," 186; cobéimm, W.

capcbéim = caichbeim (?).

cpopcbéim (staff-stroke ?), "Cog. G." 196, resounding blow ?

banbéim, white blow, which does not draw blood, or cause a lump, or discolouration, "Laws," iii. 352.

beim popaip, coming back on a thing, *recapitulatio, Sg.* 138 a, *Ml.* 94 c, 131 c; béim popip, *Wb.* 9 c, 11 c, 26 c, 28 a.

ceimm (céimm), céim, step, *gradus*; *d.* ceimmím, *Ml.* 41 d, e; *ap.* ceimmen, céimmen, cemmen, cemmend, *Ml.* 133 b, "Bk. of Armagh"; *gp.* cemend, "Nennius," p. 26; *n.* ceim n-dpd, *LU.* 102 b; *gp.* cemenn, *Tl.* 124.

dpdcheim, dipdchéim, high degree, high position.

ballcéim (balc céim ?), ballcéim, "O'Dav." 98.

ceitchéim, first step.

copcéim, coipcéim, coipcém, step, spring, ascent; ip é copceim, "Cog. G." 186; *pt.* coppcheimmend, footsteps, "Mer. Uilix, 61.

cochoipcim, a following, *Ml.* 37 a.

cpuaidcéim, "Pass. and Hom.," quick step.

bepceim, a step to the right (?); *cf.* beplemend, *W.*

pcéim, a leap; but pcéim, gl. scemate is fem. *Ml.* 31 c.

pochéim, succession, series, step, gait, *LB.* 219 a.

poipchéim: *cf.* poipcimem, gl. *optimum.*

immchim, ruin: *cf.* "Cog. G." 68; imchim do bpéichpipiu, "Bec Fola," 180; violation, "Four Masters," ii. 602; imcim .i. einceimnigud, "Laws," ii. 352; "O'Dav." 98; immchimm, *W.*

cochéim, slow step or pace.

ceimm—*continued.*

tóchimm, tochimm, tochim, tochaim, going, journey, march, advance; *d.* tochaim, from tochingim, céim; *but* in tochim, *LU.* 100 a.; tochim n-, *LU.* 102 a; tochim = imthecht, *LL.* 395, *LB.* 215 b; tóchim, oentochimm, *LB.* 208 b.

torchim ruain (?), fit of sleep, "Fragm. of Irish Ann.," 24.

trichem, rushing (?) advance; .i. trénchéimnigud, "O'Dav." 78.

rechim (?), *as.* to follow, *Sg.* 30 *a.*

leim (léim), léimm, leap, jump; *g.* ind lémme; *d.* lémaim, *LU.* 111 b; *g.* lémmi, "Táin Bó Cuailnge"; *cf.* léimnech; léimi, *g.* Loop head, "L. na gCeart," 74; *ns.* léim n-, O'Conor's "Scriptores," I. Pars. 2, xxxiv.; *n.* al léim, *LU.* 111 b.

aithléim, athléim, resilience; gl. *resultando*, *Cr.* 10, 11 c.

etarléim, *g.* etarléime, "Bk. of Balymote," 325; "L. na gCeart," 2; *ap.* arbléimmend, high jumps, *LU.* 50 a.

bdechléimm, a wild leap; *ap.* derléimend, jumps to the right, *LU.* 50 a.

cathlaem, army on march, "C. M. Rath," 180.

poléim, a leap, subsilience; imléim, "C. Findtragha," 76.

luglém, a small leap; prichléim, "O'Reilly."

ruidléim, a leap.

raebléimm, a false leap or step.

roíchlim, "Rev. Celt.," v. 197; fraithléim, "C.R. na Ríg," § 43.

rouadléim, a wave-leap, "C. Findtragha," 108.

tuplaim, taipplim, taiplimm, an alighting ("L. na gCeart," 10, 2, *Tl.* 88), from taiplengait, they alight; tuipleim, *g.* tuipléime, alighting, "C. M. Lena," p. 98.

aiplim n-, eiplim n-, eplim, *gs.* aiplime, *np.* eiplimenna, trespass by *leaping* a fence, "Laws," i. 90, 92, 94, 104, 108; lingep eiplim, *ib.* 110; taiplim tarblaing, "Thurn. Versl." 34; aiplem, *g.* aiplime, *np.* aiplemanna, "O'Dav." 78.

reim (réim), réimm, rém, *cursus* (*Z.* 268), ar-réim, *LU.* 105 b, "Félire," Oct. 16, course; *g.* réimme; *d.* réimim, expedition, "Nennius," p. 140; raith ar-rem-rin, he ran that course; reim n-oll, a great course; *ngp.* remmend, remend, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 4; "Adamnan," 274; *ns.* in réim, "Amra Ch. C." p. 12; réim n-, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 224; also means "genitive," "Bodl. Cormac," "Cormac," 24.

Reim—*continued.*

baichpéim, foolish course, = baochpéim, "Four Masters," A.D. 1587, *LL.* 344 a; popim, *d.* popimim, bird-hunting, *LU.* 69 b.

buadpéim, victorious course; *np.* buadpemmend, *LL.* 78 a.

cachpéim, caichpéim, battle course, triumph; *g.* cachpéime, "Four Masters," iii. 628; dipéim .i. péim ndeda, "Cormac," 24.

pím, pímm (?), counting, number; *g.* rimae, *Z.* and Index to "Félire"; cupim, reckoning, "Ir. Texte," i. 29.

dípimm, number, multitude; *nep.* dipmand, "Félire," Oct. 11, *Epil.* 143; *d.* dípmmaim, *Tl.* 70.

imbpimm, immpim, impimm, impim, going about; impim and poimpim eich, "Laws," i. 168, 280; *cursus, circuitio; fem., LB.* 267; *gen. sing.* impimme, "Man. & Cust." iii. 484, riding; *d.* impimim, *LL.* 115 a; ech impíme, "Laws," ii. 160.

epim, epimm, eppipam, riding out, journey; *g.* epma, *LU.* 105 b; "Laws," iii. 258, ii. 154, 160; *d.* epmaim, "Toch. Emere"; épim n-, "S. na Rann," 21, 80; "C. M. Rath," 82; épaim n-, "S. na Rann," ll. 1071, 1468, a faring.

cáibpeim, caoibpeim, genitive (case); punnpad caoibhpéime.

cuibpéim, the dative case.

cindpem, an expedition, "Nennius," 146; .i. cinpcetul, "O'Dav." 124.

péim, a genitive; *dp.* pémendaib, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 44.

escrimm, trappings, form; *ds.* eipcpimmimm, "Do Ch. in da Muccaid," l. 110; i. e. ecopc, "T. B. Dartada."

forscamon (?), *np.* terraces or steps.

greim (gpéim), gpeimm, bit, hold, power, force, advantage over, effect; *np.* gpemmen; *ap.* gpémmann, "S. na Rann," p. 141; *ap.* gpemman, *pacta*; *ds.* gpemmaim, *vigore*; *g.* gpemmae, *sceptri, Ml.* 128 d, 31 c, 110; *d.* cacgpeimim "Cormac," 10.

maicgpéim, good hold; gleapaim, "S. na Rann," 22; *LB.* 111.

gapbgpeim, rough hold, "S. na Rann," p. 146.

ingpeim, ingpeimm, ingpaim, ingpaimm, persecution; *g.* ingpaimme, ingpimme; *d.* ingpaimmim, ingpimmim (*Ml.* 74 b, 56 c, 87 c, 75 a), "Stowe Missal," 63; *np. gp.* ingpemmen, ingpaimmen, ingpamman, *Wb.* 25 d, 30 c; *d.* oc ingpimm, "Fiac."; *dp.* ingpaimmannaib, *Ml.* 756.

congpaimm, "cunning," *com-plexio* (?), apparel, appearance, "Echtra Nerai"; *d.* congpaimmim, *LU.* 102 b; *LU.* 105 b.

breim (?), broimm, *LL.* 28 a, 85 a, hence broimniġ, *LB.* 217 b, *crepitus ventris.*

breim N- (bréim n-), "S. na Rann," p. 71, bréimm, effort, attempt, endeavour, ascent; *dp.* breimennaib, "Laws," iii. 182.

nem, *Sg.* 113 b; *gp.* nemand, pearls, *LL.* 55 b; *d.* nemannaib, "Windisch."

ġeim (ġéim), "C. M. Lena," 4, shout, noise, bellow; *ap.* ġemenda, ġeiminno, "Echtra Nerai"; *g.* ġéme; éġem (?), outcry.

forġemen, *nap.*, skins, "Man. & Cust." iii. 424, *LL.* 82 b.

seim (ṙéim), rivet; *ap.* ṙemmand, "Cormac"; *gp.* ṙemmand, studs, "Táin Bó Fróich"; il-ṙemman, *LL.* 99 a; *dp.* ṙemannaib, "Man. & Cust." iii. 158; *gp. ap.* ṙemmend, "Bodl. Cormac," 4, 22; "Cormac," 32.

sleim (ṙléim), snow-flake.

ém: an ém; *g.* éme; *d.* éim, haft, "Bodl. Cormac," 18.

toem (tóem) (?), tóem n-ġlé.

(**aim** ?), *manus*, hand, handful; *d.* ammaim, *Ml.* 36 d.

maim (?), handful; *dual*, da maim, "Laws," iv. 98.

boim, boimm, buim; bit, morsel; *np.* bommann eġai, hailstones, *LB.* 106 a; *dp.* bomonnaib, fragments, "C. M. Lena," 136; buim, a spark, "Four Masters," i. 242, *Tl.* 242.

loim, loimm, loimb, sip, sup, drop, drink, *Pr. Cr.* 96, "Felire" Index; "Laws," iii. 84, wave, milk; but in loim, *LB.* 65; *dp.* lommanaib, *LU.* 111 a; *ds.* lomom, milk, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 74; *g.* loma, "L. na gCeart," 168; *ap.* lomann, "Four Masters," i. 506; *as.* a loim, *LU.* 129 a.

ġloimm, ġláimm, a growl, baying of a hound; *g.* ġlaime, *as.* ġlam, *W.* 285 a.

uaimm, seam, *W.*; uaim, .i. cobéim, "Ir. Metr. Glosses," 31.

uaim, cave; *g.* uama; *d.* uamannaib, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 152; loċ uama, *lacus specûs*, AA. SS. 373.

ṗuaimm, ṗuaim, ṗuam, sound, noise: ṗuaim n-ampa, a wonderful noise (cf. "S. na Rann," p. 139); *g.* ṗuama; *np.* ṗuamand, *W.*, "Ir. Metr. Glosses"; cellṗuaim, "Bodl. Cormac"; "Cormac," 42.

comuaim n-, harmony, "Laws," iii. 32, i. 16; uaim, imuaim, harmony, *ibid.* i. 298.

tuaim, a hill, fort; ba tuaim n-aba a ainm, "Lives from Bk. of Lismore," p. 63; tuaim n-(eacain, eidin), "L. na gCeart," 88, 92; *gp.* tuamand, "L. na gCeart," 14; *ge.* tuama, "Four Masters," i. 44, iii. 26; *collie*, "Tigernach," an. 719.

sruaim, fróim, frúam, stream, *Z.* 24, *W.* (but *np.* fruama, "Fis Adamn."); *dp.* fruamannaib, "O'Dav." 117; *voc.* a fruaim, "Four Masters," i. 470; *np.* fruamandai, *LB.* 207 a; fruaim .i. fruch, "O'Dav." 115.

slam-sruaim, slimy stream (?).

osailcim (?), to open, *Ml.* 98 a.

sechim (?), to follow, *Ml.* 128 d.

foglaimm, fóglaimm, learning; *g.* foglaimme, *Ml.* 42 c, *fem* (?).

diglaim n-, distinction, "Laws," i. 212, 214, 238, description (?).

fordiuclaim, a swallowing up, *voratio*, *Ml.* 104 b; *ds.* fordiuclaimmim, *Ml.* 19 d, 102 a, 34 d; Ascoli does not give the gender.

eclaim, *discussio*, *Ml.* 114 b: an eclaim.

diguim (?), .i. tinól, "O'Dav." 73.

teclimm, gl. *acceptio*, *Wb.* 1 d; a teclimm, *ib.*

dautecla(i)mm, *exceptio*, *Ml.* 35 a; *p.* comteclamand, "O'Dav." 65.

targla(i)m, to collect, "C. M. Rath," 60.

dithim n-, delay, iffed d.; *g.* dichma; *nep.* dichmand (forfeitures), "Laws," i. 160, 196, 198, 210, 212, 262, 264, 280, 284, 288; ii. 104; *ap.* dichmanda, *ib.* 262.

tochimm, tochim, tocaim, dochaim, a fall; *ap.* tocman, *casus*, *Wb.* 5 b, 131 b, 61 b, 42 d; *Ml.* 131 b, 19 d.

etarthothimm, ethartho taim, *interitus*, *Ml.* 40 d.

cuitim, collapse, fall, ruin (*for* co-thocaim); cucuim, cucimm, *ruina*, *dissolutio*, *Ml.* 91 c; .i. cuitim, "O'Dav."

comthuitim, a falling together.

tuirthim (?), dearth, "O'Dav." 168.

condem, entertainment; *g.* condme, "Laws," i. 270; condmim, = coyney or billeting ("Stokes' Ling. Value of the Irish Annals," p. 61, 2nd ed.), is *neuter* if the 2nd and 3rd forms are *genitive* and *dative*.

torruim n-, a reckoning, "Laws," i. 288.

breisim, shout, uproar; but *np.* bperma, "S. na Rann," p. 129.

DRUIM, druimm (*Ml.* 44 a), ridge, back; druim n-ard, "C. M. Lena," 164; d. n-Grail, *LL.* 202 a; *g.* da drumand, "Cog. G."; *np.* dromand; *gp.* drumman, "Bk. of Armagh"; *dp.* druimnib, "Four Masters," i. 28; "L. na gCeart," 10; *ap.* drommand, backs (of men), *LU.* 19 b; but *g.* drommo, *d.* druim, in "Bk. of Armagh"; *cf.* druimnech, Druim n-Grail, Druim n-Dairbrech, *LL.* 192 a, 202 a; also *np.* dromanna, "Nennius," 72.

Caondruim = Uirnech; Cairdruim at Durrow, "Adamnan," 270.

cindruim, cindruimm, *alveus fluminis*, or *alveus* = *lebes*; *ds.* cindruim, cindrummaim, *Ml.* 74 b, 78 b, 126 c.

Dedruim n-, *LL.* p. 170 a.

Echdruimm, horseridge.

fiddruim, woodridge, *LU.* 48 b.

Faeldruim.

Fordruim ("Bk. of Armagh"), Fardrum, in Westmeath.

Glé-druimm, "S. na Rann," 140.

Nóindruimm; *g.* Noindrommo, *Sg.* 226.

Sidhdruim, Cashel, "L. na gCeart," 28.

rírdruimm.

DRONNAN (?), *ap.*, "Bk. of Fenagh," 114.

TOEM N- (tóem n-), a jet, "S. na Rann," p. 153; of this declension (?).

MAIDM, bursting, burst, break, rout, defeat; a break or pass in a mountain; maidm, maidim, "Cog. G." 32, 82; maidm catha, *ib.* 32; *d.* madmaimm, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 182; *g.* lucht madma, a defeated party; *g.* madmae, *Ml.* 84 c; *ap.* madmand, madman, *ib.* 24, 82, 66; *n.* am maidm.

bánmaidm, bloodless victory, "Four Masters," *an.* 1094.

cathmaidm, battle-breach, "Bk. of Fenagh," 162.

romaidm, great burst, breach, "S. na Rann," p. 148; *LB.* 206 b.

commaidm, *g.* commaidme, "exultation," outburst, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 40; *g.* gair commaidmi, *LU.* "Fled Bricr."

diumaidm, *ds. inruptione*, *Ml.* 85 c.

maidm—*continued.*

formaidm, *irruptio*, a burst into; bresmaidm, "Four Masters," iv. 674.

comaidm, *np.* comadmann, "S. na Rann," p. 118, a bursting up, *eruptio*, outburst (of water); comaidm n-erce, a bursting up of fish, "Amergin's Poem," *LL.* 12 b.

cathcomaidmmaim, *ds.* battle-break, victory, "Man. & Cust." iii. 505.

lochcomaidm, lake eruption, "Four Masters," p. 6.

naidm, *nexus, obligatio*, bond, compact, covenant, *i.e.* narcar, "O'Clery"; *np.* nadmand; *d.* nadmundaib, covenants, "guarantees," "Laws," i. 266 and iv. 54, where also is *np.* nadm; *g.* nadma, "Laws," i. 214.

ernaidm, urnaidm, irnaidm, *connexio, Ml.* 2 d, contract; *np.* urnamand, bonds, "Mesca Ul." 8; *np.* ernadman, *Ml.* 2 d; *g.* urnadma, "Laws," ii. 380, 408, 94.

ronaidm, covenant, "Siab Ch. C."; *d.* ronaidmaim, binding, "Laws," i. 280, 226; "Toch. Emere," *LU.*

rornaidm, condiment, "Laws," ii. 20, 32.

rornaidm, *as.*, *nexus, necessitas, Ml.* 27 d, bargain, "Laws," ii. 98; *ds.* rornaidmaim, "Táin Bó Cualngi."

comnaidm, *g.* comnadma, right, covenant, "Laws," iv. 8, 34.

bondnadman, *np.*, covenants, "Laws," iv. 60.

nenadman, *pl.*, letter joinings, *Ml.* 2 d; .i. caolfache, "O'Dav." 108.

fnáidm, fnaidm, a knot, *nodus*; *d.* fnaidmaimm, "Tóg. Troi," l. 1460; *gp.* fnadmann, *LB.* 387.

úrfnaidm, pin to fasten cords of a harp, knot.

fo-fnaidm, ronaidm, covenant; cuachnaidm, "O'Dav." 64.

taidm (?), *contentio*; cf. taidmneach, contentious.

aidm (?), ox.

adm (?), knowledge.

feidm, féidm, effort, service, *Z.*; an n-deanann tú feidhm do fhligh̃e eile, do you make use of any other means? "Dunlevy"; *ns.* feidm, "C. M. Rath," 204; *g.* fedma cacha, "Cog. G." 70; *d.* fedmum, "Laws," iii. 266; *ns.* in feidm, *LL.* 57 a, *pl.* fedman, "Ann. of Ulster," 821.

bichféidm, "S. na Rann," p. 128.

ꝑeıdm—*continued.*

compeıdm, joint performance, "S. na Rann," p. 131.

cpıch-ꝑeıdm, "S. na Rann," p. 132.

ın-ꝑéıdm, service due to a chief.

ꝓcích-ꝑeıdm, fatiguing effort, "L. na gCeart," 38.

cpénꝑéıdm, strong effort.

ꝑleıdm (ꝑléıdm), ꝑleıdm, *sanies*, *Sg.* 218 b, *Z.* 776; *dp.* ꝑleıdmenaıb, *sputaminibus.*

ıꝑleıdm, *sputamen*, "Tur." 2 b: onaıꝑleıdmenaıb or onaı(b) ꝑ. (?).

ꝑeıdm, ꝑéıdm, ꝑeıdm, *tabes*, pest, disease, "a fit"; *d.* ꝑeıdmaım, ꝑeıdmaımm, *Ml.* 58 a, 15 b, 123 b, 149 a; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 198; *np.* ꝑeıdmanꝺ, *LL.* 188 c; ꝑeıdm n-, "O'Dav." 97. *masc. LL.* 57 a; *ap.* ꝑeıdmann, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 124; *Z.* 270; *gs.* ꝑedma, "Brocan's Hymn," "Félire" 194.

ꝑeıdm (ꝑéıꝺm), blow, *see* ꝑéım.

ꝑreıdm, bit, *see* ꝑpéım. buıdm (?) .ı. mun, "O'Dav." 57.

ꝑeılm, ꝑelm; a n-ꝑeılm, noise, *LL.* 59 aa, 192 a; .ı. ꝓopann, ꝓopꝓ, epıch, "O'Clery"; "Amra Ch. C." ch. 1; ꝑelm n-, "S. na Rann," p. 133; *g.* ꝑelmae, *LU.* 111 b; *n.* ın ꝑeılm, *LL.* 189 b; "Ch. of Uisnech"; *ds.* ꝑelmaım, "Felire," Prol. 154, *LB.* 104, "O'Dav." 75.

cpıchꝑeılm, "S. na Rann," p. 132.

móꝓꝑeılm, great noise, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 1.

aınm, *nomen*, name; *d.* anmaım, anmımm; *g.* anme, *Wb.* 27 c, 21 a; *np.* anmanꝺ, "Bk. of Balymote," 255 a; *ap.* anmanꝺ, *Sg.* 61 b; *a. dual*, ꝺa n-aınm, *Wb.* 30 c, 21 d, 34 d; *png.* anman, *Ml.* 86 c, *Wb.* 16 a; a n-aınmm . . . *Sg.* 31 a, 209b

mac-aınm, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 19.

ılanmmanaıb, *dp.*, *Sg.* 30 a, *np.* ılanmann, many names, "Bodl. Cormac," 36.

comaınm, *cognomen*, *LL.* 57; ꝑenaınm, old name, *LL.* 395.

ꝑopaınm, nickname, "Tribes of Ireland," 38, *Tl.* 126.

leꝓꝓaınm, nickname, *LU.* 100 b, "Laws," i. 176; *g.* leꝓanma, "Laws," i. 184, 236; *d.* leꝓanmannaıb, "Ir. Texte," i. 102; ꝑnaꝺhaınm, "Gen. Corca. Laide," 28.

ꝑemaınm, gl. *prænomen*, "Med. Tract on Celt. Declension."

cíꝑaınm, country name, "Táin Bó Fróich," 156.

leomnaiḃ (?), *liturie*, *Sg.* 3.

senm, feinm, fenim, sound, blast (of a horn); *d.* fenmaim, (playing the harp) ("Táin Bo Fróich," 142); *d.* fenmim, sound of trumpet, *Wb.* 13 d.

ilfenim, *np.* ilfenman, many sounds, *Z.* 858, 367, *Wb.* 12 c.

comfinm, *ds.* accompaniment, *LU.* 5 aa, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 1.

eiffinm, playing (the tympan), "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 220.

leinm. *saltus; see* léim.

sceinm, *pl.* fcenmanna, slipping, "Laws," iii. 184, 284; *ds.* fzeinm, "Four Masters," ii. 1012.

·bifceinm, *lapsus*; cf. bifceinmnecha, *lapsi*, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 207, 230; aichfceinm, "Cormac," 16.

·teinm, .i. zoifc nó cnamh; *cf.* teinm ⁊ tomailt, *LL.* 200 a.

teinm, stream; teinm laeda, "a stream of poetry"; teinm laeza, "Mac Gn. Find," 44; a tenm láida, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 4, 8, 20, "Thurn. Veral." 102; *g.* tenma, "O'Dav." 118.

cuirm, coirm, ale, beer; *g.* corma, *d.* cormaim ("Cod. S. Pauli"), cormuimb; *g.* coirme, "Ir. Texte," 203, "O'Dav." 122.

furmim, *ds.* march, "L. na gCeart," 38; forom n-, "S. na Rann," 139; foraim, *LU.* 104 a.

·zairm N-, a cry, call, *LL.* 27 b; *g.* zarma, "Fiac's Hymn"; *d.* zarmmaim, "Man. & Cust." iii. 511.

tazraim, demand, "Bk. of Fenagh," 368.

aithzairm, revocation.

tozairm, a torzairm ("Southampton Gl." 34 a), call, *appellatio*, *compellatio*, invocation, vocation, *LB.* 187 b; *d.* tozarmaim, *Wb.* 27 c; *gp.* tozarmand, titles, "Man. & Cust." iii. 513; *gp.* cir lir tozzarmanda (?), what is the number of titles, appellations? *np.* tozarmanna, "Bk. of Hymns," i. 74.

nóebtozairm, holy invocation or call; holy calling, "Sanctan's Hymn"; comtozairm, *convocatio*, "O'Dav." 47.

·tréntozairm, strong invocation or title; a torzairm, gl. *compellatio*, "Ps. Hampton," 34 a.

toirm, tairm, torm-, tormm-n, torum-n, "S. na Rann," 153; toirm n-zlan, tairm n-, torum n-bil, "Bk. of Balymote," 391 a; toirm, .i. molad, "O'Dav." 122.

tairm (?), trampling, "Nennius," p. 142; "Man. & Cust." iii. 532, "Bk. of Lismore," 148 a.

am (ám), ámm, agmen, company; *d.* ammaim; *ap.* ámna.

am (ám), amm, hand; *dat.* am, ammaim, *Ml.* 34 c, 36 c, 36 d, "Ascoli," *Z.* 268–9.

commaim (?), *ds.* wife, "Bk. of Fenagh," 310.

im, imm, imb, butter; *g.* imbe, "Man. & Cust." iii. 104; *d.* imim, "Laws," ii. 254; *ds.* imbim, immim, immum, *LB.* 63, "Man. & Cust." iii. 482, 485, 487; Ascoli makes it *masc.*

arbe, "corn-meal"; *d.* arbaimm, "Man. & Cust." iii. 483; *ap.* arbhanna; *gp.* arbann, (kinds of) corn, corn-meal, "Laws," iii. 264; "Man. & Cust." 481, 482; *n.* (arb ?); *g.* arba, *d.* arbim, "Laws," ii. 41, 39, 392, 366.

linn, liquid; *np.*, *ap.*, lennanb, *LU.* 97, 211.

mir (mír), part, portion, bit; am-mír, *Ml.* 76 a; *ap.* mirenn; *pl.* mirenna, *LL.* 303 b; *ac. pl.* min-mirenb, *LU.* 111 a; *ap.* minmirenba, "Egerton"; *np.* mírenna, "Laws," iii. 204.

coinmir, con-mír, gl. *offa*, *Z.* 21, *Sg.* 103 b.

mímir, a charmed morsel, "Laws," i. 176, 180; *Z.* 265; *LU.* 110 a, 101 a.

curachmír, hero's portion; curachmír n-ucut, yon warrior's portion; *g.* curatmiri, *LU.* 109, 99; a c., *LU.* 104, 105, 107; *but* in c., *LU.* 110 a, 107 b, 100 a, 101 b.

brantmír, greedy bit, or snarling bit, about which heroes contend as hounds (?); *cf.* brantaim, I snarl, "Laws," i. 176, 80.

bantmír, morsel, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 30; "Laws," i. 176; bant, mouth, "O'Dav." 76; cétmír, first morsel, *LB.* 214 b.

liacht n- (?), *lectio*, "Stowe Missal," 63; but *acc.* in liáchc, *ibid.* p. 64; liachtu is *fem.*

cretem n- (?), faith; *g.* creitme, "Man. & Cust." iii. 536.

mell (?), a lump; *np.* maellanb airgit, bands (lumps ?) of silver.

II.—S-Stems (*All S-Stems are Neuter*).

Neb, nem, heaven; *gs.*, *ngp.*, nime, *d.* nim, *Z.*, "Ebel," "Stokes," *Ml.* 45 b, 145 d; *g.* pindnime, "Ninine's Poem," *Tl.* 140.

nóemneb, holy heaven; *d.* noemnib, "Stokes."

pindnem, starry heaven, "Mar. O'Gorman," Aug. 1; *g.* pindnime, "S. na Rann," 8; clochnime, *gs.* "Thurn. Verzl." 56.

Nem, poison; *gs.*, *np.*, neime, nimi, *Sg.* 33, 112, 139; *ap.* nime, "Four Masters," ii. 578.

Nem (?), ceiling; gl. *laquear*, *Sg.* 97 a; *cf.* French, *ciel de lit;* German, *Bett-himmel*, a tester.

Ub, egg, *Incant. Sg.*, "Stokes"; see ug; ob, "Bodl. Cormac," 26.

Coeb, cóib, side; *g.* cóibe beirr (*LB.* 251 a, in MacCarthy's "Stowe Missal," 264); *d.* cóib, cdib (*Wb.* 20 d, and "Stokes' Siege of Howth"); *as.* and *n. dual.* cóib, *Ml.* 131 c, 67 d.

Sliab, mountain, *Z.*, *ns.* sliab n-Orra, *Sg.* 63 a; *ds.* sleib, *Ml.* 39 d and "Bk. of Armagh"; *nap.* slebe, *Ml.* 81 c. a; *n.* Sliab n-Echtga, *LL.*, where, however, it is *masc.* in sliab, 265 b; *dp.* slebib, "Siab. Ch. C." 350.

mórsliab, *Z.*, big mountain; *n.* moirsleb (!), *Ml.* 55 d.

magsliab: sliab is made synonymous with móin or muin; it means a heathy, hill-shaped ground, "O'Brien's Irish Dict.," Preface.

Corrsliab, the Curlew Hills in Roscommon and Sligo, translated *praeceps mons* in "O'Sullivan's Hist. Cath. Compendium," p. 164.

airsliab, arsliab, *g.* airslebe, airslébe, *LL.* 156, 243 b, *LB.* 218 b, "Brocán's H."; a hill-slope, mountain side (Crowe, in "Guardsman's Cry of St. Patrick," 293); face or front of a mountain (?); *cf.* airchind, front (of house, etc.).

Creb (?), house; *g.* risgreibe, "Laws," iii. 272, "Nennius," 38; *gp.* cechaircbrebe, "Fiac's Hymn."

Ag (dg), ox, calf, deer; *n.* dg, *g.* aige, "Laws," i. 238, 254; ii. 252, 254, 258; iv. 102, "Nennius," 182; *nap.* aige, *W.* "Táin Bo Fróich," 138; "T. B. Flid." l. 86; "B. of Lecan," 763; *gp.* aigi, "S. Celt. Decl.," aibi, "L. na gCeart"; *na. dual*, ba n-dg n-, "Reeves' Adamnan," 270; "Mac Gn. Find," p. 32.

Aɡ, joint ("Stokes"); *dual*, ḋa n-aɡ, "Do Chopur in dá Muc." 242; *nagp.* áiɡe, áɡe, aiɡi, "Laws," i. 48, *LL.* 197 a; "T. B. Fróich," 138; "Siab. Ch. C." 382, 388; *dp.* aɡib, "C. R. na Ríg"; *pl.* aɡe, "Bodl. Cormac," 30.

Oɡ, egg, *Sg.* 8 b; *n.* uɡ, *g.* uiɡe, *d.* uiɡ, *dp.* uiɡib, "C. M. Rath," 30, 129, 130; *ds.* uiɡ, "Laws," i. 28; *gs.* uiɡe, uiɡi, *np.* uɡai, "Cog. G." 100; but *gp.* uɡ, "L. na gCeart," 154, 158.

Lóɡ N- (lóɡ n-), ("Laws," i. 92, 124), lóɡ, lúaɡ, luaċ, *Z.*[2]; louɡ ("Egerton," 1782, fo. 71), price, value, reward; *g.* lóiɡe, lóɡe, *Wb.* 3 c, 10 d, "Laws," ii. 252, 258, 330, 338; *d.* luaiɡ (*bis*), "Third Charter of Bk. of Kells"; *np.* lóiɡi, "Laws," ii. 160; *dual*, ḋá luaɡ, "Laws," i. 290; lóoɡ, *Tl.* 196.

ṗoṙlóɡ, price; *ds.* "Bk. of Armagh"; for ṗoṙlúa(i)ɡ, as the "Bk. of Kells" shows, above; ṙáṙlóɡ, *LU.* 129.

ḋaɡlóɡ, good price, "S. na Rann," p. 132; ldnlóɡ, "Cormac," 19. leċlóɡ; *dp.* leċlóɡib, half-values, "Thurn. Versl." 49.

Ḋeiɡ N-, thorn, brooch, *LU.* 65 b, 96 b; a n-ḋeiɡ, "Sg. Incant."; *nap.* ḋeiċe, ḋeiɡae, ḋeiiɡe, *LU.* 64 b, 64 a, 93, "Laws," iii. 290; ii. 146; ḋeiɡ n-, "O'Dav." 56, "Cormac," 7.

lia-ḋeiɡ, "Stokes' Irish Ordeals"; cloċḋeiɡɡ n-, "Man. & Cust." iii. 496.

Ḋroɡ N-inɡen, ḋroɡ nɡilla, "S. na Rann," *l.* 6279; *g.* ḋruiɡe (?), a throng, group.

Maɡ ("Ebel"), *campus*; *gs.* and *np.* maiɡe; *d.* maiɡ, "Bk. of Armagh," where the gender is reflected in *hoc est campum*; am-maɡ, *Wb.* 12 a; *g. dual*, maiɡe, *LL.* 300 a; maɡ m-ḃréɡ, "Cog. G." 12, *LL.* 203, "Bk. of Balymote," 406 b; *as.* ṫaṙṙa maɡ, "Táin Bo Reg."; maɡ cCéiṫne, "Keating," p. 88; maɡ n-Aiḋni, "Bk. of Balymote," 382 b, iṙ aiḋiu am-maɡ; maɡ n-Ealṫa; *nap.* maiɡe, "Amra Ch. C."; *gs.* and *pl.* maiɡe, "Bk. of Armagh: see my prefatory remarks; *gp.* maɡ, "Hyfiachrach," 234; *voc. sg.* muiɡ, "Four Masters," ii. 596; áɡmaɡ, battlefield, "AA. SS." 603, or oxfield (?), Ailmaiɡe, *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh"; áṙmaɡ, field of slaughter, battlefield; *ds.* aṙmuiɡ, "C. M. Rath," 84; *d.* aṙmuiɡ; *g.* aṙmaiɡe, "Laws," i. 174, 176; Aḋhaṙmaɡ, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 216; Aċhmaɡ, "Nennius," 142; ḃṙeċhmaɡ, ḃṙeɡmaɡ; *g.* ḃṙeċhmaiɡe, "Hyfiachrach," 244; ḃṙeɡmaiɡe,

maɡ—*continued.*

"Four Masters," i. 360; "Cog. G." 32; *d.* ḃpechmiɡ, "Bk. of Armagh"; *ns.* a maɡ, am maɡ. *LU.* 105 b, 106 a, 129.

clapmaɡ, "S. na Rann," l. 508; Capnmaɡ, "Mesca Ul." 38.

clochmaɡ, famous field, plain, "S. na Rann," l. 7031.

Cpuachanmaɡ, the Croghan Plain.

cluichimaɡ, cluchemaɡ, game-place, arena, *LU.* 122 a; *d.* cluchimaiɡ, *LU.* 112 a, "Toch. Emere."

Ḋepmaɡ, Ḋepmach, Ḋupmaɡ, Ḋaipmaɡ, Ḋaupmaɡ ("Adamnan"), Durrow; *g.* Ḋepmaiɡe, "Four Masters," i. 360; *d.* Ḋaupmaiɡ, *Roboreti campus*, "Adamnan"; Deruach, "Gir. Camb." 387; *g.* Ḋepmaiɡe, *Tl.* 82.

ḋopmaɡ, bushy plain; elicmaɡ, "AA. SS." 603; "Bk. of Lecan," 251 a; ꝑóꝓmaɡ, "Miscel. of Celt. Soc." 358.

Ꝑalmaɡ, Ꝑemenmaɡ, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 216; "Ir. Texte," i. 98; ebepmaɡ, "Thurn. Veral." 57.

ꝑeoilmaɡ, (?) quarter of venison or mutton, etc.

Ꝑepnmaɡ, Farney.

ꝑeapcmhaɡ, .i. ꝑeapanmaɡ, "O'Clery."

Ꝑinḋmaɡ, *Albus Campus*; *g.* Ꝑinḋmaiɡe, "Bk. of Armagh."

ꝑopoḋmaɡ na hemna, theatre, place for spectators; *d.* ꝑopoḋmaiɡ, *LL.* 109 a.

ɡlapmaɡ, .i. ɡlapmuip, the sea.

Laiɡenmaɡ, "Four Masters," ii. 740; Leinster.

lepmaɡ, the sea plain; lían maɡ, "S. na Rann," p. 144.

ſachmaiɡe, *gp.* ("Fiac's Hymn."), land plains; *ap.* "Nínine."

Luachmaɡ, *LL.* 305; Lachcmaɡ, "Stowe MS. 992," fol. 50 a.

lían maɡ, "S. na Rann," p. 144; lechanmaɡ, *LB.* 218.

Luachmaiɡe, Lochmaiɡe, *gs.* "Four Masters," i. 162, 40; vi. 2082, Loughmoe.

Luɡmaɡ, Louth (= *Agelluli*, "Adamnan," p. 7 ?), "Four Masters," iii. 23; *Tl.* 226, 248.

Lupmaɡ, now Lusmagh, King's Co., "Hymaine," 5.

mallmaɡ, soft plain, "C. M. Lena," 46.

mupmaɡ, "L. na gCeart"; *g.* mupmaiɡe, sea marsh, "Laws," i. 166; ppímmaiɡib, *LU.* 129.

ꝓóemaɡ, ꝓoenmaɡ, "S. na Rann," pp. 8, 148, battle plain.

Moenmaɡ, "Bk. of Balymote," 382 b.

maġ—*continued.*

Senmaiġ elta ebair, *LL.* p. 5; raermaġ, "Man. & Cust." iii. 534; *gp.* Sechtmaiġe, near Arra in Tipperary, "L. na gCeart," 49.

Tenmaġ, Tailtenmaġ, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 218.

tuathmaġ, north plain, or plain-land, "MS. Mat." 492.

tulmaġ, *LL.* 161 b.

INġ (is of this declension (?), "Stokes").

teCh, teġ (teġn-, *Wb.* 4 a); a tech n-, *LU.* 99, 112 a; tech nbarach, *LL.* 280; *g.* -tiġe, *d.* tiġ, tich, "Bk. of Armagh"; *cf. Z.*, *W.*; *g.* taiġe, *d.* taich; *n. dual*, in ba tech, "Mesca Ul." 40, 44; ticce, *gp.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

aurtech, *g.* aurtiġe, oratory, *W.*

bairtech, cowshed, "L. na gCeart," 64.

bótech, cowhouse; *d.* bótiġib, "Laws," iv. 102.

ceoltech, music house; *g.* ceoltiġi, *Tl.* 34.

clocctech, cloicthech, cloiġtech, bell-house, "Cog. G." 138: "Man. & Cust." iii. 541; "Ann. of Loch Cé," 20.

clochthiġe, *gs.*, stone-house, *LL.* 308 a.

cotaltech, sleeping-house, *LL.* 263 a; *d.* cotaltiġib, "C. R. na Ríg."; *dormitorium*, "Med. Tract on Celtic Declension."

cuchtarthech, *np.* cuchtarthiġe, ("Mesca. Ul." 12), cooking houses, *LL.* 263 a.

cuirmthech, *g.* cuirmthiġe, "Man. & Cust." iii. 511, 567; "Laws," i. 230; ale-house.

cultech n-, kitchen ("Ebel"), "Ml. Poems."

dáltech ("Ebel"), *forum*, "Bk. of Armagh," fo. 215 bb; *dp.* daltiġib, "Harl. Gl." 1802.

Dairtech, *g.* Dairthiġe.

Dearthaiġe; *d.* derthoiġ ("Four Masters," an. 717, 804); dauptech, duptech, deptech, derthach; *ap.* diptiġe, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 116, oratory, chapel; *d.* deptaiġ, *oratorio*, "Adamnan," p. 386; "Ann. Ult." 508; but duirthech, doirtech, had 300 tables in it, "Bk. of Fenagh," 206, 212.

faltech, foiltech, pen, shed, "Mesca Ul." 57; *dp.* faltaiġib, *ib.*; reirtech, *g.* reirtiġi, "O'Dav." 116.

tech—*continued.*

partech, empty house, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 28.

pertige, *gs.*, feast house, "Laws," ii. 212.

peoiltech, shambles; pertige, *gs.*, banquet-house, "Laws," ii. 212.

pialtech, water-closet, privy, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." p. 12; same as *g.* in tige coitchinn, "Mar. Scotus," 67 a.

pintech, intech, sheath, scabbard, *LL.* 111 a; *d.* intig ("C. R. na Ríg), but intiuch, "Ascoli"; arr a(ṗ)intiuch, *LL.* p. 80 b.

plebtech, banqueting house; *dp.* plebtigib, *Ml.* 80 b; pletech, *Wb.* 11 d.

ibultech, ibultech ("Ebel"), house of idols; gl. *fanum*, *gs.*, ibaltaigae, gl. *fani*, *Sg.* 66 a.

iltech, illtech, group of houses.

ith-tech, ítech, corn-house; *np.* or *gs.* ithtige, ítige; gl. *horrea*, *Ml.* 98 a.

longtech, gl. *telonium*, "Harl. Glos." 1802; *g.* longthig, *ibid.*

martartech, *domus martyrum*; *d.* martarthaig, *Tl.* 192, 468, 194, 250; *g.* martortige, "Bk. of Armagh."

nemthech, heavenly mansion, *Tl.* 36; "S. na Rann," p. 146.

oigtech, guest house; ogthech, "Bodl. Cormac," 26.

óltech, óiltheach, drinking house.

pralmthech, house of psalmody, "Four Masters," ii. 720.

praintech, prointech, refectory, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* prointige, *LB.* 37; *d.* prointig, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 204.

rígtech, rígthech ("Ebel"); gl. *prætorium*; *n.* ar rígthech, *LU.* 102 a, 103 a, 107 a, 110 b, *Wb.* 23 b.

rígdíltech, royal court.

rathtig, *ds.*, *macello*, market house; *Wb.* 11 b.

rintech, gl. *tectorium*, shingle-roofed house, from rind, gl. *imbrex*.

ruagthech, ruaigtech, barracks, "C. M. Lena," 160; *LL.* 263 a, *LB.* 215 b.

uairthech, cold house or grave, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." p. 240; "Four Masters," ii. 576.

rotech, gl. *lupanar* ("Stokes"), *Sg.* 64 a.

NECH, something; *nap.* nechi, neiche, *gp.* neiche, "Laws," iv. 36; *np.* neche, "O'Dav." 112; *d.* neuch, *Ml.* 17 c.

INTECH (?), a way, journey; *d.* intech ("Maelduin's Cur." 484); it seems an O-stem.

FIDBACH (?), *g.* fidbaige, wood, "Laws," iv. 102; for fdibaide.

ID: da n-id, two gads or chains; *np.* idi, *LL.* 72 b, 60 aa; may be an S-stem as fíd and leb; *ap*, a idi, *Tl.* 234.

SID (síd), síd n-, *LL.* 246 a, 10 ba; elfmound, "Ogygia," 220; *gp.*, síde, "Bk. of Armagh"; ifred síd n-, *gp.* síde, "De Chop. in da M." 243; *gs.* sídui, "Echtra Nerai"; *gs.* síche, "Four Masters," vi. 2028; *g.* síde, ifred síd, *LL.* 246 a.

SIID (síid), síd, peace, *Wb.* 24 b, 27 c; *g.* síde, *Wb.* 24 b, shows S-stem, or a *fem.*; síd n-, "S. na Rann," 110, *W. Ag.* make it *masc.*, but their texts do not do so; erríd, .i. ní síd, "Cormac," 18; O-stem: laiche in sich, "Fiac."

LECH, leb, side, part; *g.* leiche; *d.* leich, leib, "Ascoli's Glossary," *Ml.* 66 d, *Wb.* 4 b, "Cog. G." 118, 120, 66; *g.* leiche, leichi, "Four Masters," ii. 664.

LOCH (?); *g.* loiche; *d.* loich, *canum*, Lerna, *neut.* or *fem.*; *Sg.* 34 a, 127 a, *Ml.* 60 a, "Ascoli's Gl." does not give gender.

MEC (méc), size, extent; *g.* meci, "Arma Ch. C." 18; in ifhed a méc (*Z.* 707 *seven times*), the a may be a pronoun "its," as méic is distinctly *fem.* twice; yet mec n-, meb n-, "C. M. Rath," 52, "Cog. G." 94.

GRUAD (grúad), a ngrúad, the cheek, *Sg.* 14 a; da ngruad, *Z.* 228; *g.* grúadi (*W.*); gruada, "Cog. G." 118, 120, 66; *d.* gruaid, *ib.*; "C. M. Rath," 146; *ngap.* grúade, grúaide, *Ml.* 96 c, 39 d, "Laws," iv. 14; *LL.* 108 a; *LB.* 219 a; cf. *S.*

ALL N-, rock, cliff, chief, "Félire," Jan. 6; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 222; "Four Masters," ii. 574; *g.* aille, "Maeld. Curach," 468; "Siege of Howth," 64; *np.* aille, ailli, "Bk. of Lismore," 122; *ap.* alla (*recte* aille, as metre shows), "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 84; *ap.* alle, *LU.* 26 a; *LL.* 279 a; *gs.* aille, "Bk. of Lismore," 20 a; *d.* aill, *LL.* 115 b; dá n-all, *ap.* alle, *S.*

ALL, rein; dá n-all, "Bec Fola;" "Man. & Cust." iii. 160; "Fled. Bricr."; "Siab. Ch. C." 376; *LU.* 105 b, 106 b; may be an O-stem; *as.* all, "Laws," i. 124.

SAL (ṡál); *g.* ṡáile, sea, "Stokes' S-Stems."

TIR (tír), tír, land; *agor*, *terra*; a tír, a tír n-, "Four Masters," ii. 654, 596; *g.* tíre, *Z.*, *W.*, *Wb.* 29 d; *Sg.* 33 a; *as.* tír, "Bk. of Armagh"; *ap.* tíre, *Ml.* 66 c, "Bk. of Armagh"; *masc.* already in *LU.* 37.

ailechír, foreign land, "Siab. Ch. C." 382, *Tl.* 174; Dubchiri, *ga.*, *LL.* 203 a; *p.* mintíre, "Laws," ii. 12.

poirchír, foreign land; Mumaintír, Munster, *LB.* 219 b.

GEIN, birth, child; gein n-; *g.* gene, *W.*; *np.* príngene, "Laws," 32, 38; a ngein, *Tl.* 160, *LU.* 129; *np.* geine, *Tl.* 86. But Forbgen is *masc. n. viri*, "Four Masters," i. 14.

aithgen, regeneration, restitution; *Ag.* marks it *neuter*.

ECEN (?), *g.* écne, force, *violentia*, is *fem.* (Ascoli, Windisch, and Atkinson); but I find no sure sign of that except *ac.* ecin, *W.*; ar écin may be dative.

TEN, fire; *d.* tein, "Stokes."

RUITHEN, ray, "Stokes"; *nap.* ruithni, "Táin Bó Fróich"; *W.* does not give the gender; *ns.* in ruthen, "S. Bodl. Chalcidius" of 12th cent.; ind ruithen, *Tl.* 6.

ONN, ond; *g.* uinde, a stone, "Stokes," *W.*; irred hond, *g.* uinde, "Cormac," 5; *g.* uinne, *d.* uinn, "O'Dav." 109.

borr-onn, big stone; *g.* uachuinne, *LL.* 187 b.

clochonn, famous stone, "Amra Ch. C." 77, "O'Dav." 109.

DUN (dún), *arx*, *Sg.* 51 b, "Bk. of Armagh"; *d.* dúin, "Bk. of Armagh"; *gs. ap.* dúine, "C. M. Rath," 68; *LU.* 26 a, "Four Masters," pp. 26, 1116, i. 308, vi. 2014, "Laws," i. 140, 154; *LU.* 129, *LB.* 213 a; *dp.* dúinib, "L. na gCeart," 222; *ns.* a ndún, *LU.* 18 b, 103 a, "Mesca Ul." 52.

príndún chief fort, *dual*, *W.*, "S. na Rann," 147.

rígdún, royal fort, *Tl.* 192; *np.* rígdúine, Stokes' "Bodl. Cormac," 18; dún n-, "L. na gCeart," 86, 90.

GLUN (glún), knee; *gs. ap.* glúne, glunae, *Ml.* 36, 47; *Sg.* 172 a.

RUN (rún), secret; *d.* rúin; *gs. nap.* rúine, *Z.*, *W.*, *Ag.*, *Tl.* 2, *LB.* 228 a, 230 b; *ap.* rúne, *LU.* 9 a; *af.* rúna, *Wb.* 12 c.

GLENN, glend, valley; *gs. ap.* glinne, "Four Masters," i. 538; *LU.* 77 b; *ds.* glinn, glind, *Z.*, i nglinn da linn, "Brocan"; *ap.* midglinni, *LU.* 106 a; but in glend already in *LU.* 29 b.

GLENN—*continued.*

comglenn; *ap.* comglinne, *convalles*; *Ml.* 81 c.

Lechglenn; *gs.* Lechglinne = Leighlin, "Four Masters," i. 372; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 148.

Argatglenn, "Four Masters," i. 84.

glenn (?), *caus*; *Sg.* 138 a.

LINN, linn, pool of water; is not in "Ascoli's Gloss." or the Index to *Z.*; *ndN.* linn; *as.* a mor(linn), *W.*; *g.* linni, "Táin Bó Fróich," 146; linne, linne, "Four Masters," i. 300, 374, "Laws," i. 110; M'Firbis' "DeEpiscopis," 118; *ap.* linni, *LU.* 37 a.

Cairlinn, Carlingford, *g.* Cairlinne, "Four Masters," v. 1452.

Duiblinn, *g.* Duiblinne, "Four Masters," i. 122, Dublin, "L. na gCeart," 4; "Thurn. Versl." 44.

erlinn, salmon pool, "Cod. S. Pauli"; perhaps cataract pool.

éiclinn, death-pool, "Sanctan's Hymn."

glairlinn, "Ann. of Loch Cé," i. 366; *ap.* glarrlinne, green pools, *LL.* 388 a.

fachlinn, salmon pool, *Ag.*

crólinn, blood-pool.

mórlinn, great pool, "Irische Texte," i. p. 81.

lochlinn, *mare cœnosum* (?), "Ascoli."

muirlinn, sea-pool, "S. na Rann," p. 146; rcriblinn, "Fragm. Irish Ann." 216.

duiblinn, black pool, *LU.* 95 a.

rruchlinn, stream-pool, *ib.* p. 151; "S. na Rann," 151.

raichlinn, *g.* Raichlinne, "Four Masters," ii. 568.

rinn, rinn, 1°, a point (of land); Rinn mbera (point of a spit?), "Joyce's Keat." 106; it seems an I-stem from *gs.* Renna Dúin, *dp.* rennaib, "Ann. Loch Cé," i. 296; 4, 2°, point (of a spear), a rinn, "Siab. Ch. C.;" *nap.* rinne, rinne, rinni, *LL.* 4 a, *H.* 2. 16, 919, "Félire," xlv. Ascoli is uncertain of gender and declension; *W.* makes it *masc.*; but I think I have shown it is *neuter*, though rinn, gl. *cacumen* in *Z.*, is not; *np.* rinn, promontories, "Laws," i. 160.

airrinne, *ap.* (?), signs *or* fore-points, "Tog. Trói."

AIRCIND, front (as opposed to caeb); da n-aircind, "Laws," i. 274.

ess (éṙṙ) (?); *gp.* éṙṙe, reins, "Siab. Ch. C."

am, time; *d.* aim, "Windisch," but (?).

Dia, day; *as.* De, "Ebel"; *ns.* Die, "Cormac," 15.

Be (bé), bée, woman, wife, *LL.* 160 a; bee n-, "Echtra Nerai," l. 167; "Cormac," 5; "Thurn. Veral." 36; and twice in *W.*; a mbé in "Stokes' Celt. Decl." 36; and "S. na Rann," 87; *voc.* a bé, *LL.* 260 a.

Gne (gné), species; *ns.* gné n-aill ("Bk. of Balymote," 307 b, 326 a, "Thurneysen's Mittelir. Veralehren," pp. 56, 57; "Pass. & Hom." 7001); a ngné, *Sg.* 108 a, "Beda Cr." 33 c; *gs.* gnée, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 207; *np.* gnee, gnée, gnéchi, "Laws," ii. 96, "Amra Ch. C." p. 16, "Mesca Ul." 26; *dp.* gnéib; *n. dual,* gne, "Laws," ii. 96, i. 194; *g.* gnée, *LB.* 208 b.

ṙaingné, special form, *Wb.* 5 a; ṙaimgné, summer *or* blooming form, "Man. & Cust." iii. 532

ilgné, *np.*, many kinds, *Ml.* 97 a.

Lee; irnal-Lee, *Tl.* 160 (?).

Re (ṙé), moon; ṙé n-, *Ml.* 32 b; *gs.* ṙehe, *Wb.* 4 c.

Ree, *gp.*, spaces, *Cr.* 18 c; *dp.* ṙéib, *Wb.* 22 a; *n.* ind ṙé, *Ml.* 54. ṙei, *np. sidera, Cr.* 2 d; ṙé, space of time, seems *fem.*

O (ó), au; *g.* aue, ear, "Metric. Glosses," "Cormac," 4; *np.* óe, *ib.* 15; *dp.* óib, *H.* 2. 16, col. 777; *dual,* dá n-(óe, ó, do), "Cormac," 15, 36, 40; *ds.* aui; *as.* ou, ó; *n. dual,* dá n-o, *ds.* óe, *LU.* 48 a.

Gleo (gléo), battle; *ns.* mellgléo n-, *LL.* 92 a, 92 b; *np.* gleóichi, "Bk. of Fenagh," 218; bángléo, bloodless fight, "S. na Rann," 127; *d.* cach-gleo, "C. M. Rath," 162; but *g.* gliad.

Oa (?) *jocur, Sg.* 656.

Go (gó), gáo, gáu, falsehood, *Ml.* 21 c, 28 c; *g.* gue, *Wb.* 14 c, 31 b; *gp.* góa, "Amra Ch. C." *np.* góa, *Wb.* 31 b; *W. Ag.* make it *fem.*; perhaps it is.

immargó, falsehood, "Circ. of Ireland," 38; "Félire," cxvii.

Uccu, election; *ngs. Wb.* 30 d, 32 b; dígu, non-election, *rejectio, Wb.* 4 d.

uccu, ṙorgu, ṙogu, cogu, cerchogu, ṙorggiu seem stems in S. ("Stokes' Celt. Decl." 34); they are neuter: ṙoga n-, coga n-, *LL.* 58 a, 58 b; "S. na Rann," p. 153; *gd.* cogu, *Wb.* 20 d, 4 c, "Carm. Paul," *Tl.* 164.

CLU (clú), fame, *Sg.* 46 b; perhaps *neuter*, "Stokes"; clú n-, "S. na Rann"; *g.* clú, "Hyfiachrach," 182.

CRU (crú), cró, gore; "perhaps an S-stem," Stokes; *n.* crúu, *W.*

CUC (?), *gs.*, of food, "Laws," ii. 358.

RO (ró) (?), happiness, "C. M. Rath," 40.

LI (lí), colour, "Stokes' Celt. Decl." 24; *n.* lii; *d.* lí, *Wb.* 12 b, 37 c.

CRI (cri) (?), body, "Four Masters," ii. 616, 582, 898, "C. R. na Rig"; *as.* *LL.* 307 a.

ÓRI N- (órí n-) (?), right, "Man. & Cust." iii. 540.

III.—O-Stems, *called* A-Stems *by Windisch.*

They are masc. and neuter; the marks of the neuters have been already given.

RAD N- (rád n-), rách, grace, *gratia*; irred ar rach, *Wb.* 14 c; a mór-rách, *LB.* 260; rad n-glé, "Poem of Ollamh Fodla"; *g.* ráich, *Wb.* 14 c; *np.* racha, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 205; *gs.* racha, "Pass. & Hom."; rach n-aill, "Thurn. Veral." 52.

GRAD N- (grád n-), a ngrad, *Tl.* 158, *Wb.* 4 b, 29 a, holy orders; *g.* gráid, *Wb.* 31; *np.* grád, gráda, *W.*; *LU.* 276; *Tl.* 3; comgrád, *g.* comgraid, rrímgraid, "Man. & Cust." iii. 502, 504, 487; fograd, subgrade, "S. na Rann," p. 138; *dp.* fogradaib, "M'Carthy's St. Missal," 257; ilgrád.

oilgrad, great dignity, "Four Masters," i. 250.

GRAD (grád), love; a n-grád, *W.*; but *g.* gráda, "Pass. & Hom."

RAD n-gó, a false saying, "Fair of Carman," p. 538.

RATH (?), stock; *g.* raith, "Laws," i. 216, also *g.* racha, *qv.*

MRATH (?), am-mrach; gl. *factio*, *Ml.* 33 a.

TRATH (?), conical hour; trí thrach, *W.*, p. 847, col. 2; *ap.* trach, tracha, *W.* and *Ag.*; *gen. sg.* tracha (*W.*) shows U-stem.

GNATH (gnáth), custom, seems an adjective used as a substantive; a n-ingnad ro, a ingnath, wonder, *Sg.* 167 a, "Echtra Nerai," p. 222.

LATH N-, *LL.* 41. irred bach, "Cormac," 8.

SCATH, *ap.* (?), *figuras*, *Sg.* 108 a.

LITH N-GAILE, *LL.* 153 a; "Bk. of Balymote," 363 a; lith n-, "S. na Rann," pp. 41, 144.

luth N-, "S. na Rann," p. 144; see U-stems.

CROdh N-, assembly, assembling, "L. na gCeart," 20.

MOD N-, "Bk. of Balymote," 39 a; "S. na Rann," p. 145; "O'Dav." 107; *g.* muid, *Sg.* 148 a; *d.* mud, work, means, *ap.* moda, "Bk. of Balymote," 298 a.

CLOth (?), *ap.* clocha, rumours, *Ml.* 129 a.

bRUUD N-, *LL.* p. 187, col. 1, a U-stem (?); cf. bruth.

ROUT N-dURChORd, a shot's throw *or* way, "Táin Bó Fróich," 146; *d.* rouch, *stadio*, *Wb.* 11 a; *ap.* rotta, "Four Masters," ii. 572.

eD N-, small space, distance (*Tl.* 64, 138, 144); a n-ed, *LU.* 101 b, and *W*; *d.* arrind ed, *LU.* 110 a.

bet (bét) (?), a stroke (of murder) *or* a deed in general, *LU.* 60 a, 86 b; in bet, "Cormac, 13.

CET N- (cét n-), a hundred; cet mbó; *pl.* tri chét, cechir chet, *W.*; gall-chét, gallant hundred; *g.* céit, *Z.*

TRET (tréd), flock; *nap.* treta; *d.* treot, *W.*; *g.* treoit, "Pass. & Hom."; *np.* tréot, *LU.* 100 b.

cairechtrét, sheep-flock, "S. na Rann," p. 129.

LED, leth; *g.* leith; *d.* leuth, half, *Sg.* 5 a; *Cr.* 3 b; *ns.* al-lech n-aill, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 144; *Tl.* 58; "Laws," iii. 6; "Bodl. Cormac," 4; tesceset-lech, southern half, *LB.* 214 b.

bLAD-N, "O'Conor's Scriptores," i. pars 2, xxxv., blossom (?).

MEth N-, decay, *LL.* 247; "Táin Bó Fróich," 142, 144; "Táin Bó Flidais"; "Laws," ii. 276; *W.*, p. 831, col. 1; *g.* mecha, of "O'Donovan's Suppl.," points to a U-stem; *np.* meacha, "Laws," ii. 276.

bIAD N- (biad n-), food; *g.* biich, *Wb.* 9 b; biad n-aill, "Bodl. Cormac," 12; *LU.* 110 b; *ap.* biada, *Wb.* 6 c; *d.* biud, *W.*; *g.* bíid, *Tl.* 236; *nap.* *biada*, "Pass. & Hom."; *ns.* in biad, *LL.* 304 b; fobiad, inferior food, "Laws," ii. 224; *np.* fobiada; bánbíd, *gs.*, white meats, *LB.* 218 b.

priam-mbíad, chief food, "Laws," ii. 224.

gaimbíad, winter food, "Man. & Cust." iii. 484.

bagbíad, "S. na Rann," 132; goiredbíad, salt food, "Lismore Lives," 393.

ráim-mbiad, condiment, summer food, "Man. & Cust." iii. 484.

mıaḋ (míad), *fastus*, honour, glory, *Ml.* 826; *Sg.* 106 b; *Wb.* 13 b; mıaḋ n-, "Bk. of Fenagh," 314, 338, 350; "Bk. of Balymote," 42 b; "Four Masters," 336; "C. M. Rath," 146, 132; *LL.* 128 b, am míaḋ, *LU.* 129; a U-stem: ḋímíaḋa, "C. M. Rath," 268.

ṗemmíaḋ, *ds. prærogativa*, *Ml.* 83; *ap.* ṗemıaḋa, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 206.

ḋímíaḋ, disrespect, "Bk. of Fenagh," 220.

ǵlanmíaḋ, "S. na Rann," 140.

ṗomíaḋ, glory, *LU.* 33 a.

rıaḋ (?), journey, "Nennius," 232.

ceḃıṗ-ṗıaḋ, a four-wheeler, *np.* and *gp.*, "C. R. na Ríg," § 13 *cf. petor-ritum, rheda;* ḋéṗıaḋ, *bigae*, *Sg.* 54 a.

ṗıaḋ N-, ṗıaḋ n-oıǵeḋ, guest's welcome (?), *LL.* 63 b.

ıaṫ N- (íach n-), land, "Thurn. Verzl." 38, "Amergin's Poem"; *Sg.* 78; *voc.* a íaṫ! "O'Hartegan's Poem," *LL.*; *pl.* ıacha.

all-ıach, rockland, "Amra. Ch. C." § 21; coṗṗıach.

nem-íach, nimíach, heaven, *Sg.* and "Bodl. Cormac," 22.

ríǵıach, kingsland, *i.e.* heaven, *W.*, *Sg.*; ıach, *ap.*, "O'Dav." 109.

ḃuaḋ N-, palm (thrice in "Bk of Fenagh," 142), the same as buaid, *qv.*

ṗuaḋ, ṗuaṫ N- (púad, púach n-), *figura, forma*, *Sg.* 137 b, *Wb.* 32 c, *Z.*; but *apm.* ṗuachu, "Siab. Ch. C." 376; *ds.* ṗúach, *Ml.* 38 c; ṗuach n-, "Cormac," 2, 21.

uaṫ, uachad n-, úachach, uacheḋ n-, óchad, uadach, uaicheḋ, *g.* oḋıḋ; *d.* uachuch, óchuḋ, *Z.* 801, &c.; *Sg.* 71 d, 41 a; fewness, few, first decade of the moon, the singular number; *n.* uachad n-, uacheḋ n-, *LU.* 98 a; "Táin Bó Reg. Egert."; *g.* huachıḋ, *Cr.* 33 b.

uaṫ, fright; moṗ n-uach, *W.* and "L. macc n-Uisnig."

ḃuaḋ N-, rumour, discourse, "L. na gCeart," 170; "S. na Rann," pp. 53, 144; "Félire Index"; perhaps a U-stem.

ḃroḋscuaḋ, broḋṗcoad, *ap.*, *quiscilia*, *Tur.* 2 c, 4 a; "O'Dav." 56.

ḋeaḋ N- (ḋéad n-), end, *Sg.* 162 a; *d.* ḋéuḋ ("Táin óB Fróich," 144), ḋéoḋ, ḋıuḋ, *W.*; *Tl.* 72.

reuḋ (?), ṗeoch, ṗeuch; gl. *pruina*, "Cod. Hampt." 56 a.

pleuchuḋ, rain: a pleuḋuḋ ṗin, *Ml.* 83 d; *g.* plechuiḋ, *W.*

aeciuḋ, eciuch (?), *ds.*, raiment, *Wb.* 10 d, 29 a; perhaps *infin. masc.*; *ns.* in biachaḋ ocuṡ a n-eiciuḋ, "Laws," ii. 168, *bis.*

ocbaḋ N- (ócbaḋ n-), warriors, *ns.* "C. R. na Ríg," § 33.

ochbaḋ (?), ochpaḋ, sighing, groaning, *LL.* 29 a, 51 a.

piḋbaḋ (?), bill-hook, "Laws," iv. 72.

buinebaṫh (buinebáṫh) (?), *mortalitas*, "L. na gCeart," 184, "Four Masters," ii. 578; *g.* buinebaiṫh, "Cormac," 40.

berbaḋ: a nberbaḋ, *certitudo*, *Z.* 222, 801, *W.*; but *nm.* in berbaḋ, *Ml.* 19 d; perhaps the a n- in *Z.'s Gl.*, *Sg.* 90 a, 3, = their, of them, as the *infin.* in -aḋ is *masc.*

imbeḋ, immeḋ, immaḋ, *multitudo*, *copia*, *Z.*, *W.*; *ap.* imbeḋ, *Ml.* 56 b, 64 c, 93 b; *g.* imbiḋ, *Ml.* 68 c; *d.* imbiuḋ, imbuḋ, immuḋ (*Ml.* 23 a, 45 c, 56 a, 64 c, 93 b, 94 b); *d.* imboch, "Echtra Nerai," immbuḋ, *LB.* 214 a; ṗoeimbeḋ, *Tl.* Index.

cainimbeḋ, *benedictio* (*Ml.* 105 a), *i.e.* good abundance.

indbiuḋ (?), *ds.*, *emphasi*, *Ml.* 23 a.

tinpeḋ, tinpech, *inspiratio*, *spiritus*, is *neut.* in *Z.* 225; a t., *Sg.* 6 a, 9 a; *d.* tinpiuḋ; *g.* tinpiḋ, *Sg.* 9 b.

aiṫpaḋ m-, *LU.* 106 a; aiṫpaḋ mbṗochḋuaḋa, *W.*, pride.

ḋorrpaḋ, a mḋorrpaḋ, indignation, *W.*; ḋorrpaḋ and ṗorrpaḋ, *LU.* 111 a, 105 b; ḋorrpaḋ, swelling (of tongue), "Lismore Lives," 43.

ḋrapaḋ (?), twinkling (of an eye), *W.* = ḋrachaḋ, a U-stem.

apaḋ N-, *dual.* ḋá n-apaḋ; *g.* apaiḋ, warning, notice, "Laws," ii. 146, 148; iv. 14, 22; i. 284, 262, 100; *dp.* apchaib, "S. na Rann," p. 48; also U-stem, *qv.*

roḃaḋ (?), *g.* ṗoḃaiḋ, warning, *LU.* 57 a, 87 a; ṗoḃuṫ, "Cormac."

nemeḋ, *sacellum*, *Z.* 801, Welsh *neuad*, gl. *aula*, Gaulish *nemeton*; *g.* nemiḋ, *Tl.* 240; *d.* nemiuḋ; *ap.* nemeḋa, "Gog. G." 40, 138; *.i.* nemiach, "Cormac," 31.

ṗennemeḋ, piḋnemeḋ, old grove, sacred grove, "Amra Ch. C." § 4, "Ann. Ult." ann. 995.

iumaṫ N-, amount, muchness, *H.* 3, 18, 611 b.

cumaṫ: a c. n-, the amount, "Laws," ii. 364.

DER-MET (dér-met), dermet, dermat, gl. *oblivio; d.* dermut, *Ml.* 124 c, 32 d; *g.* dermait, *Ml.* 23 d, a ndermet, *Z.*

ró-met, a rormet, memory, *Z*; aithmet, "Fél. Index."

rorairchmet n- rorairdmet, *recordatio*, memorial, *Ml.* 92 c, 123 b, 61 b; *Wb.* 24 c; *d.* rorairchmut, "Stowe Missal," 64; rorairchmiut, *Ml.* 115 b, 56 d, 27 b; *g.* rorairtmit, *Ml.* 17 b.

rormet, rormat, rormad, *Ml.* 43 a, *invidia, emulatio*, envy; *d.* rormutt, *Wb.* 6 b; *d.* rormut, *Wb.* 12 c; rormet, a rormet, *memoria, Ml.* 23 a.

immrormat, great envy, "S. na Rann," p. 142.

taithmet, taidmet, gl. *mentio, Z. Wb.*; 3 c, b; *LU.* 104; *cf.* na ro-thaithmen, that he did not mention, *LB.* 33.

comét (?), a guard; gender or *gen.* not given in *Z. W.*; *g.* cométa.

AIRED, airet, arat, erat, eret, space (of time or place), *intentio*, irred eret, irred á eret, erat, *Ml.* 33 a; an-airet, *Tl.* 254.

Ɜran-airet; *d.* Ɜranairiut, "Bk. of Armagh," and "Táin Bó Cualnge."

faitr-erad (?), nearness, "S. Rann," p. 137.

EIRRED N-, *W.* "Irish Texte," i. 80; erred, array, harness.

DERED M-, gl. *finis, Ml.* 44 a, 10 b; forra ndered, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 236; deriud n-, *g.* derid, "Cormac," 15, 18.

FUIRIRED N-AIƷED, supplying, feeding guests, "Laws," iii. 18.

TAIRRED N-, journey, Crowe's "Siab. Ch. C." p. 384.

FORID (?), *gs.*, *fhari, Cr.* 33 d.

FURAD N-AIRCDIDI, silver rampart, "Fled Bricr." pp. 178, 144.

FURETH, wall, enclosure, "Fled Bricr." 213.

FORETH (fóreth), gl. *vadum;* but *ap.* fóirthiu seems *masc.*

TORAD, fruit, produce, *g.* torad is *neuter, Z.* 223; *nap.* S-stem: torthe, toirthe, "Amra Ch. C." p. 14, "Echtra Nerai"; *dp.* torthib, *LB.* 211 ba; but *np.* torud, *Ml.* 46 c.

lorthorad, *gs.*, abundant produce, "Topogr. Poems," 20.

lántorad, full produce, "S. na Rann," 143.

lamthorad, hand-work or produce, "Man. & Cust." iii. 115; *g.* lamthorad, "Laws," i. 150, *LU.* 49 b.

TORAD—*continued.*

muirchorad, murchorad, *fructus maris*, "Bk. of Fermoy," 24; *LU.* 121 a; "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 34; "Bk. of Balymote," 144 bb, núachorad, new fruit, *LB.* 214 a.

borrchorad, great fruit, "Man. & Cust." iii. 532, *LL.* 138 a.

ríghchorad, royal food, "Man. and Cust." iii. p. 540.

REB-RAD, tricks; *g.* rebraid, *LL.* 344; *g.* rebarcha, *LL.* 230 a.

TREBRAD (?), assonance; *g.* trebraid, "Thurn. Versl." 137.

MAC-RAD, disease, *as.*, "Laws," ii. 164.

DEC-RAD (déc-rad) (?), group of good people (?), *ds.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

DROCHRAD (?), *ds.* wickedness, bad people (?), "Félire," 204.

FREACH-RAD, fraechrad, heath, *ds.*, "Irische Texte," i. 106.

AIG-RED, ice; *g.*, oigrid; *d.* aigriud, *W.*; from aig, ice.

LIG-RAD (líg-rad), brightness, *LU.* 99; *das.*, *W.*, who does not give the gender; I have seen, however, lígrad óir.

FURG-RAD, remains; *g.* forgraid; *ap.* furgrad, *Wb.* 10 b, *Ml.* 48 d, 57 d.

FIAD-RAD, deer, *as.*, "S. na Rann," pp. 92, 137.

RUDRAD (?), collection of things (?), *LB.* 104; *but* blushing, "Félire," 193; .i. rodurad, "Cormac," 39.

FID-RAD N-, a collection of wood (?), *LL.* p. 187; *d.* fidrud, "S. na Rann, p. 61; duilleprad (?), foliage, *LB.* 109 b.

FIDRAD (?), alliteration, "Thurn. Versl." 30, 122.

METH-RAD (méth-rad), méathrad, fat, *as.*, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 124.

SUITH-RED, group of venerable persons, *ns.* to plural verb, "S. na Rann," 187.

LUAITH-RED, luathred, ashes; *as.*, *Ml.* 49 c, 118 d, "Maelduin's Cur." 478; *Ag.* marks it *neuter*.

SRUITH-RED, collection of venerables, "S. na Rann," p. 151.

FORAD (?), forud; *g.* foraid, seat, throne, "L. na gCeart," 136, 142; *d.* forud, shelf, *LL.* fol. 79 a.

ERRAD, eirred n-, armour, battle-dress, *W.*; see *supra*.

FARRAD (?), company; *ds.*, *Cr.* 33 b.

DARAUCH (?) gl., *quercetum; Sg.* 53 a; for DAR-RAD, DAUR-RAD (?).

ET-RAD (ét-rad) (?), *neut. Z.*, lust; *g.* étrid, étrich, etraid; *d.* étrud; *Sg.* 68 b; *Cr.* 6 c; *Wb.* 9 d, 9 c, 22 b; *Ml.* 71 c.

SET-RAD (rét-rad) (?), group of jewels or treasure.

SET-RAD N- (rét-rad n-), a kind of verse, *LL.* 33 a, also retraid n-, "Thurn. Versl." 177, 156; *np.* rétroda, rétrocha, *ib.*

CARAT-RAD, friendship, charity: a c.; *g.* caratrid; *Ml.* 58 b, 61 c, 29 c, 30 d, 90 d; *Wb.* 27 a.

CUIT-RED, a triad.

FERCHUITRED, husbands allowance, *Tl.* xiv.

SLAID-RED, admixture (?); flaidred n-airgit, *reprobum argentum, Ml.* 85 b; *cf.* flaide, *Ag.*

LIT-RED, letter-group, *Sg.* 144 b. Lot-rad, "Cormac," 27.

IL-LITRED, great letter-group, *Thr.* 72 a.

GART-RAD (?), "S. na Rann," p. 52.

BRECHT-RAD, MRECHT-RAD, variety; am mr-, *Sg.* 197 a, *Ml.* 122 d, *Wb.* 15 c; *gs.* mrechtraid, *Ml.* 90 c; *Sg.* 197 a; see *Z.* 856.

IL-MRECHTRAD, much variety; *ds.*, *Sg.* 29 b.

DIUCHT-RAD, state of waking, *Z.* 856; prob. *masc.*

MES-RED, feeding with acorns, "L. na gCeart," 28; merrrad, *das.*, feeding on acorns, "Cormac, in O'Don. Gram." p. 294; *g.* mer-raid, assessment (?), "Man. & Cust." iii. 511.

CLESS-RAD, *ds.*; *pl.* clerrrada, arms of dexterity, *LL.* 84; *ds.* clerrrad, *W.*

ES-RAD (?), littering of pigs; *d.* errud, "Laws," ii. 366, 372, 414.

LUSS-RAD (?), herbs, *ds.* "Félire," p. 143.

LIAS-RAD (liar-rad) (?), herding *or* folding sheep; *d.* liarrud, "Laws," ii. 360, 372, 414.

ASREUD (?), *fuga, Ml.* 63 c.

FUL-RED, blood; *d.* fulriud, *W.*, *LU.* 109 a; fuilred, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 66.

FUAL-RED (?), "S. na Rann," p. 4; fual = water, *Sg.* 32.

CIALL-RAD (ciall-rad), "S. na Rann," p. 92.

ball-rad: richballrad, .i. corra rada, long legs, "MS. Mat." 506; *gs.* ballraid, limbs, *LU.* 82 b.

arm-rad, *ds.*, arms (?), "S. na Rann," l. 6958.

mil-rad (mil-rad), venison, "L. na gCeart," 2; hunting, "Bk. of Fenagh," 178.

dam-rad, company, retinue, party, *das.*, "Laws," ii. 386; "Man. & Cust." iii. 510; but *gf.* dampaide, *LL.* 247 a.

glam-rad (?), clamour, "S. na Rann," 140.

sam-rad, summer; *g.* rampaid; *d.* rampud, *W.* "Laws," ii. 252; *LU.* 100 a; *W. Ag.* mark it *neuter;* like gaimred.
bichrampad, lasting summer, "S. na Rann," 126.

gaim-red, gemred, a ng., *Wb.* 31 d, winter; *g.* gaimrid; *d.* gemrud, gaimriud, *Z.*, *W.*; *LU.* 109; "Man. & Cust." iii. 492, 498.

cnaim-red, heap of bones, "C. M. Tured," 45.

gnim-rad (gním-rad), work, *na.*; *g.* gnímraid, "Laws," ii. 392; i. 168, 180, 226; *dp.*, da gním-rachib, "Cambray MS." 37 c; *ds.* gnímrad, "Laws," ii. 392; *np.* gnímrada, *LU.* 59 a.

uangnim-rad (udngním-rad), full work, "Laws," ii. 410.

macgnimrad (macgnímrad): *np.* na macgnímrada, *LU.* p. 59 a; *dp.* bezgnímarchaib, "Gildas' Lorica."

uom-rad (?), fleece, "Laws," i, 186; *cf.* lomrad, a shearing.

sain-red N-, rainrech n-, *proprietas*, *Sg.* 26, 27 a; *W.* does not give the gender.

sundred, *d.* rundriud, specialty, *Tl.* 126.

broen-rad (bróen-rad), drops (?), "S. na Rann," p. 129; *cf* broen, a shower, "Bodl. Cormac," 22.

indrad N-, plundering, dn indred, gl. *vastitas*, *Ml.* 102 a; "Four Masters," ann. 804; *g.* indrid, *d.* indriud, *Ml.* 43 d, 48 d, 53 d.

cund-rad (?), gl. *merx.*, *masc.* in *Z.*; *as.* cundrud, "Laws," ii. 294.

menmannrad, *g.* -aid; *d.* -ad, mind, thought, "S. na Rann," 145. Note—The *gen. dat.* or *acc.*, &c., shows some collectives in rad to be *fem.*: macrad, echrad, &c.

Folad, poluo n-, *substantia, summa, vis;* a p., *definitio*; *Sg.* 3, 9 a, 27 a; *Ml.* 36 a; *g.* polaid; *d.* poluo, *Ml.* 22 d, 25 d, 92 a.

ilpolad, *Sg.* 28 b; fainpolad, *Z.*; *gp.* polad, wealth, "Laws," ii. 314; frichpolad, wages, "Lismore Lives," 393, "O'Davoren," 47.

anpolad; *g.* anpolaid; *pl.* anpolta; disqualification, "Laws," ii. 318, 324, 326.

Inclech, *ap.*, *insidias*, *Ml.* 29 d, incleda, *Ml.* 28 c, 31 c.

Scemlech, *pl.*, battlements.

Diabluid N-, the double, "Laws," i. 68, 280, ii. 58; *g.* diabulta (?), see U-stems.

Colluid N-, neglect, "Laws," i. 176, 180.

Comallada, acomallada, *ap.*, events, *Ml.* 122 d.

Belat (bélat), *compitum*, pass, *Sg.* 24 a; *d.* beluc, "Bk. of Armagh"; *np.* bélat, belota; *ap.* bélata, belota, "Laws," i. 160, ii. 270, "Chron. Scot." 333; *gs.* belaic, *LB.* 205; *gp.* bélat, *LL.* 303.

Dillat N-, *ns.* a cloak or covering, *LU.*, "Táin Bó Cualngi"; *as.* dillat, "Bk. of Armagh"; *as.* díllat, "Brocan's Hymn," 84; *pl.* dillata, "O'Donovan's Suppl."; Welsh, *dillat* = *vestis*, *Z.*, 154, 840, *pl.*; dillata, "Man. & Cust." iii. 487.

Alath (álath), for a n-álath, *Sg. incant.*

Caemchlod N-, change, *bis*, *LB.* 208 b.

Comcet (comcét) (?), concert.

Coiced (cóiced), a fifth (part), a province; *g.* cóicid; *d.* coiciud, *pl.* cúiceda, "Laws," i. 80, is *neuter*, *Z.* 310, is *masc.* in *W.* and in "C. M. Rath": *np.* cúigid; but *neuter* tri chóicet, *LL.*, fo. 45 and 129.

Gaisced, *np.* gaisced, gasced, *W.*, seems *neuter*, means arms, armour; but *np.* gaiscid, *LU.* 107 a.

Riched, *g.* richid; *d.* richiud ("Amra Ch. C." § 6, "Brocan's Hymn"), is *neuter*, *Z.*, *W.*; kingdom, heaven; so ardrichet, high heaven.

Fortched N-, fortched ngalann, "C. M. Rath." 170.

Drochet (?), bridge, *Sg.* 46 b; *as.* drochet, "Irische Texte," i. 160.

mochad N-, *LL.* 160 b, 166 b, for machbad (?).

eitged mbriachar, *turpiloquium* (?), crime *or* offence of words, "Laws," i. 92, 90; *cf.* étig, gl. *turpe*, *Sg.* 38.

dligeb (dligeb), dligech n-, *np.* dligeb, *Ml.* 32 d, *Wb.* 5 d, *Sg.* 2 b; *ap.* dligeba, *Sg.* 207 a, *Cr.* 6 a; dligecha, *Wb.* 6, 10 d; law, dues.

fírdligeb, true law or reason.

ríndligeb, degdligeb, *Cr.* 3 c, *Ml.* 16 b; indligeb, andligeb, unlawfulness; dá n-indligeb, "Laws," iii. 26; urdligeb, liability, "Laws," ii. 342.

imteigad m-, support, "Laws," iv: 22.

argat, silver, a n-argat n-, *Ml.* 31 d, "Bodl. Cormac," 10; *g.* argait, airgit, argit, "Bk. of Armagh"; *d.* argut, "Siab. Ch. C." 388.

anad N, a stay; *nap.* anta, "Laws," i. 212, 262, 282, 284, a U-stem (?), *qv.*

inad, place, site; tuc do a n-inud, *LB.* 28; Maelduin's Curach, p. 470; *g.* inaid, *pl.* inata, *W. Ag.* mark *masc.*

cineb, *voc.* a chineb n-, O race! *d.* ciniub, *Tl.* 154, 204.

dunad (dúnad), camp, host in camp or on march; an dunad, *LU.* 19, 63; *d.* dúnud, "Mesca Ul." 40, 48; *LU.* "Táin."

bunad, *origo*; *g.* bunid; irred bunad, *Wb.* 5 b, 5 a.

cetnad (cétnad) n-uirre, incantation of . . . .

cetnad n-, kind of verse, "Thurn. Versl." 53.

rétnad n-, kind of verse, *gs.*; *ap.* retnacha, "Thurn. Versl." 20, 156.

rénnach, kind of verse, *ib.* 118.

sennad (rénnad), a rennad, gl. *denique, postremo.*

imthanad, gl. *alternatio;* an-imthanad, *Ml.* 68 d, *Wb.* 13 a; *ap.* imthanad, *vices*, *Ml.* 93 c; but *asm.* imthánad, *Sg.* 181 a.

torbanad (tórbanad) (?), utility.

aicneb, nature; *d.* aicniub; *g.* aicnib, *Cr.* 3 c; *as.* tri an aicneb, *Ml.* 125 d, 67 c, *Sg.* 217 b.

suaicneb, good nature. nimnib (?), *gs.* poison, *LL.* 129 b

dechnad N-, a kind of verse; "Thurn. Versl." 9, 10, 24, 25, 40, 151; lethdechnad, medbechnad, rnedbechnad, *ib.* 137.

aelned, gl. *illuvies*; *d.* elniud, but *g.* élniuda, *LB.* 33; *neut. Z.*

trualned (tráalned), corruption; *d.* tráalniud, *LB.* 33.

imned, *tribulatio;* an i., *Ml.* 44 d; *d.* imniud, *Ml.* 44 b, 103 b, *Wb.* 16 a; *ap.* imned, *Ml.* 21 c; imnetha, *Wb.* 14 b, 23 b, 10 b.

mennat (?), mansion; *d.* mennut, "Bk. of Armagh"; *ap.* mennata, *W.*; the *gs.* mendota (*Tl.* 210) points to a U-stem; *d.* mennat, "Sick-Bed of Cuch." 388.

toiniud N-, (tóiniud n-), *defectio*, *Wb.* 26 a; toined, *tractatus, meatus*, *Ml.* 42 c; its *gen.* is toiniuda, *Ml.* 42 c.

fuasnad, *g.* fuasnaid, *turbatio*, *Ml.* 16 b; *masc.* (?).

othathnat (óthathnat) (?), *dimin.* of óthad, *Sg.* 42 a.

tirthat (tírthat) (?), *dimin.* of tir, *Sg.* 47 b.

fuined (?), *occasus*; *g.* f-id; *d.* f-ud, *Cr.* 33 b, 18 c, *Ml.* 94 b, "Fiss Adamnáin."

osnad (?), *ap.* osnada, *Ml.* 31 c.

condid, *gs.*, firewood, dry-wood, *Cr.* 24 b; *d.* conduth, *Tl.* 14.

maided, *clades*, *Z.* marks it *neut.*

cothud (?), *g.* cothaid, good cheer, "Cormac," 12.

istad, istud, treasure, *arca*, see etsud.

michostad (?), commotion, "Four Masters," an. 1160.

essid N- (essíd n-), *exitium*, *Ml.* 48 d, 67 c; *gs.* essíd, invariable in all cases; a n-essíd, *Ml.* 15 d, 34 a, 48 d, 73 a, 67 c. 50 b; *d.* essíd, *Ml.* 36 d, 46 c; essad .i. ní síd, "Cormac," 18.

etsud N-, ecnai, autsud n-, treasure of wisdom, *Tl.* 25 b, 641; etsad n-, *thesaurus*, *Ml.* 51 d.

immetsad N-, treasure, *Ml.* 51 d, great treasure.

sossad, station, *Wb.* 64; fossuth, *Z.*; *d.* ossud, cessation of arms, *W.*

nasad, nassad n-, festival, "S. na Rann," pp. 32, 40, 146; *LL.* 211 b, 10; ba hed nasa, *LL.* p. 194 a; hence *g.* Lugnasaid, *LU.* 52 a, "Bodl. Cormac," 8; .i. oenach, cluiche, "Cormac," 26.

sasad N- (sásad n-), *LL.* 121.

drummut (?); *ds.* "Bk of Armagh."

Dechmad, *np.* dechmada, tithes, "Laws," i. 50; *fem.* in *LB.* 214 b.

Sechtmad N-, the seventh part, "Laws," i. 180.

Ord, order; dá n-ord, *LB.* 72, *Ag.*, p. 625 (it is *masc.* in "Ascoli"; and int ord, *Wb.* 9 c, and ordd, *Sg.* 4 b, 23 a); *npm.* uirt, "Four Masters," i. 134; *d.* urd, urt, *Z.*

Ordd (?), *malleus*, *Sg.* 49 a.

Dord (?), murmur, basso, *LL.* "Ch. of Úsnech"; *neut.* *W.*

Andord.

Fodord (?), *g.* fodurt, murmur, *Wb.* 11 a.

Cennbart, a c., gl. *capitulum*, *Sg.* 47 a (?).

Ard, dá n-ard, assonance of two verses, "Thurn. I. Verul." 137.

Ardd, *g.* Aird, *Altum*, *Altitudo*, "Bk. of Armagh," 238; Ard m-Breccáin; see U-stems.

Cethairird (?), square, *Tur.* 46; *ds.* cethairaird, *LU.* 49 a, *Tl.* 238; means the four quarters.

Art (?), a stone; art, *juncture*, is *masc.* in Cormac.

Adart (?), pillow; *g.* adairt, "Four Masters," ii. 786; da adart, *W.*

Anart (?), *linteum*; *as.* "Bk. of Armagh"; *pl.* linanarta, *W.*

Trost (?), *trabs*, *Sg.* 70 a; *np.* trorta, *Sg.* 33 b.

Trostan (trortán), a staff, *W.*

Disert m-Becc, a nuirert, hermitage, *LU.* 15 b; but *masc.* in *LL.* 280; *g.* derirt, "Charters of Bk. of Kells"; see U-stems.

Tuaiscert N-, north quarter, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 14, *LL.* 304 b.

Escart (?), *peripsema*, *Wb.* 9 a.

Fert m-, mound, *Tl.* 38; see U-stems.

Fert N-, *ap.* fert, *Z.* 228, a miracle; *np.* fertu, "Bk. of Hymns," i. 57, *Tl.* 60; but *apm.* firtu, *Wb.* 32 c; this last seems a U-stem; *ns.* firt n-, *LB.* 259.

Nert N-Aill, ired an nert, *Ml.* 29 d, 35 a, 115 b; *Wb.* 11 c; *Sg.* 215, 222 b; *nap.* nert, *Ml.* 108 c, and "St. Patrick's Hymn" *gs.* neirt, *Ml.* 48 c, nirt, "L. na gCeart," 80; strength, force; so mor-nert and dínert, great power; fóirnert, violence; amnert, weakness.

Airmert (?), *d.* airmiurt, airmbiurt, *Ml.* 98 a, 40 d, 65 a, *armorum instructus apparatus.*

ailt N-, shore, "Maelduin's Cur." 478; *pl.* áilta, "Tog. Troi," p. 139; alt, .i. teaó, "O'Davoren," 54.

allt, cliff; bá n-allt, a wooded vale, "Bodl. Cormac," 20.

bialt n-eaplóime, "Bk. of Balymote," 325, a syllable, *Z.* 981; *np.* bialta, biailt, *Z.* 981; *np.* bialt, bialta; *g.* bialta, "Thurn. Veral." 129; see U-stems.

lecht, bentar an lecht, "Irische Texte," i. 122 (but *np.* lechtai, *ap.* lechtu, "Bk. of Fenagh," and "Fél. Index"), grave.

torracht, *proventus, evintus, successio;* *ap.* torracht, *Ml.* 81 b.

act, *np.* acta, the Acts of the Apostles, *LB.* 101.

corc N-, *Ml.* 51 b, ipeb mo chorc, "Siab. Ch. C." 394; *g.* coirc, *Sg.* 36; *d.* corcc, *Wb.* 9 a; *dp.* corcaib, *Ml.* 111 b; *correptio, castigatio, elementum.*

inchorc, *g.* inchoirc, *significatio, Z., Sg.* 32b.

tinchorc, *institutio, Z.*; as corc, écorc, técorc are *neut.*, so seem all in corc.

imchurc, *ds.* correction (much correction?), "Siab. Ch. C." 385.

tecorc, instruction, *W.*; *g.* tecairc, "Pass. & Hom."; *np.* tecurca, "Man. & Cust." iii. 542; "L. na gCeart, 50; *np.* tegarc, "Mac Daire's Tegasc Flatha," l. 174; Atkinson makes it *masc.*

bríathar-chécorc, oral instruction, "Serg. Con. C."

écorc n-, *Ml.* poem, irreb a écorc, "Táin Bó Fróich"; *dp.* ecorcaib, *Wb.* 11 c, expression, look, form, *habitus*, .i. cuma, *Sg.* 23; a ecorc, a chongrain, *LU.* 105 b; *g.* ecuirc, "Bodl. Cormac," 32; baheab écorc, "Cormac," 20.

rainécorcc, *species particularis, Wb.* 5 a.

aertóarc, ertorc (*Z.* 887); *g.* ertoirc; *Sg.* 30 b; *Ml.* 120 c, *expressio, pressura.*

aithesc, an atherec, *sententia, responsum, admonitio, Z., Wb.* 9 d; *Ml.* 51 b, 35 d, c; *g.* aithirc, *Ml.* 35 c; *ns.* aithiurc m-, a n-aitherc, "C. M. Rath," 30; *Tl.* 172; "Táin Bó Fróich," 146; "Bodl. Cormac," 4; "Lismore Lives," 12; *ap.* aithurca, *W.*

taitherc, *responsum, Wb.* 27 c.

claitherc (?), a Cl. .i aitherc, "Lismore Lives," 64.

buiresc (?), "O'Dav." 61.

CUMUSC N-, *commistio, confusio*, four times in "Laws," i. 304; *n.* cumarc; *g.* cumirc, cumairc, *Ml.* 58 b; *Wb.* 13 d; but *nm.* in cumarc; *Sg.* 197 b.

DRINDROSC, *np.* (wishes?); *d.* drindrurc, *W.* p. 847.

AROSC N-, *n.*, "Lismore Lives," 123, proverb; *np.*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 542.

COMARC, question: comarcaib ⁊ aicherca ib, *LB.* 211.

to-chmarc n- (Emire, *LL.* 151 a; *LU.* 130 b, 131), the questioning, asking, courting of E.; *g.* tochmairc, "L. na gCeart," 242; *d.* tochmurc (*Ml.* 127 d), *precatio*: *n.* tochmarc, *Tw.* 2 a.

immchomarc n-, imchomarc, imchumarcc; dn i. (*interrogatio, salutatio*), *Sg.* 27; *Wb.* 7 b, 31 a, 32 b; *Ml.* 46 a, 54 c, 72 c, 77 a; *g.* imchomairc, *Ml.* 107; *d.* imchomurc, *Ml.* 77 a; *Sg.* 27 a.

aidchomarc, *requisitio*; *g.* achchomairc, appeal, suit, "Laws," i. 258, 272, 352; ii. 94; *dp.* aidchomarcaib, *Wb.* 9 d.

ginachcomarc, "O'Dav." 54; luachcomarc, *LB.* 214 b.

perchomarca, *pl.*, "Thurn. Veral." 31, *Sg.* 34.

pochmarc, inquiry, *W.*, "Thurn. Veral." 58.

dichomarcc, *g.* dichmaircc, non-asking, "Laws," i. 173; "Man. & Cust." iii. 542; "Laws," ii. 352. 124.

iarcomarc, end of poem, foot of three syllables, "Thurn. Veral." 170, 29; "Bk. of Balymote," 307 b.

pécomarc, foot of two syllables, "Félire Index."

FRECNDAIRC, a p., the present, *Sg.* 167 a, is an *adj.* used as a *subst.*

DIUDERC N-DER (díuderc n-dér), long, tearful look, *LU.* 7 b.

OIC, evil, *d.* uic, *ap.* oica, *Ml.* 87 d; is used substantively.

TATAIC, *ap.*, *fomenta*, *Ml.* 144 c.

CONDEIC, condelg, *g.* condeilc, *d.* condiulgg, *comparatio*, *Z.*; is *neuter*: condelg n-aga, *LL.* 57 b, "O'Dav." 84.

ARAG, security; *np.* arag, "Laws," i. 260, 274.

SLUAG (slúag), host, *ap.*, "C. R. na Ríg," 51, and mod. version, 26.

AG (ág), *g.* áig, contest, *Wb.* 25 a; *ngp.* ag, "Laws," iii. 286.

CUIMRECH, bond, fetter, *d.* cuimrich, *Wb.* 32 a, 30 a; *pl.* cuimrecha, cuimrega, *Z.*, 626, 656, 633; *dp.* cuimrigib; seems *neuter*.

coidrech (?), daybreak; *d.* coidpiuch, "Laws," i. 66.

fintech (?), *d.* pintiuch, kindred, "Laws," ii. 332.

comtherchomrac, *ap. conventicula*, *Ml.* 37 c, *bis*; but *apm.* comtherpcompacu, *Ml.* 37 c, and *nom.* int uile comthirchomrac, *Wb.* 7c; compag n-, "O'Dav." 65.

airec, *d.* airiuc (*Wb.* 3 d), aithairec (*Ml.* 42 c), fuirec ("L. na gCeart," 24), are *neut.* or *masc.*

scel (rcél), story, tidings, a rcél-ra, ir-ed rcél, *Ml.* 23 c, 55 c; "Bodl. Cormac," 24; *ap.* rcél, *Ml.* 35 b, "C. M. Rath," 68.

airrcel, irrcél, fair tale.
cáinrcel, good news.
mórrcel, great tidings.
cridircél (heart news), joy, "Serg. Con. C." 378.
binnrcél, pleasant story, *Sg.* 25.
rindrcel, rinrcél, romance.
rirrcél, message, tidings, *LB.* 217 b.
rémrcél, preliminary tale.
laemrcél, famous story, "Bk. of Fenagh," 340.
rorcel, Gospel.
cétrcel, first tidings.
aithirrcél, narration.
forcél, minor tale.
prímrcél, an important story.
gúrcel, gorcél, ráibrcél, false tidings.
drogrcel, mírcél, bad news.
badbrcél, tale of war or horror, *LU.* 109.
rígrcéla, royal tales.
for-rcel, judgment.

cel (cél) (?), augurium, *Z.* 18, 32.

cenel (cenél), genus, *gens*; *nap.* cenél, *Ml.* 72 d, 67 b, *Sg.* 167 a, *Tl.* 126; *gs.* cenéuil, *Sg.* 31, 32; *n.* and *voc. pl.* cenéla, *Ml.* 67 b, 26 b; *ns.* cenél n- (see my *Preface*); *gs.* nephchenéil, *nongentis*, *Wb.* 5 a; echtarchenél, foreign tribe; dochenél, bad stock; dagcenél, *LL.* 27; *g.* rochenuíil, of good stock, "Bk. of Armagh"; echtarchenela, foreign tribes, *np.*, *Tl.* 170; raerchenél, noble stock; renchenél, old tribe; renchenéla, *Tl.* 126; comcenuíil; *gs.* equal stock, "Man. & Cust." iii. 500.

NEL (nél), cloud; d nél, *Ml.* 82 d, but *masc.* in nél, *Ml.* 83 a; and *ap.* nfulu, *Z.*; *masc.* in *W.*

MIL (mfl), beast; *gs.* mfl, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 129; *ns.* am mfl, "Táin Bó Fróich," "De Chopur in da *M.* 242; mfl m-, *LU.* 128; *asp.* mfla, *LU.* 11, "Siab. Ch. C." 386; perpmfl, male animal, "Laws," iii. 40; bleromfl and mfl mór, whale, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 269, muirmfl, whale; riaromfl, wild beast, game, stags; *np.* riaromfla, *Ml.* 121 c; gairrmfla (= mfla maige?), hares, "Maelduin's Cur." 472; cenromfl, head ornaments (of a horse); cúagmfla, loop animals, trappings, Man. & Cust." 160, 190; "Siab. Ch. C." 376; "O'Dav." 61, 103; corrmfl, gnat, *LU.* 98 b..

SIL N-(rfl n-), seed, *Wb.* 4 c; *Cr.* 18 a; *Ml.* 44 a; *LL.* 313, 314; "S. na Rann," 119; "Irische Texte," i. 179; *gs.* rfl, *Wb.* 15 d; *np.* rfla, "Nennius," 66 (see my *Preface*).

hfl (?), progeny; *dp.* rilaib, *Tl.* 10, 70.

IL, many (things); *d.* ilib.

RECHOL M-, "Laws," i. 26.

COL, *ap.* morchol, *scelera*, *Ml.* 91 a; *gs.* cuil, *piaculi*, *Ml.* 16 c.

OL (ól), drink, drinking; a n-ol, *Z.*, *W.*; *gs.* óil, *W.*, "L. na gCeart," 114; *d.* oul, *Ml.* 94 c, 129 d; ol n-, *LU.* 23 b, "Táin Bó Fróich," 144; mfróil, *gs.*, mead-drinking, "Hyfiachrach," 216; rleró-ól, carousing, *Tl.* 52; comól, carouse; *g.* comóil, "L. na gCeart," 72, 86; imrool, imról, great drink, abundance (*Wb.* 12 a, 23 c, *Ml.* 12 a), unless it is connected with cinól; rainól, roól, special drink, good drink; *np.* óla, *LB.* 217 c, 215 à.

CINOL (cinól), cinóol, imchinól, comchinól, léprchínol (*LL.* 301 b); *congregatio*, gathering, are *neut.* or *masc.*; achcinól, gathering, *LB.* 20 ba; *g.* comchinóil, *Sg.* 222 a.

CEOL (céol), song, music; *ns.* d ceul; *np.* ceul, *Ml.* 126 c, 115 b; ceol n-, "Maelduin's Cur." 488; *gs.* ceóil, ciúil, *W.*; *np.* céola, "Táin Bó Fróich," 150; *ap.* ceula, *Tl.* 114.

SEOL N-, career, "Nennius," 279; reól n-, "O'Conor's Scriptores," i. pars 2, xxxii.; reol n-, guide, "Chron. Scot." 70; reól n-, veil, "Four Masters," i. 694; reol n-, scarcity, "Laws," v. 52; reol n-, *LL.* 127 b.

ᴅᴀᴌ (ᴅᴀᴌ), a division (or distinct family), "Cormac," who gives ᴅᴀᴌ-ʀᴉᴀᴄᴀ as an example, but ᴅᴀᴌ, division, is *masc.*, *LU.* 41 b; Beda (*L.* 1, ch. i.) agrees with Cormac: ᴅᴀᴀᴌ, *lingua Hiberner.*, *partem significat;* O'Flaherty disagrees with both, and says it means *proles*, posterity, hence ᴅᴀᴌ (n-ᴀʀᴀᴅᴅ, n-ᴀᴌᴌᴜᴍ, ɢᴄᴀᴉʀ), &c., *LL.* 331, "Bk. of Balymote," 182; "Four Masters," iii. 22; "Nennius," 264; "O'Heerin," 122, &c.; *g.* ᴅᴀᴉᴌ, *Tl.* 164, 168. (See *Preface*); ᴅᴀᴌ n-, "Cormac," 14, 20.

ʀᴉɢᴅᴀᴌ (ʀᴉɢᴅᴀᴌ), royal assembly, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 126.

ᴇᴌᴌ ɴ-ᴀᴌɢᴇɴ, *LL.* gait, expression (of eye); *np.* ᴇᴌᴌᴀ ᴀᴉʀᴌᴉɴɢᴇ, *LL.* 308 a.

ᴅᴉ-ᴀᴌᴌ (ᴅᴉ-ᴀᴌᴌ), *deviatio, declensio;* *n.* a ᴅᴉᴀᴌᴌ n-, *Sg.* 4 b, 158 b; *g.* ᴅᴉᴌᴌ; *d.* ᴅᴉᴜᴌᴌ, *Sg.* 75 b, 50 b, 90, 91, *Ml.* 119 b; nepᴅᴉᴀᴌᴌ, non-declension, *Ml.* 75 b, *Sg.* 75; ᴘᴏᴅᴉᴀᴌᴌ, decline, "Amra Ch. C." 31; ᴀᴅ-ᴀᴌᴌ, *transitus*, visit; *g.* ᴀᴅᴌᴌ, ᴀᴅᴀᴌᴌ, *Ml.* 102 b, *Wb.* 14 a (*dp.* ᴀᴅᴀᴌᴌᴀᴉᴅ, horse-bits (?) "L. na gCeart, 156); ᴛᴀᴅ-ᴀᴌᴌ, *transitus*, visit, *Ml.* 25 a; *gs.* ᴛᴀᴅᴌᴌ, *Wb.* 27 b; ᴛᴀᴅᴀᴌᴌ, attempt: ɴᴉ ᴅᴇᴘᴉᴅ ᴀɴᴀᴌᴌ, *LL.* 96; ᴘᴇᴄʜᴍ-ᴀᴌᴌ, *Ul.* 70 b; *g.* ᴘᴇᴄʜᴍᴀᴌᴌ, *præteritio*, *Ml.* 102 a; ᴛóᴄʜᴇᴌᴌ n-, a journey, *migratio* (?), *LU.* 131; *d.* ᴛᴏᴄʜᴜᴌᴌ, *Ml.* 82 d.

ᴛᴏᴄʜᴇᴌᴌ ɴ- (ᴛóᴄʜᴇᴌᴌ n-, *LU.* 130 a, a stake (put down against one already offered at game), *W.* p. 830.

ᴛᴏᴉᴄʜᴇᴌᴌ (ᴛóᴉᴄʜᴇᴌᴌ), journey, *LU.* 34 a, *cf.* *LL.* 115 a.; ᴛᴀᴉʀᴛᴇᴌᴌ (?), *gs.* ᴛᴀᴉʀᴛᴇᴌᴌ, a march, "L. na gCeart," 260.

ᴛʀᴉᴀᴌᴌ (ᴛʀᴉᴀᴌᴌ) (?), journey, going, *Tl.* 256; ᴄᴏᴍᴛʜʀᴉᴀᴌᴌ, "Four Masters," ii. 632, an. 1094. ᴀᴉʀᴍᴛʜʀᴉᴀᴌᴌ, "G. Corca Laide," 344.

ɪᴍʀᴀᴌᴌ, *g.* ɪᴍʀᴀᴌᴌ, *deviatio*, error, *LL.* 303 a.

ɪᴍʀᴏᴌᴌ, a miss, a mistake, *das.*, *LL.* 63 a, *LU.* 60 a.

ᴘᴏɪɴᴅᴇᴌ (?), *pervagatio*, *Ml.* 121 d; *d.* ᴘᴀᴇɴɪᴜᴌ, "Laws," i. 212, ii. 356. ɪᴅᴇᴀᴌ n-, "Cormac," 5.

ᴘᴜᴉᴅᴇᴌᴌ (?), leavings, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 68, *LU.* 114 a.

ɴᴜᴀᴌᴌ (ɴúᴀᴌᴌ), cry, howl; *pl.* ɴúᴀᴌᴌᴀ, *W.*; ɴᴜᴀᴌᴌ n-, "C. Find-tragha," i. 74; a ɴᴜᴀᴌᴌ-ᴘᴀ, "Felire," 193, 202; *ap.* ɴᴜᴀᴌᴌᴀ, *LU.* 30 a.

ᴛʀᴇᴌᴌ (?), time; *gs.* ᴛʀᴉᴌᴌ, *LB.* 221 b.

ᴅᴉᴀᴅᴜᴌ ɴ-, ᴅᴉᴀᴅᴏᴌ n-, the double, "Man. & Cust." iii. 490 *bis;* "Laws," ii. 306, 308, 332; see U-stems.

ubull, *ap.*, apples; *np.* ubla, *LU.* 48 b, 105 b.

ceccal, cecol, cecul, a song, *canticum;* irred a c., *d.* cecul, *Ml.* 60 b, 33 b; *dp.* ceclaib, *Tl.* 254.

aircecal, aerchecal, airchecal n-, a poem, "L. Gabala," 212, "Bk. of Fenagh," 194, 274, *LB.* 104; trisyllabic poetry, "Thurn. Verzl." 127; *g.* airchecail, *LL.* 38 a; *d.* airchecul.

clarcecul, clarrchecal, claircecol, choir-singing, chanting, "S. na Rann," 32, "Fis Adamnáim," "Fiac's Hymn": from clar.

cócecal, cocecul, *concentus*, harmony, *Z.*, *Ml.* 145 c; coicecal na ccuach, "Adamnán's Columba, 275; coccecal, the clashing (of swords), "Cog. G." 180; .i. comchecul, "Cormac," 14.

dichecal, incantation, "Laws," i. 38, "Bodl. Cormac," 8, *Tl.* 56.

docecul, music, "Arma Ch. C." ch. 6.

dromchecal, a poet's song, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 7; *cf.* drumiu, more poetic, *ib.*

forcecal, forcical, *monitum*, *eruditio*, *doctrina*, *Z.*; a forcical ícciar, *Wb.* 13 b, 25 d; *nap.* forcical, *rudimenta*, *imbumenta;* *dp.* forcecla̋ib, *Ml.* 47 d, 107 b, 14 b.

raebforcecul, evil suggestion, "C. M. Rath," 167.

roforchecal, good teaching, "Lismore Lives," 400.

rochecal, great song; *np.* rochecal, rochecla, "Thurn. Verzl." 60.

raerchecal, free or noble teaching.

ralmcedal, psalm-singing, "C. M. Rath." 12.

cairchecal, cairchical, cércical, gl. *vaticinium*, *Z.*, *Ml* 94 a, 64 c, *Wb.* 5 a; *g.* cairchicil; *d.* caircecul; *np.* cércicla, *Ml.* 89 b, 55 d, 19 b.

remchaircecal, gl. *præsagium*.

cairmchical, gl. *vaticinium*.

cimchecol, some kind of song or music; I have lost the reference.

cinchecal, gl. *incantatio; ap.* cinchicla, *Ml.* 76 b.

cindrcecul, cinnrcecal; gl. *inceptio*, *principium*, *Z.*

incinrcecul, *inceptio; ds. Ml.* 15 a.

cobchecal, trumpet-sound, *Ml.* 120 c, *bis;* ir eb cobchecal, *Ml.* 40 d.

causdal (?): ı cauſcul ꝑꝑı cnep ꝺo, next his skin, "Mesca Ul." 38; *gp.* ꝑenchuſcul, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 84.

tocustal N-, a muster, *LL.* 94; tınol ⁊ tochuſcal, *LB.* 227 b; tóchoſca ꝑlebı, tochaſcal lochta.

tuaristal, wages; *g.* tuaꝑıſcaıl; *np.* tuaꝑıſcal, tuaꝑıſcol, tuaꝑıſcla, "L. na gCeart," 80, 50, 70, 118, 146, 63.

ꝑrestal (?), attendance; *d.* ꝑꝑeſcul, *Ag.*, *W.*

tul, taul, a boss; tul n-ꝺıp, *LU.* 81, 129; perhaps tul, forehead, front, is the same word.

toll, a hollow, hole, *W.*

trell (?), space of time; *g.* tꝑıll, *LB.* 221 b.

all, rein; ꝺa n-all, *UL.* 106 a, 105 b, *W.*

all N-, gl. *saxum, petra*; *g.* aıll; *as.* all, *W.*

alt, ꝺa n-alt, *W.* p. 462.

comal, comol, comul, comoll, gathering, union; camal n-, "Four Masters," i. 30; *LL.* 57 ab; "Amra Ch. C." l. 30; "S. na Rann," p. 130; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 222.

comall, observance, fulfilment, *LL.* 82 a; comul n-, "Four Masters," i. 30; ii. 572, 596; comol .ı. nepc, "O'Dav."

mícomall, non-observance, non-fulfilment, bad performance.

comoll n-, compact, "L. na gCeart," 220; .ı. cengal, "O'Dav." 72.

accomol, acomol, *unio, conjunctio, synæresis*, *Sg.* 54 a, *Wb.* 23 a; *g.* accomuıl, acomuıll, accomaıl; *d.* accomul, *Ml.* 210 a, 15 b, 58 b, *Sg.* 212 b.

nephaccomol, *g.* nephaccomoıl, *Sg.* 7 b, *Z.* 861.

comaccomol, comacomol, comaccumul, (*animi*) *conjunctio, adjunctio*, a conjunction and subjunctive (in grammar); *g.* comaccomuıl, *ap.* comaccomla, *Z.* 988; *Ml.* 61 a, 62 a; *Sg.* 203 a, 212 b; *Cr.* 60 b; *Ml.* 28 a; but *np.* comaccomuıl, "Amra Ch. C." ch. 1, *LL.* 26 a; comacolma, *ap.*, enclitics of *Z.* 714, should be, I think, comaccomla.

coaccomal, a conjunctive or subjunctive.

ꝑoaccomol, *subjunctio, constructio*, subjunctive, *Z.* 656, *Sg.* 154 a.

COMAL—*continued.*

ro-comul, comfort, *as.*, "Laws," ii. 362.

deg-accomul, goodly comfort, "Laws," ii. 362.

er-chomul, gl. *lucar*, *g. lucaris*, *Sg.* 126 b; money payed to play-actors, *θεατρικὸν ἀργύριον*, *i.e.* goodly comfort or a douceur given to them, = roaccomol, degaccomol; the Irish glossarist took it for *lucellum*, a small profit: *lucelli aliquid dare, facere aliquid lucelli, tecum partita lucellum* of Cicero and Horace. Dr. Ascoli omits the word in his "Glossarium," pp. 113, 114, 115.

aurchomol, erchomol, fetter of two fore-feet, "Bodl. Cormac," 10; urchomul, .i. reicir, glar na ngall, "Cormac," 26.

auraccomol, fetter for the two fore-feet, "Bodl. Cormac," 10.

rorcomol (?), imprisonment, "Táin Bó Flidais," 46.

bledmall (?), sea-animal, whale (?), *g.* bledmaill, *W.*; it is *masc.* sometimes.

temel (?), darkness, *d.* temul, *Z.* 998; *Ml.* 16 c: tri themel, *per tenebras.*

ANACUL, *salvatio*, *g.* anacuil, *d.* anacul, *W.*; *as.* anacul, "Bk. of Armagh"; *Z. W. Ag.* do not mark gender; *cf.* adnacul n-.

IDNACUL, escorting, *LU.* 42 b, *LL.* 114 b; *cf. tradere*, *traductio*, tidnacul, adnacul, and ídnaicer, which leads or conducts, *Ag.* I think all these in cul are *neut.* as adnacul.

TIDNACUL, tindnacul, tinnacul, *traditio*, *remuneratio*; *das.*, tinnacul, *Wb.* 4 b, 9 b; *Ml.* 97 a, 124 c; *g.* tindnacuil, *Wb.* 33 a, "Nennius," 26.

COMNACUL, *facultas*, *possessio*, (*conditio*) (?); *cf.* coemnacair, *potest*; comnacal, necessaries, "Lismore Lives," Index.

6-comnacul, lack of possession or property.

ADNACUL: a n-adnacul n-erchoilcche, the open grave, *Ml.* 22 ba; *g.* adnocuil; *d.* adnocul, *Ag.*; *ap.* adnocla, *LB.* 211 b, fír-adnacla; *d.* adnaclaib, *Ml.* 83 d, 69 a; an a, "Cormac," 21.

com-adnacul, co-sepulture, common grave, *Wb.* 27 a.

Foscul N-, forcul nofreo, a straight drive, *LL.* 263 b, and *LU.* "Táin."

Mascul: a marcul, the masculine gender, *Sg.* 66 b.

Banoscal: a mbanorcal, the woman, *LU.* 22 a; *cf.* German, *das Weib.*

Airecul, airegal, a chamber, "Sergl. Con. C." 382.

Dorochol (?), *foramen*, *Sg.* 54 a.

Sercol, *as.* rercol, *W.* "Amra Ch. C." 73; *np.* rercla; gl. *irritamenta gula*, *Sg.* 63 a; the *as.* and *np.* show a *neuter.*

Saigul (rdegul), raegal, time, life-time; *g.* raegail, *Ag.* makes it *masc.*, but it is *neut.*, a raegul, in l. 7791 of "Pass. & Hom."

Gell, giall, gl., *pignus;* a ngell n-, *nap.* gell, *Wb.* 14 c; *Ml.* 27 a, 123 c, 58 d; *g.* gill, *d.* giull, *ap.* gella, "Laws," i. 50, 281.

aithgell, M'Dare's "Tegosc Flatha," l. 175.

rmachtgell, "Laws," i. 276.

cairgell, a fine.

Forgell, forgall, a forcell, a forcal, gl. *attestatio, testimonium; g.* forcill, forcaill; *d.* forgull, forcull, *Z.*, *Wb.* 25 d, 28 b, 14 c; *Ml.* 44 c, 46 c, 131 a, 42 d, 46 c, 35 b.

cainforgall, fair testimony, "Colman's Hymn."

dubforgell, false testimony, "Laws," i. 176.

gurforcell, false testimony, *Wb.* 13 b; *np.* gurforgell, "Laws," ii. 328; *gs.* gurforgaill, *Tl.* 8.

fugell (?), fugall, gl. *judicium*, *Z.*; *d.* fugiull, *LB.* 33; *g.* fugill, *W.*; *Z.* doubts of the *gender*, but *ap.* fúigle of *Ag.* seems to show a *neuter* which passes to the S-declension in the *plural.*

Sraigell (?), rradgell, rrogell, a scourge; *g.* rrogill, *Z.*; *np.* rraigle, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 156, seems *neuter;* it is *fem.* in *Ag. dsf.* rrogill, *LB.* 218 b; *neut.* "S. Celt. Decl."

Saigul (?), age, life, *Wb*; *g.* raigail; *as.* raigul n-, *Ml.* 119 b; probably *masc.* as cempul.

Ubul, apple; ubul n-oir, "Táin Bó Fróich"; ba heo uball, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 92, 202; *np.* ubla, "Hyfiachrach," 284 *W.*; *npm.* ubaill, *Ag.*

imbel, border, rim: imiol n-, "C. M. Lena," 146; *g.* imbil, *d.* imbiul, *W.*; ochaprimmel, achaprimlib, "Tog. Tróí," l. 1131, *LL.* 267 b.

caissel N-, a stone structure, *macaria:* carpel n-Oengupa, *LL.* 211 a, "Bk. of Hymaine," R.I.A., fol. 145–6; perhaps caiple of *W.* 412 is its plural of S-declension; *g.* cairpil, "Lorha Cumthach"; *d.* cairpiul, "Bk. of Armagh"; *gp.* cairpel, *murorum*, "O'Sull. Hist. Cath. Compendium," 136.

clausul (?), *ds. clausula*, *Ml.* 41 a.

tuisel (?), a fall, case; *npm.* tuipil, *Sg.* 71 a, 188 a; Ascoli does not give the gender.

deissel (?), right-hand or south side; *d.* deippiul.

temel (?), *d.* temul, darkness, *Ml.* 16 c, 30 a.

gemell (?), gemel, fetter; not neuter in "Circ. of Ireland," 34.

daer, dér, tear; *np.* daep, *Ml.* 23 a; *ap.* dépa, "Four Masters," ii. 618; it *sgf.* na dépe, *LU.* 45 a and *W.*, yet *as.* dér, *W.*

der (der) (?), dir, *vituperatio*, *Z.*, dir; *Wb.* 16 a; *g.* dire, *LL.* 81 a; aier, air, is *masc.* *Ml.* 72 c.

tathair (tachair) (?), gl. *reprehensio*, *Z.*, *Wb.* 16 a; *d.* cachair, *Ag.*

combair N-, "Laws," i. 180, for combar, meeting (of waters, &c.); *na.* Combar, Combur; *g.* cumbir, *Tl.* 238, 350, and "Bk. of Armagh."

teoair (?), *gs.* contemplation, *Wb.* 12 a.

fer (fér), grass; *g.* feúir, *Sg.* 68 b; *np.* féra, *W.*

ar (ár), ár n-, "Four Masters," ii. 596, i. 330; *g.* áir, *Ml.* 113 b, *Tur.* 50; *dp.* áraib, *Ml.* 33 d, 34 a; fioḃ-ár, destruction of woods, "Four Masters," an. 1121.

or (ór), gold; ór n-, "Carm. Paul." *W.*; *g.* óir, *Z.*, *W.*; *W.* and Ascoli do not state the gender.

bán-ór, bright gold, *LL.* 266 a; derg-ór, red gold; fírór, pure gold.

dior (ḃíor) (?), *gl. abrisa*, *Sg.* 73 c.

mor (mór), mór n-erbaiḋ, much loss, mór nḋuba, much sorrow, *LL.* 334, "Félire," 201.

formor (formór), urmór, chief part, the most; *g.* urmóir, *Ag.*

TOR, tower; tor mbreagoin, "Nennius," 240.

LER (?), sea; is *neuter*, says Stokes, in "Félire Index"; is *masc.*, says *W.*; but there is no proof given by them; however, *ap.* lirn *W.* favours *W.'s* view; *g.* lir; *d.* liur, *W.*

MUR, rampart; am mur, "Maelduin's Cur." 476; mur n-Olloman, mur mbraigthoch, "S. na Rann," 15, mur n-olloman; *np.* mura, *LU.* 211 a; but *npm.* muir; *ap.* mura, *W.*, *Ag.*

LAR (lár), gl. *solum*, floor; al lar, *Ml.* 89 d; 108 d, *LL.* 292 b; *g.* lair, *Ml.* 34 d; *da.* lár, *W.*; Stokes doubts of the gender in "Félire Index"; corpplár, centre, "G. Corca Laide," 344.

CERTLAR (cerclár), the very centre, "Circ. of Ireland," 42.

FOSSADLAR (forrablár), station, "Lism. Lives," 392.

ITHLAR (ithlár), area, corn-floor; *g.* ithláir, *Sg.* 68, *Ml.* 137 a; cf. *ds.* ith-lainn; gl. *area*, *Sg.* 68 a.

ORLAR (orlár), gl. *vestibulum*, "Mediev. Tract on Lat. Decl."; also urbár, a floor, area, level ground, as frach an urlair, Stranorlar, "Joyce's Names of Places," ii. 425.

CLAAR, clár, gl. *tabula*, board, plank, *Z.*; clár ndara, oak board, "Man. & Cust." iii. 480; *d.* claar, *Z.*; *np.* clára, *Ag.*; it means also a flat surface; clár an eudain, the forehead; hence fianchlár, *W.*, imchlair, *gs.*, *Tl.* 170; lubenchlar, "Thurn. Versl." 48; baile an chláir, Clare Galway; see "Joyce's Names of Places," i. 427; mag clair = *campus planus*, "Trias. Thaum." 184.

GALAR, sickness, distress, *dolor corporis vel animi;* galar n-, an ggalar (for a ngalar), *Z.* 1005, "Cambrai MS." 27 d, *Ml.* 61 c; galar n-echir of *Wb.* 29 a = disease of languor or weakness (of stomach), *cf.* éigshöe, languid, "O'Begley's Engl.-Ir. Dict.": *dp.* galarraib, *Ml.* 107 c; *ds.* galur, *W.*; *g.* galair, *np.* galra, *Ag.*, *LB.* 111 b.

cenngalar, headache, *Wb.* 17 d.

cliabgalar, chest disease, *LB.* 219 a.

crevemgalar, "S. na Rann," 132.

crichgalar, ague, *Tl.* 160.

bliangalar, languor, "Colman's Hymn," "Gildas' Lorica,"

tromgalar, heavy sickness or grief.

OLOR N-, olor n-olar, drink of drinks (?), gravy of gravies (?), *g.* olair, *LB.* 217 c, *LL.* 210 b; Olor (*LL.* 24 a) is the name of the river Sixmilewater.

MONAR N-, monor n-, monur n-, work, occupation, *LL.* 395; "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 129; *LB.* 11 b; "S. na Rann," 145; "Circ. of Ireland," l. 195; "C. M. Rath," 132; "L. na gCeart," 8; lechmonur, "Cog. G." 192; but *sm.* in monur, *LL.* 234 a; a monar aiche sin, that was his night-work, *W.*; it appears chiefly in chevilles.

TOR N-, tower, "Nennius," 240.
nemchór m-bobba, "C. M. Rath," 170.

NEUTOR, neutar, *g.* neutair, *Sg.* 206 a, 39 b, 90 b, the neuter.

LESTER, lestar n-, vessel, *d.* lestur, *Z.*; lestar n-, "Codex. S. Pauli," *W.*, *ap.* lestra, *W.*
bidlestar, vessel, "Man. & Cust." iii. 576, *W.*
tuirlestar, *thuribulum*, *Sg.* 3 a.
laechlestar, a warrior's boat, *LB.* 215 b.
uisciilestraib, *dp.*, *hydris*, "Bk. of Hymn," ii. 154.
marlestar, large vessel.
mindlestar, small vessel; *dp.* mindlestraib, "Laws," iii. 192, ii. 366.
bidlestar, bindlestar, "Man. & Cust." iii. 495.
roilestar, *gladiolum*, "Med. Tract on Celt. Declension."
mac-lestar, a second vessel, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 26.

ASTAR (?), journey; *g.* astair, "Bk. of Fenagh," 366; "L. na gCeart," 153.

ALLTAR, the other world, yonder side, *W.*
altar (?), fosterage, *ap.* roaltar, *g.* comaltair, "Laws," i. 168, 190, ii. 160.
centar, this world, this side of the country, *W.*
echtar, *pars exterior*, *Z.*
anechtar, the outside; *g.* anectir, *Wb.* 10 a.
immechtar, imechtar, the outside, *Z.*; da n-imechtar, two extremities, "Fis Adam." *LU.* 28 b; .i. forcenn, "O'Dav." 97.
ichtar, the lower part; *ds.* ichtur, *Cr.* 33 c; Ascoli does not give the gender.

ULTAR—*continued.*

uachtar, óchtep, óchtap, the upper part, top, cream; *gs.* ochtip, "Bk. of Armagh"; Ascoli does not give the gender; cream, "Laws," ii. 254; *d.* uachtup, "Irische Texte," i. 34.

CARACHTAR N-, letter, *Z.* 228; c. n-aill, *Sg.* 4 a, 5 a, 6 b, 7 a, 7 b; *d.* cap(ach)tup, *Ml.* 34 a; *ap.* cáprachtpa, *Sg.* 3 b, 9 a.

CECHTAR n-ai alaill, each of them.

CUCHTAR, kitchen, *neut.* (*Z.*), but *fem.* in *LB.* 218 b, "Laws," iii. 192, "L. na gCeart," 36.

MIALTUR (?), bad fosterage, "Laws," ii. 164; cf. *p.* poaltap.

LATHAR N- (láthap n-), lethap, a láthap; *d.* lathup; *ap.* lathap; *dispensatio, dispositio,* "S. na Rann," 143, *Ml.* 51 c, 42 c, 44 b, 103 d, 42 b, *Wb.* 5 c, *Sg.* 154 a, *Ml.* 91 d, *LL.* 203 a; eplárhap, gl. *dispensatio.*

LATHAR N-, *temptatio,* seems *neut.*, *Z.*, *Wb.* 9 d.

LATHAR N-, "S. na Rann," p. 143.

LAITHER presence; eplathap, presence, *LB.* 251.

SAITHAR (pátchap), paethap; *g.* pátchip, labour, *Z.*; a pátchap n-, *Wb.* 11 a; *Ml.* 24 d.

RUATHAR N-, "Bk. of Balymote," 45 b, "Four Masters," i. 562, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 198, "S. na Rann," pp. 148, 71, "Hyfiachrach," 182; *g.* puathaip, rout, career.

berguáthap, *ap.* red or bloody rout, *LL.* 78 a, "C. M. Rath," 212.

echpuathaip, *gs.* horse-race, stampede, "S. Bodleian Cormac," 39; *dp.* puathpuib, incursions, "Laws," i. 226; piathop, *torrens,* is *masc.*, *Ml.* 134 b.

INATHAR, *pl.*, *viscera interiora*, *Z.* 781.

TARTHAR, *terebra*, seems *neut. Z.*

ARATHAR, ogn-aratap; *g.* arataip, plough, ploughing, "Man. & Cust." i. 486, 479; "Fragm. Irish Ann." 16; *ap.* aratpa, "Bk. of Lismore," 45.

CUATHAR, sieve, seems *neut.*, *Z.*; is not *neut.* in "C. Bern." 34 a.

eTHAR, boat, *Sg.* 35 a, seems *neut. Z.*, but *nom.* echair, "Four Masters," i. 354, and "Voyage of Snedgus."

CLITHAR (?), shelter, *as.* clichar, "Circ. of Ireland," 44, *LU.* 496.

LOTHOR (lóchor), lóathar, *pelvis, alveus, canalis*, seems *neut.*, *Z.*; *g.* lochair, "Four Masters," i. 198, *Cr.* 39 c, *Sg.* 676.

LOTHAR (?), *gs.* lochair, garment, "C. M. Rath," 186; *dp.* lochraib, *LL.* 274 b.

MOTHAR N-, mochar n-aiṡche, darkness of night, "O'Davoren," 105; darkness, "Four Masters," i. 562; mochor (?), mochor mara, *LL.* 135 b.

MOTHAR (?), stone fort in ruins (O'Donovan), a cluster of trees or bushes, "Joyce's Names of Places," i. 298; *dp.* mochraib, tufts (of beard), "C. M. Rath," 184.

OTHAR (?); *g.* ochair, a wound, "L. na gCeart," 164.

OTHAR (?); *dp.* ochraib, wages, "L. na gCeart," 134.

CATHAR MELA, a honey comb, (?).

FARTHAR (?), drink, .i. cuirm, "O'Donovan," 94.

SRATHAR (?), *stragulum*, seems *fem.*, *Sg.* 221; airchear, east; *d.* airchiur, is *masc.* in *Sg.*; riachar, *torrens*, is *masc.*, *Ml.* 134 b; airer, *g.* oirir, *pl.* airera, seems *neut.*

CORRTHAR (?), fringe, "L. na gCeart," 154.

ILAR N-, *g.* ilair; *d.* ilur, multitude, many (of persons, animals, things), *Ml.* 48 c, 131 d; ilar n-, six times in p. 13 of "S. na Rann," not only in chevilles, but beginning of lines; in chevilles, p. 142, &c.; hilar neutair, the plural of the neuter, *Sg.* 39 b.

OENAR (óenar) (?), *d.* óinur, one (person), *Sg.* 215 b, "Siege of Howth," 60; trían, three (persons); *g.* triir, trír, "Man. & Cust." 519; "Maelduin's Cur." 490; *n.* tríaur, "Laws," i. 288; *cf.* ilar n-, and *p.* noinbar.

cethrar, four (persons); the gender of ar group is *neut.* or *masc.*

cóicer, five (persons); cuicer, 5th generation, "Laws," ii. 152.

réirer, réher, six (persons).

mórréher, móirreher, morṡerrer, seven (persons), *i. e.* a big seven.

OENAR, etc.—*continued.*

ochtar, eight (persons); *g.* ochthair, "Man. & Cust." iii. 519.

nonbar, nonbur, noenbur, noenbor, nine (persons); *ap* tri noinbar, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 218; nonboru, *W.*

bechnebar, beichnbor, ten (persons).

OIREN, abundance.

FORAR (?), *gl. finis, Ml.* 56 b.

DIROR (?), *gl.* nasturtium, *W.*; *g.* diorair, "Four Masters," i. 430.

COMRAR (?), casket (is *fem.* in "Four Masters," i. 360, ii. 600).

CELTAR (?), a cloak of disguise, *LU. Tain.*

CELAR (?), concealment, "Siab. Ch. C." 378.

MUREAR (?), *g.* muirir, a good number, company, offspring, "Four Masters," ii. 968, "L. na gCeart," 158, 206, 266.

TASGUR (?), a fleet, .i. coblach, "Four Masters," i. 124.

FOGUR, a fogur, the sound, *Sg.* 30 b, but a may be the pronoun "its."

CRINDAR (?), *d.* crindur, a fall, falling, "O'Dav." 65.

ACCOBOR, an accobar, the desire, *Wb.* 3 d; *ap.* accobra, *Wb.* 30 c, *Ag.*; cobre domunde, wordly desire, *Wb.* 29 c., connected with this, and is, perhaps, feminine.

comaccobar, gl. *concupiscentia; g.* comaccobuir, *Wb.* 3 c. 13 d; a n-uile comaccobor, *W.* 11 c.

UABAR (úabar) (?), uabar, obar, pride, *Z.*; *g.* úabair, *W.*, *incerti generis*, says *Z.*, but is not *fem.*

MEMBUR, memmur, *np.* membur, a member, *Z.*; *ap.* meamra, "Laws," ii. 278.

AMBOR (?), ammor, a bathing tub, font, *W.*, is, I think, *masc.* in Middle Irish; *np.* ommair, *LL.* 54 a.

COMBAR, (?), combur, *g.* cumbir, "Bk. of Armagh," *Tl.* 164; confluence of water, is probably neuter, as is inber, inlet of water, with which it seems etymologically connected; see comair n-, *above*, p. 155; Duibchommuir, *LL.* 129 b.

INDER N-, *ostium fluminis*, river-mouth, (river, in "C. R. na Rig"; and "Laws," i. 122); *ns.* inder n-, "Laws," i. 68, 70; "Táin Bó Fróich," 156; "Táin Bó Regamon," l. 10; "Bk. of Ballymote," 408 a, 355 a; "O'Davoren's Glos." 62, 100; see other examples in *Prefaces;* an inber, *Tl.* 448; *g.* inbir, "Laws," i. 122; indbuir, "Cormac, 15; *d.* inbiur, "Nennius," 248, *Tl.* 34; *nap.* inbera, "Bk. of Fenagh," 204, *Tl.* 150; *g.* Aroinbir, *LL.* 127 b.

INDER (?), a spit, *LL.* 292 b; *g.* indbir, *Tl.* xxii., *LB.* 215 b.

AITHDER (?), imaithber, reproach, *LB.* 111 b.

FODAR (?), a fountain, spring, or flow of water, "Four Masters," iii. 23; *g.* fobuir, "Bk. of Armagh"; it means "a well" in "Hyfiachrach," 477.

RODAR (?), a great flow; fobar fola, a flux of blood, "S. na Rann," p. 148; U-stem: *g.* foborcha, abundance, "O'Dav." 113.

ADBAR, cause, matter; *as.* an adbar, *materiam*, *Ml.* 138 c; irfed adbar, *Ml.* 71 c; *g.* adbair, *Ag.*, *np.* adbara, *LL.* 218 b; it is *masc.* in *W.* and *Ag.* It is connected with inber, combar, fobar, fobar (?).

COMADBUR, materials, *W.*

DEITHBIR N-, cause, reason, "Laws," ii. 138; it is an *adj.* used substantively; *cf.* in-deithbir, gl. *merito*, *Ml.* 47 b.

ARDAR (?), *g.* arbir, gl. *cohortis*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *d.* arbur, *costu*, *Ml.* 55 b, 121 c; *ap.* (?), arbar, *Ml.* 62 b; *dp.* arbrib, *Ml.* 63 c; arbur, *g.* arbuir, .i. fróg, "O'Dav." 50.

SCIBAR (?), pepper, *Z.*

RIBAR (?), sieve, *Z.*; .i. críathar, "O'Dav." 115.

ARGETDOR (?), "Bk. of Armagh"; *cf.* dechnbor.

DODURDUR (?), *ds.* "Bk. of Armagh."

DUILLEBAR (?), foliage.

CLAMAR (?), satire, "Irish Metr. Glosses."

CLOCHAR (?), clocher, a stony place; *g.* clochir, clochuir, *d.* clochur, "Bk. of Armagh," *Tl.* 158, "Adamnan"; in "Adamnan" the Lat. *ns.* *Clocherum* reflects the Irish neuter; it seems a collective noun.

tochar N- (tóchar n-), causeway; *g.* tochuir, "Bk. of Armagh"; tochar n-glonda, "Mac Gn. Find," p. 38, 2nd ed.

salchar, a collection of filth (from palach), "Laws," ii. 160; *nds.* palchar, filth, *Ag.*

finechar (fínechar) (?), relatives, a "fine" group.

cendar, group of heads, "Mesca Ul." 32: por cendar na nonbor.

nascar (?), bundle, .i. naidm.

dorar N-, "Thurn. Veral." 33; but dorar, *d.* dorair, conflict, difference, is clearly *feminine*.

neimer (?), a stony place; *g.* neimir, "Four Masters," ii. 968, from nem, a stone.

bruar (brúar), breakage, fragments, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 74.

briscbruar (bríscbrúar), a heap of fragments, *LL.* 710 b.

buar (búar) (?), cattle; *g.* búair, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 40, 74, 82; buar, .i. buinnech, "O'Dav." 61; *masc.* in "Diarm. 7 Grainne," *W.*

tuar (túar) (?), manure, "Laws," 200.

mazar (?), *d.* mazur, depth (of the sea), "Bodl. Cormac," 30.

airer (?), *d.* airiur, *ap.* airera, territory, "S. na Rann," p. 126; harbours, *LL.* 305.

cor n-delend, a cast of a spear, "Táin Bó Cualnge," and *LU.* "Toch. Emere."

cor N-, turn, circumstance, "Four Masters," ii. 612.

accur (?), ease (?), *Wb.* 29 d; anaccor, difficulty.

immorchor n-delend, a carrying back, turning about, *LL.* 236 b, and *LU.* "Táin," "Táin Bó Cualnge," "Mesca Ul."; immarchor n-, "Man. & Cust." iii. 372; immarcor n-, voyage, "Bodl. Rawl." B. 512, fo. 57.

urchor N-, irchor, erchar, *g.* aurchir, a shot; urchor n-aigh, "Ch. of Lir," § 20; *d.* erchurraib, *telis*, *Ml.* 34 c; but *ap.* urcharu, "Gildas' Lorica."

cranchur, *sortes*; *nap.* inna cranchur, *Ml.* 81, 37 d.

dechor, difference; dechor n-, *Sg.* 38 a, 41 b; arn-eb dechur, *Ml.* 24 d; a ndechur, *Wb.* 33 b, *Ml.* 114 a; dechur n-, *Ml.* 114 a; *dp.* ildechraib, *Ml.* 125 d; *gs.* dechuir, *Sg.* 212 a.

DUCHUR, ir eb a ndúchur ṗil, *Ml.* 115 a.
FORCHOR, violence.
TERCHOR, mishap, *LB.* 33.
ATHCHUR, achchuir n-, a returning, "Laws," ii. 338.
TATHCHOR, tatchor (?), return, removal; *asm.* in taidchur, *Ml.* 47 c; *g.* taidchuir, *Ml.* 62 bc.
TACHOR, combat.
TROTCHOR, combat, feat, *masc.* (?).
TINCOR, tinchor (?), supply, furniture, *g.* tincair, "Man. & Cust." iii. 499; *d.* tincur, "Laws," ii. 356.
AIRECUR n-arad, meeting or combat of chariots, *LL.* 91; aircur, *pressure* (*Ml.* 38 d), is *masc.*
TROCUR, *np.* "Laws," i. 280.
ECUR N-, putting in (of stock), "Laws," ii. 306.
SOCHAR (?) revenue, *ds.*, "L. na gCeart," 96.
ROSSAR n-dírech, "Nennius," 244, direct narrative (?).
AES, *g.* áir, airr, age, aer n-ercai, "Nancy Gl."; comaer, *ap.* (?), *costaneos*, *Wb.* 18 c; aer n-, folk, "G. Corca Laiḋe," 12, 22.
ESS N-, vessel, "Second Battle of Moytura," p. 60.
OS, wild boar (*or* deer?); a n-or, "Irische Texte," i. 34; ba n-orr, *LL.* 246 b; "Brocan's Hymn," l. 57; "De Chopur in da M." 245; *g.* oir, deer, "Laws," i. 272.
FESS, *nap.*, *scita*, *Cr*, 39 b; *Ml.* 73 b, 128 d.; *g.* fiirr (?), *Sg.* 2 a.
ANFISS, *gs.*, ignorance, *Wb.* 13 b.
BAS (báir), báirr, death, báir n-, a mbáir n-, *Z.*
combáir, joint-death, *Wb.* 24 a.
ernbáir, *g.* ernbáir, death by the sword, *LL.* 5 b; "Sanctan's Hymn."
tiugbáir, final death, "Four Masters," i. 534.
DLUS N-, closeness, "Man. and Cust." iii. 448; *LL.* 59 b, 60 a, *six times.*
ROS, *g.* ruir, roir, flax, is not *masc.*, "Laws," ii. 368.
ROS, rorr, wooded promontory: Rorr n-, *LL.* 297 b, 297 b, 298 b; "Nennius," 258; "Bk. of Lismore," 1474; *gs.* ruir, ruirr, "C. Ruis na Ríg"; *ap.* rorra, *Tl.* 146; *LB.* 208 a; ir-rur, *g.* irrair, "Nennius," 248.
NOS (nór) (?), custom; *np.* nóra, "Hymany," 62; *d.* nour, "Laws," i. 12.

ass (?), *g.* aiſſ, milk, *LU.* p. 256; "Táin Bó Fróich," 144.
cobas, *compages*, *Z.*; *Sg.* 2 b, "C. Ruis na Ríg, § 3, 34.
cambas (?), "Bk. of Armagh."
amus, *temptatio*; *np.* aimſe, seems an S-stem.
indas, innaſ, manner, kind; *Wb.* 33 c, *bis*; *g.* indíſ, innid, *Ml.* 36 a, 35 c; iſſed indaſ, *Ml.* 35 c.
auiss (?), *gs.* "Bk. of Armagh"; iſſed auiſſ, that is a dwelling, "Bodl. Cormac," 18.
buas m-, *gs.* "O'Conor's Rer.Hib. Script." i. pars 2, lvii.
soas n-, ſoaſ n-aiſchedail, "Cormac," 8.
eulas (?), *g.* eulaiſ; *d.* eulu, knowledge, *Ml.* 63 a, *Sg.* 209 b.
bernas (?), *gap*; *g.* beſnaiſ, *d.* beſnuſ, beſnoſ "Bk. of Armagh," "L. na gCeart," 18, 38.
anfos (anfóſ) (?), restlessness, "Cormac," 1.
medtos n-, *libripens*, *Sg.* 114 a.
urrathas, auſſadaſ, *np.*, "Laws," i. 260, 274, *passim*.
aulas (?), sweat, "Paris' Eutychius."
eclas (?), galaſ n-eclíſ, *Wb.* 29 a; *cf.* eiglide, faint, "Coney's Dictionary."
ainges, ainscheſſ (?), anguish, *LB.*
eres n-, heresy, "Stowe Miss." 65 a.
erus (?), a meeting, *LL.* 58 a.
arus (áruſ), dwelling; *g.* areiſ, araiſ, "Bk. of Armagh," "L. na gCeart"; *np.* aiſiſe (S-stem); *ap.* aiſuſa, "Bodl. Cormac," 16; *np.* aſuſa, "Cormac," 29; *d.* lſ-aſuſ, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 142; *cf.* ſoſuſ, "Laws," i. 298.
aros, *ap.*, *munilia*, &c., "Bk. of Armagh."
dorus, doſoſ, door, *Z.*, *g.* doſuiſ, "S. Maelduin's Cur.," 488; *d.* doſuſ, *Ml.* 131 c; *gp.* doſuſ, "S. Voyage of Snedgus," 24; *ap.* doſuſ, doiſſe, doſſe, *Ml.* 98, *LL.* 114, "Siab Ch. C.," 386; *np.* dóiſſe, dóiſſea, *Z.*; *nagp.* doiſſea, *Ml.* 46 a; *voc. pl.* doiſſea, *Ml.* 98.
ſoſdoſuſ, lintel, *LU.* 105 b.
ſcuagdoſuſ, archway, "Tog. Tróí." p. 139.
a n-imdoſuſ, *LU.* 112 a; "Táin Bó Flidais"; *np.* imdoiſſea, *claustra*, *Ml.* 92 d.
eross (?), *d.* eſuſ, *puppis*, "Bk. of Armagh."

FORUS, *d.* forur, forar, *processu*, "Baeda Cr." 36, 6, *Wb.* 15 d; irred forur, "Yellow Bk. of Lecan," 217; "O'Dav." 93; *ap.* forur, *profectus*, *Ml.* 104 d; *gs.* forair, *Ml.* 94 c, 131 c; *g.* béim forir, *Wb.* 9 c, 13 a, 11 c, 25 c, 28 a; *Sg.* 13 a; fordr (?), *nds.*, *profectus*, *processus*, *propagatio*, *Wb.* 11 b, 18 c, *Ml.* 69 a.

FORUS N-, pen, pound, house; *g.* foruir, *ap.* forura, *dp.* forrib, forruib, "Laws," ii. 10, 10, 10, 116; i. 302, 292, 298, 266, 268; in "Fled Bricr." forur seems = a rest, or back seat of chariot; forur does not eclipse in "Laws," i. 292.

INTURUS, *ap.* *incursus*, *Ml.* 35 d.

MIthURUS (míchurur), *np.* michururra, unfortunate expeditions, *LU.* 111 a.

ZRAN (zrán), grain; *ap.* zrán, *Sg.* 184 b.

LAN (lán): al lán, the whole, *LU.* 108 a.

SLAN N- (slán n-), safety, security, "Laws," i. 230, 232, 246, 250, 281; *np.* slána, sureties, "Fourth Charter of Bk. of Kells."

LOChAN (lochán) (?), small lake, "Circ. of Ireland," 50.

AN (án) (?), drinking vessel; *gl.* ána, "Cormac"; ian, a vessel, is *fem.*

CRIDECAN (cridecán), little heart, "Carm. Paul.," is *neut.*, as cride.

AISLEAN (aisleán) (?), *ds.*, *articulus*, *Ml.* 132 d.

TOEBAN (tóebán), little side.

MORAN (morán), much, many; becoán, a few, a little.

CRIDIN (cridín), gl. *coroulus*.

BIRIN (birín), a dartlet, *LU.* "Táin Bó Cualnge."

ETHIN (*ap.* ?), *hederas*, or *baccar*, *Sg.* (diminutive of ich ?).

MIAN N- (mían n-), desire; *Ml.* "Carm." 1.

TRIAN N- (trían n-), a third (part), "Laws," i. 272, 274; ii. 56, 362, 364; "O'Dav." 100; "Siege of Howth," 60; "Cog. G." 136; bá b-trían, "Keating & O'Donovan's Grammars," 372; "Cog. G." 204, 206; *g.* trín, "Four Masters," ii. 568, 1175; *d.* triun, "Laws," ii. 252; "Broccan's Hymn"; but *ns.* in trían, already in *LL.* 262 a; ba b-trían, "Laws," ii. 156.

TRIAN—*continued.*

Duibchrían, *g.* Duibchrín, *d.* Duibchriun, Dufferin (Black Third), "L. na gCeart," 164, 168, 156.

leichtrian, half a third, "Laws," ii. 390.

FUAN (fúan), *tunica, Z.*; fuan n-, *LU.* 106 a, "Táin Bó Fróich," "Ir. Metr. Gloss."

LOAN (lóan) (?), *adipem, Ml.* 39 d.

LIN N- (lín n-), *g.* lín, *rete, cassis, Wb.* 29 b, *Tur.* 46 b, *Sg.* 63 a; *np.* lína, *Ml.* 39 d; lín m-beind, *LU.* 102 a.

LIN (lín) (?), *g.* lín, flax, *W.*

LIN (lín), number, is *masc., W., Z., Ascoli;* but I find lín n-, *W.*; irred a lín, *Wb.* 12 c, *Cr.* 42 a, *Sg.* 30 a; and *np.* lína, "Laws," i. 194.

DIN N- (dín n-), protection, "S. na Rann," 65, 134.

IARN, erinn, *ap.* erinna, irons, implements, "Laws," i. 482, 486; *np.* erna, "Cormac," 14.

FEMUN, *ds.*, the feminine gender, *Sg.* 75 b.

LOMAN, *ap., spheras,* "Leyden Gl.," but is *fem.* in "Ascoli" and *W.*

IMBRESAN, *contentio, altercatio, d.* imbrerun, imrerun, *Wb.* 11 c, 30 c, *Ml.* 132 c; *np.* imbrerna, *Wb.* 30 b, 29 b; *g.* imbrernae *as.* imrerain, in *W.* is *fem.*

CRANN, *arbor,* a cranb, porra cranb, "Bodl. Cormac," 324; *g.* cruinn, *d.* crunn, *Sg.* 65 a, is *masc.* in *Z.* 226, 1002, and *W.*; but a cocrann and *nap.* cranna, cammchranna, *trabes, Ml.* 37 b, 92 d, *Sg.* 189 a, "Bodl. Cormac," 24, *neuter*; it is *masc.* in *Ag.*: *np.* crainb, *ap.* crannu.

CESADCRANN (cérabcrann), cross, *LB.* 214 b.

LAMCHRAND, fore-pillar of harp, "Man. & Cust." iii. 358.

LOMCHRUND, *ds., LU.* 111 a.

BASCRAND, a rattle, hand-clapping.

MURCHRANN, mast, "O'Dav." 106.

SEOLCHRAND, mast, "O'Dav." 106, "C. R. na Rig."

OLACHRANN, olive tree, *Wb.* 5 b.

COCRANN, *sore,* a cocrann, *dp.* cocrannaib, *Ml.* 37 bd.

IALLACRAND, *np.*, sandals, "S. Maelduin's Cur." 65; but *npm.* iallacrainb, "Man. & Cust." iii. 158; this is from iall-acrand; acrann is *fem., Ml.* 56 b.

SLOND, *d.* slund, *significatio*, is perhaps *neut.* like tóranb.

FOND, *np.* "Toch. Emere," l. 27, bottom, land (?).

TORAND (tóranb), tooranb, tooranc, gl. *figura, significatio, definitio, g.* tóraind, *Sg.* 3 b; *d.* tooruind, "Bk. of Armagh"; tórunc, torrund, *Z.*; *np.* tórandba, *Sg.* 4 a; *as.* tóirand, "Incant. Sg." *Sg.* 9 b.

FERAND, land, irred ferand, *LU.* 416; *nap.* feranna, *Ag.*, "C. M. Rath," 222, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 154; ferann, *g.* feraind, *ager, Wb.* 19 d; *d.* ferund, *W.*

INTINSCANN (?), beginning, a n-intinscann, *Sg.* 148 a.

ECHTRANN, a foreign thing; *np.* aechtranna, foreign things *or* parts, *Ml.* 28 c.

FOTHRAND (?), noise, "Fled Bricr."

TORAINN N-, "S. na Rann," 153.

OFFREND (?) offering, Mass, *g.* oirrrind, *d.* orrriund, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," "Amra. Ch. C." § 10; Ascoli does not give the gender; Stokes and *Ag.* mark it *neuter.*

DILGEND (dílgend), dílgenc n-, gl. *deletio, exterminatio; g.* dílgind, dílgind; *d.* dilgiund, dilgiunn, *Ml.* 53 d, 64 r, 48 b, 33 c, 112 d; *Sg.* 52 a, 148 a. *Z.* 487 says it is *masc.*; *W.* does not give gender; but n- shows the *neuter.*

OGDILGEND (ógdílgend), *internecio, Sg.* 52 a, utter ruin.

LEGEND (légend)(?), a legend, *lectio, Ml.* 84 d; *Sg.* 59 b; *g.* légind, *Ml.* 31 a; *d.* legunn, *W.*

AIRLEGEND (airlégend), reading aloud, = German, *vor-lesen.*

SCRIBEND (?), *scriptio, scriptum;* a fcribend, *Sg.* 119, 195 a; gebend, prison, a word of like termination, is *fem.*: *d.* gebind, *LL.* 5 b.

ATHSCRIBEND (?), rescription, re-writing, copying.

FORBANN, order, mandate, severity (of Jewish *or* Pagan law); *np.* forbanda, *Z.*, *Wb.* 18 c, 21 c, 7 c; *g.* forbaind, *d.* forbunn, *Ag.*, but in forbann, *Tl.* 38.

nemforbann, "Lismore Lives," 396.

COMMANT N-, *professio, Ml.* 78 b d; *d.* commund, *conjuratio, Ml.* 44 d.

CAILEMENT, gl. *calamentum;* an cailement, "Stokes' Irish Materia Med." 228.

DIUMAND (?), *d.* diumund, contempt, "Laws," ii. 336.

tallanD, *d.* tallonD; *ap.* *deg-tallanda*, *Wb.* 12 a, 17 c, *Ml.* 69 c.

écomlonn (écomlonn) (?), battle, unequal fight; a n-écomlonn, "Táin Bó Reg."

clornn (?), *wrong*, *Sg.* 49 a; perhaps *fem.*, as lochapnn.

inunn, an inunn, the same (thing), "Bed. Cr." 34.

cainżen n-żle, business, "S. na Rann," 129; a chevile, but *daf.* cainżin, *Z.*; some of these chevilles may be *gp.* (?); *gs.* (?) cainżne, "Cormac," 11.

cenn, head, end; a cenn, *ap.* cenna, *four times* in "Bodl. Cormac," 53; *Z.* makes cenn, *g.* cinn, *d.* ciunn, *masc.*, but he gives no mark of gender. The following compounds that end in cenD here point to *neuter*; *np.* cinD, *ap.* cinnu, of *W.* show *masc.* in Middle Irish; but *ap.* cenna, *LU.* 89 a.

airchinn, aipchinD fore-head, front-end, front of house as opposed to tóib, side, in *Wb.* 21 c and "Laws"; Da n-aipcinD "Laws," i. 274; it is wrongly rendered by *principium*, *Z.* 868; Mr. Stokes translates it correctly, and might have omitted the query. After "front" *Wb.* says, "As Jesus Christ is the corner-stone, side and front (tóib ⁊ aipchinn) are contained in him," as a corner-stone unites at the corner two walls of a building. "Laws," i. 260, 274, fri Da taeb ocuf fri Da n-aipchinD, on the two sides and on the two ends of his land, *i.e.* in faDa ocuf in żairiD, in length and breadth. So aipchinD seems front and rear walls of a house, etc. Perhaps from air-chenn, fore-head, = façade, *frons ædium*, and also *posticum*, "the back *front*," as "Smith's Dictionary" renders *posticum*.

forcenn (?), forcenD; *g.* forcinn; *d.* forciunn, forcunn, end, *Ml.* 19 c, 56 d, 59 b; *Sg.* 148 a b, 188 a, 169 a, 203 b, but *nm.* in forcenn, forcan, *Ml.* 22 d, 89 c, 91 a; *Z.* does not mark gender; *W.* and *Ag.* mark it *masc.*, but yield no evidcnee thereof; *cf.* cenn and tarmorcenn.

tarmmorcenn N-, tarmmorchenn, *g.* tairmorcinn, *d.* tarmoircinn, *ngp.* tarmmorcenn, end, *Sg.* 111 a, 62 a, 166 a, 33 a, 43 a; tarmforcenD, "Thurn. Versl." 130; *np.* fé tarmmorcenn, *Sg.* 166 a; tarmmorcinn; *d.* tarmorciunn, *Sg.* 62 a, 33 a. Hence we may conclude that tarmforcenD and forcenD, *etc.*, are *neuter*, yet *apm.* tairmoircniu.

muirtchend (?), carrion, "Bodl. Cormac," 16; moirtchenn, gl. *subfocatis*, i.e. *morticinium*, "Bk. of Armagh."

sescenn (?), fersenb, *d.* fersunn, "Bk. of Armagh," a (dry) marsh, *dp.* feirsennib, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 162.

escann (?), a water-can, "Cormac," 18.

fochann (?), cause: ifreaḋ fochann an chacha, "Four Masters," i. 160; fochonn, fochunn, *occasio*, is not neuter in *Wb.* 26 b, 27: buḋ ind fochunn fcce; *g.* fochuinn, *Ml.* 35 b; *nm.* ifé f. in *Ag.*, *W.*

mind n-óir, "Amra, Ch. C." 6, *LU.* 105 b, "Man. & Cust." iii. 160; a mind, gl. *diadema*, *insigne*, "Turin," 3, 96, *Ml.* 129 c; *np.* minda, "Bec Fola"; *np.* inna mind, gl. *insignia*, *Ml.* 18 d, *Wb.* 20 d, *Cr.* 41 c; *gp.* mind, "Four Masters," ii. 1158.

rind, star; ar rind fin, gl. *vesper*, *Sg.* 70 b; *ap.* rind, rinn, gl. *signa*, *Ml.* 2 a, 145 d, "Bed. Cr." 18 b; *dp.* rendaib, *Cr.* 18 c, gl. *sideribus*; its *gen.* renda, *Sg.* 73 a, shows it to be also of the I-declension.

da errend (da érrend) (*acc. Wb.* 20 d), *stigmata*; if neuter it should be dan-érrend.

rinn, *ap.* promontories, is of this declension, "Laws," i. 160, 270.

asclann (?), load, *g.* arclainn, *LU.* 111 b.

fulann (?), *d.* folunn, fulach, *toleratio*, *Wb.* 17 c, 26 b.

laidenn (láidenn), *np.* galleys, "C. R. na Ríg," § 8, seems *neuter*.

foimtharrúnn N-, putting off (of clothes), *LL.* 63 a, 65 a.

dronn N- (*bis*), "S. na Rann," l. 6279.

tecmann (?), *g.* tecminn, *d.* tecmunn, an event.

ón (ónn), the whole of a thing; a n-uan, a n-onn, "Félire," 200; da n-ónn, *Sg.* 98 a.

sluan (flúann) (?), host; *ap.* flúann, "C. R. na Ríg," in old and modern versions; for the usual flúanu.

airthicc (?), *ge.*; *d.* airchiuc, "Bk. of Armagh."

sethnanna (?), *ap.*, *toros*, *Cr.* 26 b.

airec (?), *inventio*, *g.*, airic, *d.* airiuc, *Sg.* 5 a, 5 b, 106 b, *Wb.* 3 d; perhaps *masc.* if aichirciu, gl. *argumenta* (*Ml.* 31 a), is its *ap.*, and if *argumenta* means *inventiones*. If so, fuirec seems also *masc.*

comrann N-, a meeting, "O'Dav." 65.

bec N-, bec n-éaig a little of clothing, *LB.* 215 a.

atrab, aiṡreb, *Sg.* 38 b, *Wb.* 3 d; a aṡrab, a n-aṡrab ṡin, aiṡreb n-, *Wb.* 27 b, *Ml.* 17 b, *LB.* 276; *g.* aṡraib, *Sg.* 190 b, 209 b; *d.* aṡrub, *Ml.* 126 c, *Sg.* 198 b; dwelling, *possessio.*

bichaiṡreb, bichaiṡṡreb, "Lismore Lives Index," and "Félire."

comaṡrub, *ds.*, *cohabitatio*, *Ml.* 47 c.

ṡíraṡṡrab, long residence, *Wb.* 3 d.

dithrab (díchrab), desert, *Ml.* 98 d; *d. neuter*, diṫhrub, *Z.*

treb (?), tribe; *d.* triub, *Ml.* 73 b; *ap.* triub, *Ml*, 101 c.

intreb N-, furniture, "Laws," i. 122; *g.* intreib, "Laws," ii. 358.

fointreb, furniture, *Sg.* 113 a, *Tl.* 10.

trebintreib, *gs.*, house furniture, "Laws," ii. 358.

deintrub, good furniture, *LU.* 99.

deb m-, variation, *Ml.* 40 a.

indeb, *lucrum, stipe, pecunia, quaestus, adquaesitio;* corop heb mo indeb, an indeb, *Wb.* 23 d, 28 c; *g.* indib, *Ml.* 125 d, 73 a; *d.* indiub, *Wb.* 10 d, 45 a.

forgab, *d.* forgub, thrust, "Man. & Cust." iii. 507, also forgam.

dub, ink; *ns.* a ndub, *Sg.* 248 b, *Ml.* 13; *d.* dub, *Wb.* 15 a.

drochdub, bad ink, *Sg.* 217.

dub, *g.* duib, *d.* dub, *fol*, *Cr.* 35 a, *Wb.* 15 a; "S. in Celt. Decl." p. 14, calls dub, ink, a U-stem; as this would involve a *gen.* duba or dubo, and as these words seem the *adj.* dub, *g.* duib, used substantively, they seem O-stems; Dub, the river, is *masc.*, "Ann Ult." an. 859, but *fem.* or *neut. ds.* Duib, *Tl.* 146.

crumdub (?), a dunghill, .i. otrach, crumduma, "O'Dav." 63.

fodb, *g.* fuidb, *ap.* fodba, spoils, *Ml.* 92 d; but *ap.* fodbu, *W.*; fodb, a felling axe, *LL.* 59 b.

ferb (?), a word.

am (ám), a n-ám, *g.* aim, *d.* am, hand, *manus*, *Ml.* 36 c, 33 d, 134 c, 134 d.

am: a n-am, time, *W.* 632, col. 1.

dam ndartaide, an ox, "O'Clery."

toem (tóem) n-glé.

tolam (tólam): a tólam, gl. *diluvium*.

arm, weapon, *np.* arm, arma, *Sg.* 33 a, *Wb.* 22 d; *ap.* arma, *Ml.* 55 c, *Sg.* 35 a, 33 a; *gs.* airm, *Sg.* 104 b.

torm (= turma (?)); torm n-gle, "S. na Rann," "Bk. of Balymote," 374 a; tim, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 190.

forum N-, porom n-, achievement, "C. M. Rath," 246, *LL.* 203 a, "S. na Rann," p. 139.

forthrum N-, rustling, "C. M. Rath," 184; tumult, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 190.

torruim N-, reckoning, "Laws," i. 288; may be S-stems.

airream N-, a reckoning, "L. na gCeart," 74, 74.

gainem, sand: a ngainem, *LU.* 26 a.

bernum (?), *detrimentum*, *Wb.* 8 d; *i.e.* ber-nom, great destruction; *cf.* "O'Reilly," *v.* nom.

membrumm (?), a membrane, *g.* membruimm, *d.* memrum, *Z.*, "Cormac," 9, 10.

IV.—O-Stems *ending in* -ach.

Many of these conform to the S-declension and end in -aige *in nap.*, -aigib *in dp.*

cuach, *g.* cuaich, *np.* cua(i)che (cup), *LU.* 113 b, "Stokes' S-stems."

miach m- (míach m-), sack, "Man. & Cust." iii. 486; but *np.* méich, *gs.* meich, "Laws," ii. 238.

allbach m-, allbach mbratha, *LU.* 106 b; *cf.* all, prodigious, *O'R.*, all, .i. oll, mór, *O'Cl.*

falbach, row, file, *ap.* falbaigi, *LU.* 80 b; palisade or rampart (?), *np.* falbaige, *O'Cl.*; *cf.* fal, a hedge.

murbach, *g*, murbaig, low land by the sea.

fotbach (fótbach), *np.* fótbaige, sods, *LL.* 59, 265; *g.* fótbaig, turf, turf-cutting, "Laws," i. 164, 166, *LL.* 97 ab, 97 b, 120 a. *Cf.* "Stokes' S-stems," and "Zimmer's Kelt. Stud." iii. 11.

fidbach, some kind of corn, *LB.* 219 a.

cruaḋbach (?), hardness, "C. R. na Ríg."

combach, combaḡ, *fractio*; *g.* combuiḡ; *d.* combuch, combuḡ, *Ml.* 126 a, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," 250, 251; "Bk. of Armagh"; *ns.* a combach, "Stowe Missal," 250, 264.

tobach, cutting, levying, distraint; *g.* tobaiḡ, "Laws," i. 276, L. na gCeart," 136, 184; *d.* tobuch, *LU.* 126 a, is *neuter* (like combach), from tobongaim.

urthabach, levy, cess, *LB.* 259 a; *cf.* tobach.

athbach (?), attack (?), compulsion; mor n-achbach; *g.* achbaiḡ, "S. na Rann," 127; *cf.* achboingiḋ, a compeller, *W.*

urbach (?), defence, "L. na gCeart," 130; perhaps erbach of "S. na Rann," 68, is the same word.

robach, digging, "O'Dav." 88, 91.

buanbach (?), buanrach, *g.* buanbaiḡ, buanraiḡ, *LL.* 71 a, *LU.* 121 b, some game of chess. See "Zimmer's Kelt. Stud." iii. 79.

mainbech, deceit; a mainbech, am muinbech, *LU.* 102 a, 100 b; also written muinmech, *W.*; main, .i. cealḡ, "O'Cl."

biaḋbach (bíaḋbach) (?), food, "O'Dav." 50.

miḋbach (?), barley; *g.* miḋbaiḡ, "O'Dav." 104.

taiḋbech (?), breaking up, abrogation; *d.* taiḋbiuch, "Laws," i. 18, 52.

arach, entrails, *ngp.* abaiḡe, araiḡe; *d.* araiḡib, "Stokes' S-stems."

tormach N- (tórmach n-), a tormach (*g.* tormaiḡ, tormiḡ, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," 169), *auctio, augmentum, auxesis, d.* tórmuch, tormuḡ, *Z.*, *Ml.* 83 b, 97 c; *Sg.* 77 b; *Z.* was uncertain of gender, but n- and a, and *ap.* rortórmach, show *neuter*.

rortórmach, addition; *Sg.* 212 b; *g.* rortórmaich; *ap.* rortormach, *Ml.* 88 b, *Sg.* 221 b, 202 b, a.

imthórmach, augment, increase, *LB.* 251, "Laws," i. 24; *dp.* imthormaiḡib, *LU.* 101 a.

mithormach, *decrementum*, "Med. Tract. on Celt. Decl." 28.

taidmech (?), taithmech, unloosing, explanation, analysis, *W.*; see taiḋbech.

soinmech, *ap. proventus*, *Ml.* 81 b; adjective used substantively.

DOINMECH, *np.* doinmecha; *gl. adversa*, *Ml.* 19 d.

DOACALDMACH, *np.* doaccaldmacha, appellatives, *Sg.* 29 b.

DROLMACH (?), drolbach, vat; but *def.* drolmaig, *LL.* 34 a, is a crook; *nap.* drolmacha, handles of a drinking horn, "L. na gCeart," 158; *cf.* drol, .i. lúb, hook, "O'Cl."

CUMDACH, cumchach, cumtach, covering, *Z.*, *aedificatio:* irred a c., *Sg.* 209 b; *np.* cumtach, *Ml.* 84 a; *ap.* cumchaige, *dp.* cumtaigib, *LB.* 73 a, 21 ba, *LL.* 304 a, *LU.* 99.

ADCHUMTACH, aidchumtach, athchumtach, *instauratio*, *Wb.* 26 a, *Ml.* 135 a.

ARCUMDACH, ornaments, *LB.* 209 b.

TLAITHCUMTACH, *g.* tlaithcumtaig, "S. na Rann," p. 16.

ETACH (étach), garment, *Z.*; éitach, *Wb.* 29 a, 27 b; *ns.* a n-étag, a n-étach, "S. Bodl. Cormac," 4; *g.* aetig, *Wb.* 12 b, *Ml.* 144 c; *np.* étaige, *W.*, *LL.* 97 b; *gap.* edaige, "Laws," ii. 148, 146; *dp.* étaigib, *gp.* étach, "L. na gCeart," 266, 176.

gerrétach, short dress, *LB.* 215 b.

timchach, *np.* timchaige, *dp.* timchaigib, garments, trappings, "Tog. Trói," l. 596, "S. Bodl. Cormac," 32, .i. étach, "O'Dav." 119; *d.* timchug, accompaniments, "Man. & Cust." iii. 484.

ATACH N-, a n-atach, *g.* ataig, *d.* atuch, *refugium*, *effugium*, *Ml.* 66 d, 40 b, 49 d, 54 b, 107 d, 121 c.

ATACH, prayer; irred attach, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 123, *g.* attaig, *LL.* 280.

FUADACH N-, carrying off, "Laws," ii. 124, 266.

ERTACH, errbach, iartach, irtach, aurbach, *refectio*, feast; *ns.* a n-ertach, *Ml.* 121 b, *g.* ertaig, *Ml.* 118 c, *d.* erddach, "S. na Rann," p. 137; *np.* erdaige, *LB.* 73 a, 169 a, *LU.* 73 b.

anaurchaig, anerdaig, *gs.* great festival, "Félire," 194.

URTHACH, oath; a n-urthach, "Laws," i. 180.

IARTACH (fartach), sequel, *np.* fartaige, mi-iartaige, *LB.* 211 a; fardaige, remnants, "Laws," ii. 282.

ECNDACH (écndach), écndag, slander, *injuria*, *Wb.* 30 c, 1 c, *Ml.* 93 a; *ds.* écnduch, *Ml.* 72 b, 29 a, *Wb.* 11 c; ecnduig, "Bodl. Cormac," 12; *np.* écnaige, *LB.* 111 a, 211 b.

fréitheach N-, renunciation, "Four Masters," ii. 618; fréetech, answer, *W.*; guarantee, atonement, "Laws," i. 62, 296.

anbach (?), *d.* anbuch, *malitia*, *Ml.* 134 d, .i. fergg, "O'Dav." 50; *g.* anbig; *d.* anbug, *Z.*

bubech: a mbubech, *officium*, *Ml.* 73 a.

intech, *d.* intiuch, scabbard, *Z.*; *dp.* intigib, "Tog. Tróí," l. 1716.

intech (?), *d.* intiuch (a day's) journey, *Ml.* 140 a.

bluthach (?), fraying of thighs in walking, "Cormac," 14.

etrabach (étrabach) (?), *prostibulum*, *Sg.* 53 a.

tarcabach: a t., the relative, *Sg.* 197 a.

aitrebthach, the possessive, *Sg.* 32; but lechbach, a liquid, is *fem.*, *Sg.* 5 a.

errethech (érrethech), érrebech, *np.* érrethcha, érrebcha, *redditive*, *Sg.* 27 a.

beainmnechtach, beainmnechtech, the denominative, *Sg.* 2 b, 29 b.

erthuaiscertach, *euro-aquilo* ("Bk. of Armagh"), iarthuaircerbach, gl. *stesiarum*, *Z.*; ichtarbercarbach, lower right-hand portion, íchtarthuaircerbach, lowér left-hand portion, "Mac Carthy's Stowe Missal," 257.

cathach, trespass, *pl.* caithche, "Stokes' S-stems," p. 9.

ethech (?), *g.* ethig, perjury.

etiuch, *ds.* refusal, "Man. & Cust." iii. 569.

fothach (?), *d.* fothug, attack, "Amra Ch. C." § 5.

sidach (síbach), elf, *pl.* síbaige, *W.* (hill fairies), *LU.* 50 a; *gp.* banfíbaige, banshees, *LL.* 23b.

fidach (?), brushwood, *g.* fibaig, "Lismore Lives Index."

lathach (láthach), puddle; *W.* does not state gender; *np.* lathach, "Irische Texte," i. 190; *d.* lathach, "Topogr. Poems," 72; it is *fem.* *da.* lathaig in "Charters of Bk. of Kells," "Four Masters," iii. 244.

belach, pass, *compitum*; *g.* belaig, *Tl.* 46; *np.* beilge, "Cog. G." 116; *ap.* belgi, *LB.* 206 b; *ds.* beluch, *dp.* belgib, *LU.* 39 a, *LL.* 93 a.

ꝷeneꞇach, generation, pedigree, *as.* ꝷenelach, *Ag.*; *np.* ꝷenelaiꝷe, "Laws," i. 44, 156, ii. 160, *LL.* 230 b; but *np.* ꝷenelaich, *LL.* 144 b.

muꞇach, top, crown of head; a mullach, a mullaꝷ, "Bodl. Cormac," 3, 4, 14, 40; *d.* mullach, *W.*, *Ml.* 58 c; *np.* mullaiꝷe, "Stokes"; *Ag.* is right in calling it *neuter*; *W.*, and "Nigra's Glosses," 68, do not determine the gender.

ceꞇmuꞇach, *d.* ceꞇmulluch, head-top, *LB.* 218 b.

ꝼirmuꞇaꝷ (ꝼírmullaꝷ), the very top, "Bodl. Cormac," 40.

eꞇach (?), *unio, junctio, g.* ellaiꝷ, *d.* elluꝷ, elluch, *Z.* 660; ic ellach ocuꝼ ic cinól, *LB.* 208 a; *cf.* immellaiꝷe; iꝼ cuma ellaḋ ⁊ cellaḋ, "O'Dav." 82.

immeꞇach, *np.* immellaiꝷe, out-houses, out-works, adjoining houses (?), "C. R. na Ríg."

oꞇach, enlargement, *np.* olliꝷe; *cf.* ollaiꝷim, *amplio.*

broꞇach, bosom, *as.* brollach; *d.* brolluch, *dp.* brollaiꝷib, "Stokes' S-stems."

connach (?), stubble, from connall, gl. *stipula.*

ꝷenach, fire-place, hearth, *Tl.* 14; *g.* ꝷenlaiꝷ, *d.* ꝷenluꝷ, "Laws," iii. 190, *LU.* 19 b, "Mesca Ul." 50, *W.*; ꝷenlach, gl. *tolletum*, *Sg.* 36 b, points to a *neuter*, and so it must be, like ꝷellach.

ꝷeꞇach, fire-place; a ꝷellach, *Tl.* 14; *g.* ꝷellaiꝷ; *a.* ꝷellach; *np.* ꝷellaiꝷe, *W.* *ap.* ꝷellaiꝷi, "Bk. of Fenagh," 158, show *neuter.*

ꝷeꞇach, household, race, people, = ꝷeꝷlach, the hearth, for the people of the "hearths and homes"; ꝷellach (nꝶormꝷaile, n-Oꝼrain, &c., mḂraonain, mbreaꝷḋa, mḂraonain), "Bk. of Fenagh," 384, "Hy Maine," 24, "O'Dugan's Typogr. Poem," 24; ꝷellach mḂruinain, "Cambrensis Eversus," i. 242; O, ꝼil, clann, cinel, mac, muinꝷeꝼ, ꝷellach, *vel quid cognatæ significationis familiarum satoribus adjici solet tum ad familias, tum ad terras ab iis inseisas denotandas*, "Ogygia," p. 361; *np.* ꝷellaiꝷi, ꝼrímꝷellaiꝷi, septs, "G. Corca Laiḋe," 28.

banꝷellach (?), *g.* banꝷellaiꝷ, taking possession of property by women, "Laws," i. 14 b, 148, may be a comp. of ꝷellach.

teallach—*continued.*

teglach, family, household (house-load) (?), *familia, familiares*, *g.* teglig; *d.* teglug, *Z.*; *d.* tegluch, *LU.* 112 b; a teglach n-, *LU.* 107 a, "Táin Bó Fróich," *W.*; *np.* teglaige, "Ir. Texte," i. 96; *gp.* teglach, "Four Masters," ii. 652. Zimmer, in "Kelt. Studien," ii. 25, makes it *masc.*, perhaps wrongly.

prímcheglach, chief household; *g.* prímcheglaig, "Cog. G." 70; piallaige, *np.*, troops (= pianlaige ?), "Ann. Ulster," 817.

luchtlach, load (of boat, pot, gridiron), hence crew, &c. *Z.* 855 translates anacht Nóe a luchtlach, *servavit Noe et ejus familiam;* but literally it means, Noah saved his boat-load; by supplying ir, "and," the metre and sense are preserved, and we read, *Rex regum, qui servavit Noe et* (*Arcæ*) *onus*, i.e. *vectores.* Irreb ba luchtlach, a luchtlach, *LL.* col. 777, "Siab. Ch. C." 388, "Colman's Hymn," l. 22; *dp.* luchtlaigib, "Tog. Trói," p. 138: *cf.* lucht, what is cooking on a gridiron, "Bodl. Cormac," 30.

marclach, horse-load, *dp.* marclaigib, "Lismore Lives," 47, *W.*

uclach, lapful; *g.* uclaig, *Tl.* 10; *np.* uclaige, uclaigi, Stokes' "Irish Ordeals," 226.

urclach, lapful; *np.* urclaige, "Félire," p. 32.

goithlach (góithlach), gaethlach, marsh, *palus*, *Z.*; *d.* góithluch, *Ml.* 33 c; *cf.* góithlachbe, *paluster*, *Sg.* 54 b; *np.* gaethlaige, *Palus Mæotica*, *Z.*, "Tog. Trói," p. 138; *gp.* gaethlaigi, "C. Findtragha," 1; *dp.* gaethlaigib, "Nennius," 236, "O'Conor's Rer. Hib. Script." I. pars 2, xxxv.; *LB.* 227 b; *cf.* gaeth, a stream.

airgetlach (?), *g.* airgetlaig, silver-mine, "Laws," i. 166, 170.

cetlach N- (?), "S. na Rann," 73.

maslach (?), dung, "Laws," ii. 200, *cf.* ochtpach.

brothlach (?), a cooking place; *cf.* tenlach.

brotlach (?), *pl.* brotligi (?), *vestimenta*, "Zimmer's Glossæ Hib." 218.

catlach (?), cathlach, *universitas*, is *fem.*, *Wb.* 7 c, 33, 44; is *masc.* according to Zimmer in "Kelt. Studien," ii. 25.

COBLACH, fleet; *g.* coblaiġ, "L. na gCeart," 170, "Tog. Tróí," 138; *d.* ċobluch, *Tl.* 66; *dp.* coblaiġib, "Four Masters," i. 564.

mupchoblach, sea-fleet; *dp.* mupchoblaiġib, *Tl.* 206.

COBLACH; *dp.* coblaiġib, tackling (of a harp), "Amra Ch. C.," § 1.

ORDLACH, inch; *np.* orlaiġe, "Laws," iii. 334, orblaiġe, *W.*

INDLACH: a n-indlech, *gl. interreptione, corruptionem, Ml.* 32 a, 64 a; *g.* indluiġ, "Bk. of Fermoy," 26 a.

TAIDLECH, tindlech, *satisfactio:* a taidlech; *g.* taidlich; *d.* taidliuch, *Ml.* 23 a, 32 a; taichlech, peace, quiet, "Félire"; bright, *Ag.*

cáintaidlech: a cáintaidlech, *satisfactio; d.* cáintaidliuch, *Ml.* 32 a, b.

ASLACH, *persuasio, seductio, suggestus, deceptio; d.* arluch, arluġ; *ap.* arlach, *Ml.* 141 d, 26 c, 109 b, *Wb.* 30 c.; *np.* arlaiġe, "Félire," 194; *dp.* arlaiġib, "St. Patrick's Lorica," *Tl.* 50.

CRAISLACH, criplach, girdle, border; *d.* criplach, womb, cavity, "S. na Rann," 134; *np.* criplaiġe; *dp.* criplaiġib, "Tog. Tróí," l. 1659 and Index.

CRAESLACH, maw; *d.* craeplach, "S. na Rann," 132.

MIMASLACH (mímarlach) (?), *gl. cardo.*

FUALASCACH, *vitulamen, arbustum; g.* foalarcich, "Bk. of Armagh"; *np.* fúalárcach, *Ml.* 48 c, "Southampton Psalter," 58 a; *ap.* fualarcacha, "Bk. of Hymns," i. 231; *dp.* fualarcachaib, *Ml.* 48 c; but *nm.* in fualarcach, *Sg.* 65 a.

MATHARLACH (?), matrix, *Sg.* 69 a.

COILACH (cóilach) (?), cailach; *g.* cóeliġ, *LL.* 198 a, *LB.* 238 a.; *d.* caeluch, rods, "Lismore Lives," 47.

IMBLECH N-, border, "Táin Bó Dartada," 205; *d.* imbliuch, "Bk. of Armagh"; imliuch, *Tl.* 68,152; the *g.* imlecho, imlecha, of "Ann. of Ulster," years 533, 687, 736, show a U-stem.

AILECH (?), *g.* Ailich; *d.* Ailiuch, *Tl.* 152, 80, "Circ. of Ireland," 24, 54, "Four Masters,'" an. 1094.

LUGACH M-: lugach mbeg, little finger, *O'Cl.*

NECH, *g.* neich, *Wb.* 26 b; *nap.* neiche; something; *pl.* neiche, "Laws," i. 66, 268" iii. 180.

ainech, einech, honour, *g.* éinich, "Táin Bó Flid." l. 10, *LL.* 247.

enech, front, face, *ap.*, *Ml.* 100 b.

airenach, forefront, *d.* aipenuch, "MS. Mater." 506, "Tog. Trói," p. 138; *g.* aipinig, *np.* aipinigi, "Stokes' S-stems"; but *np.* aipinich, aipinig, *LU.* 107 a.

debenach (débenach), the last.

enach N- (énach n-), a swamp, *see* Preface; *d.* enuch, *Tl.* 184; éanach n-dubdín, "Hyfiachrach," 284; *g.* eanaig, "Topogr. Poems," 26; *g.* enaig, *pl.* enaige, fen, pond, way, "O'Don. Supplement"; enach n-, "Hyfiachrach," 282.

oinach (óinach), oenach, a fair; *agon regale*, "Bk. of Armagh"; perchair an óenach, *LU.* 43, "Sick Bed of Cuch."; irred oenach, "Man. & Cust." iii. 538; *ns.* aenach m-, "L. na gCeart," 86, 90, 227; *np.* oenaige, "Man. & Cust." iii. 542, "Laws," iii. 346, "Scél na Fírflatha" of Stokes, p. 185, "Fair of Carman, p. 542; óenach n-uirc tréich, "Bodl. Cormac," 26.

immedonach (immedónach), the intestine.

tegnach: a tegnach, *LU.* 107 a.

imnach N-, garment, "Bodl. Cormac," 32, 33.

domnach, a church, Sunday; D. n-Airre, and *np.* domnaige, *Tl.* 250, 138, *LB.* 47 a; *d.* domnuch, and *dp.* domnachaib, *LU.* p. 25 b, domnaigib, "Amra Ch. C." § 6, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 184; *d.* domnuch, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* domnich, *d.* domnuch, Sunday, *Wb.* 14 a, *Ml.* 45 d, *Tl.* 124.
fendomnach, "Bk. of Armagh."

muinnech, deceit; a muinnech, *LU.* 101 b, for muinbech, *qv.*

cennach (?), *np.* cennaige, coffins, "Bk. of Fenagh," 200.

cennach N-, "S. na Rann, p. 52; cendach ndaim, "Bk. of Balymote, 298 ab.

sondach, fonnach, palisade of wood or iron over a múr; *ns.* arfondach, "Fled Bricr."; *np.* fonnaige, fondaige, fences, "Maelduin's Cur." 480; but *masc.* "Siab. Ch. C." 386.

echainiuch (?), *d.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

annach (?), wickedness, *LB.*, *d.* anduch, *Ml.* 48.

uisniuch (?), *ds.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

mianach (?), mine, metal, *g.* mianaig, "Cormac," 36.

caichach N- (cáichach n-), trespass, "Laws," iv. 96.

ASNACH (?), *ds.*, gl. *costas*, or *ap.* bonafnach, "Gildas' Lorica."

CRINACH (crínach) (?), firewood, withered wood, *g.* crínaig, *Tl.* 10, 12, "Cormac," 20, *as.* crínach, *W.*

DIUNNACH N-, "Cormac," 20, washing (?).

EMNACH (émnach) (?), *dp.* émnaigib, twins, *LB.* 219 a, "Cormac," 17.

TAMNACH (?), *d.* tamnuch, *Tl.* 98.

TRACH N-, Trach mDendchuir, *litus*; it has same meaning as trachc, the *apm.* of which is trachtu, *Ml.* 121 a.

OTRACH, ochrach, ochtrach, *sterous*; *g.* ottraig, *LB.* 218 b; "Cormac," 13; *d.* otruch, *LU.* 103 a, 111 a; *np.* ochtarche, *Wb.* 9 a, *Ml.* 129 c; *ap.* ochtrach, *Ml.* 129 c; *dp.* otraigib, "Stokes' S-stems," ochraigib, *Ag.*; maelochtrach (*nomen viri*), in "Fragm. of Ir. Ann.," is no doubt *masc.*

AURDRACH, phantom: *pl.* aurdraige; *dp.* aurdraigib, "Stokes' S-stems."

INDRACH N-, .i. eric, "O'Dav." 97.

TUDRACH (?), *irritamen*, *Sg.* 54 a, *as.*

TOIDRECH (?), daybreak; *d.* toidriuch, "Laws," i. 66.

FITHRACH (?), .i. duilerc, "O'Dav." 94.

LUTHRACH (lúthrach), bolt; *ap.* lúthraigi, *Ag.* and "Stokes' S-stems."

LATHRACH (láthrach) (?), a site; *g.* láthraich, "Four Masters," an. 788; *n.* láthrach; *d.* láthruch, "Bk. of Armagh"; *as.* láthrach, "Félire"; "O'Donovan's Suppl." makes it *fem.*, and *asf.* lathraig, *LL.* 305 a; but the *g.* is laithrig in "Four Masters," i. 856.

BROTHRACH (?), a spear of some kind; *nap.* brothraige, *Tl.* 72.

BROTHRACH (?), rug, *LL.* 258 b; *dp.* brothrachaib, *W.*, it is *fem.*

ARTHRACH (?), *dp.* arthragaib, ships, "C. M. Lena," 44.

SCIATHRACH (sciathrach), shield strap, *LU.* 129 *W.*, "C. R. na Ríg."

CUIMRECH, *vinculum*, bond, fetter; *d.* cuimriuch, *Z.*; *ap.* cuimreca, cuimrecha, *dp.* cuimrigib, *Wb.* 1 d, 27 c, 23 a, 23 b, 26 c; *g.* cuimbrig, *Ag.*; *g.* cumrig, "Félire Index," where it is styled *masc.* and *neuter*.

CUIMRECH—*continued.*

cúibrech, fetter; *g.* cuibriġ, *d.* cuibriuch; *nap.* cúibriġe, *Ag.*, where it is styled *masc.*; *gp.* cuibrech, "Félire."

au-chumpiuch n-, ear-tie, ear-ring, *LU.* 64 b.

cainchumpech; *g.* cáinchumpiġ, *Wb.* 7 b, is perhaps for cáinchompacc.

ṙápchuimpech, over-fettering, "Laws," i. 168, 174.

ġLOMRACH, bridle-bit; *np.* ġlompaiġe, "Stokes"; *ap.* ġlompaiġe, *LB.* 232 b; *d.* ġlompaiġib, *LL.* 110 a; *cf.* ġlomar, muzzle, curb, *W.*

TUIRECH (?), face, *das.*, "Laws," i. 66.

CUINDRECH, *correctio, castigatio, severitas;* *d.* cuindriuch, cuindriuġ, *Ml.* 22 c, 49 b, 114 d; *Wb.* 11 d, 19 c; *Ag.* makes it *masc.* without support from the texts, *W.* and *Ascoli* do not give the gender; but the *neuter* seems clear in á cuindrech, *Ml.*, gl. *castigatio;* if it were his or its (i.e. *peccati*), it would be a chuindrech; *g.* cundriġ, cunnriġ, *d.* cundriuġ, "Man. & Cust." iii. 502, 503; *g.* cuindriġ, "Four Masters," ii. 602. This and aprach are connected with adriuġ, acompriuġ.

ARACH, *g.* araiġ, tying *or* spancelling (of a cow), "Laws," iii. 228; árach, security, *Ag.*

buarach, cow-spancel; *dp.* buairġib, "C. M. Rath," 297, 316.

con-arach, a dog's chain *or* leash, *LL.* 63 b.

AURRACH, levies, *np.*, "Man. & Cust." iii. 507.

COSRACH (?), fetter (*O'R.*), for cor-arach (?); *cf.* ġlomrach, *etc.*; perhaps *dp.* corraiġib, of "Stokes' S-stems."

BURACH (búrach) (?), anger, prowess; *as.* a mbúrach, "Siege of Howth," 56; burach m-buaiḋ, "Bk. of Lecan," 244; *d.* burach teneḋ, fury of fire, "Laws," i. 98, 166; it is *fem.* in "C. R. na Ríg."

BUIRECH N-, "O'Dav." 99.

FUIRECH (?), ḟuirec, feast, ale, .i. cuirm, "O'Dav." 85, 91.

SPUIRECH, (?), *fragmentum*, "Med. Tract on Ir. Declension," 23.

CURACH, boat; a curach, "Maelduin's Cur." 462.

CURECH (?); *g.* Curiġ, the Curragh, *LL.* 47 a.

ERRACH (?), *g.* erraiġ, *d.* erroch, *W.*; erruġ, *Cr.* 87 a.

AITHRECH (?), *mutatio, Ml.* 98 d.

aithirrech, return, repetition; a n-aicheppech ꝑin, *Ml.* 94 a; *d.* aichippiuch, *Z.*; oicheppoch, "Bk. of Armagh."

aithirrech, *emendatio;* d. aichippiuch, *Ml.* 98 b, 22 d, seems the same as the preceding word; *cf.* atopeig, *mutat*, *Wb.* 13 a.

birech N- (bíreach n-), fine, "Man. & Cust." iii. 489.

birech N-, stripping, .i. nochta, "O'Dav." 72.

lánbireach (?), full stripping, "Mac Carthy's Stowe Missal."

lechbireach (?), half-uncovering, *ibi.*; these seem connected with ní bérgamar, *non destituimur*, *Wb.* 15 b.

tossach, tosach, beginning; ir eb tosach, *Ml.* 27 d; *d.* tosuig, tossuch, tossoch, *Z.*; tosuch, "Bk. of Armagh"; *Z.* marks it *neut.*

forchosach, beginning, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 210; *cf.* forchósmach.

fásach (fásach), desert; *d.* fásach; *dp.* fásaigib, *LU.* 118 b; *ap.* fásaige, *LB.* 218 a.

fásach (fásach), maxim (of law); *dp.* fasagaib, "Laws," i. 18, 228; *Tl.* 566; maxims, precedents, commentaries.

faltach, shed, *dp.* faltaigib, *LL.* 264 b.

V.—IO-Stems, *called* IA-Stems *by Windisch.*

IO-Stems are masculine or neuter; the marks by which the neuters may be identified are stated in the Preface.

bibe (bíbe), gl. *extinctio; cf.* bechi, gl. *feriendi*, *Ml.* 114 d; bíbe, a refusal, *LL.* 188 b.

imbibe, *circumcisio;* an-imbibe, -i, -u, *Wb.* 2 a, 23 d.

nebimbibe, non-circumcision, *Wb.* 18 d.

clap-imbibe, *interfectio.*

etaprimbibe, eteprimbibe, iteprimbibe, *interfectio, Z.*; "O'Dav." 90.

etirbe, etarba, misfortune, "L. na gCeart," 20.

eterbibe, etarbibe, *interitus; cf.* etirubib, *interemit*, *Ml.* 123 b.

bimbibu, *ds.*, circumcision, *Wb.* 10 a.

timbibe, gl. *deminutio*, ruin, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 100; "Bk. of Fenagh," 246; curtailment, "Four Masters," ii. 614.

airdbe N-, aṗdbe, *interfectio, interceptio, internecio;* cutting, "Laws," i. 236, 230; ii. 252; *LL.* p. 70; *d.* aṗdbiu, aiṗḋbiu, *Ml.* 14 a, 55 b, 80 b, 100; *g.* aiṗdbi, *Ml.* 41 c; ilaṗdbe, "Irische Texte," i. 60.

ecaṗaiṗdbe, *internecionem, perimere, Ml.* 123 b.

ṗoiṗcbe, gl. *vastatio, Z.*; "Four Masters," i. 110.

aithbe, (*maris*) *recessus, remeatus; d.* aithbiu, *Ml.* 34 c; "Bed. Cr." 34 c; aithpe, "G. Corca Laiḋe," 348; tṗénaithbe, *LL.* 129 b, strong ebb *or* cutting off.

eipe, eibe, epe, cutting, violation (of law), *ndas.*, "Laws," i. 282, 162, 260; ii. 140.

taipe, tepe, *excisio, concisio,* κατατομή, *Ml.* 14 d, 37 a; teipi, cutting, "Laws," i. 202; adbul-teipe, "Laws," i. 202.

tobe (tóbe), tobe, tobae, *decisio, praecisio, incisio, Wb.* 2; *Ml.* 26 c; *d.* tóbu, *Wb.* 5 b; *Ml.* 37 d.

bamthóbae, gl. βουταμεν, *Sg.* 68 b.

coiṗttobe, circumcision, *Wb.* 23 d.

nebthobe, nepthobe, nepthóbe, gl. *praeputium, Wb.* 1 d, 2 c.

athaubae (?), death, "Cormac," 4.

biubae, *g.* biubai, *d.* biubu, cutting, digging, "Laws," i. 162, 202.

tuba n-, attack (by an army), "Laws," i. 298; digging, O'Dav." 119; accusing, *Ag.* and "O'Don. Suppl."

tuba n- ainme, giving a bad name, "Laws," i. 240.

ṗubae, *succisio, vitiatio* (vine-cutting), *Sg.* 26 a; *d.* ṗubu (attack and defence), "Laws," i. 230; ii. 270, 276; *np.* ṗuba, *ibi.*, i. 160.

ṗuba n-, charms, "Laws," i. 176, 180, witchcraft.

ṗuba, act of scaring (horses), "Laws," i. 162.

ṗoḋiuba = ṗuba ("Laws," i. 160, 298), attack, cutting down, *sg.* and *pl.*

ṗube, a cutting down, "O'Don. Suppl."; ṗuba, *d.* ṗubu, *np.* ṗuba, "Laws," ii. 270, 268, 276; i. 160, 230.

ṗoṗúbu, delay, *ds.* (?), *Ml.* 22 a.

turba, *d.* tuṗbu, exemption, "Laws," i. 282; iii. 24.

aithchumbe, a wounding; *g.* aichchummi, *d.* aichchumbu, "M'C.'s Stowe Missal," 251; laceration, "Laws," iii. 356; *ap.* aichchumbe, gl. *cauteria*, *Wb.* 1 c, 1 b; *ns.* abcumbe, *concissio*, *Wb.* 23 d; achchuma, "Laws," i. 232.

airba, breaking of a fence, "Laws," i. 174.

sithbe (ríchbe) (?), horse-rod, "Siab Ch. C." 376; richbi n-, "S. na Rann," p. 62; *masc.* in richbe, *LU.* 52 b.

fidbae, woodman's axe, "Laws," ii. 140, 146; i. 166, 170; fidba, gl. *falcastrum*, "Tract on Latin Declension."

bebe m-(b)ecc, a little difference, *Ml.* 40 a; *dp.* bebaib, *simultatibus*, *Ml.* 19 c; bebe tincuba, *Ml.* 46 c and *passim*.

gubá, wailing, *d.* gubu, a nguba, "Irische Texte," i. 38; *d.* gubu, *Tl.* 202.

subae, *jubilatio*, *g.* ruibi, *d.* rubu, *Ml.* 146 d, 47 d, 67 c, "Four Masters," ii. 594.

bubae, anxiety, may be inferred from bubach, *Ml.* 19 a, *LU.* 29 a; mór n-buba, "Félire," 201; buba, gloom, "Circ. of Ireland," l. 173; *d.* bubu.

torbe, tarbe, utility, profit, *Z.*, *Wb.* 2 a, 14 a.

etorbu (étorbu), *ds.* unprofitableness, "Laws," i. 254.

forbe (forbae), *perfectio*, performance, finishing, *Wb.* 20; *d.* forbu, *Ml.* 55 c, 15 a, 55 a, *Wb.* 14 d; *d.* forbo, *Sg.* 151 a.

orbe, orpe, orbbe, arpe, orba, heritage; orba n-aill, a n-orpe, *Wb.* 27 c, *Ml.* 27; *g.* orbai, *portionis*, *Ml.* 102 a; orpi, "Bk. of Armagh; ba n-orpe, *Wb.* 2 c; irred a orbae, "Carm. Paul."

forba, heritage; but *d.* forbaib, ground, *LU.* 117 b, *LL.* 222 a.

futhairbe (?), .i. crích no ferand, "Táin Bó Reg." l. 21.

indarpe, indarpae, *exheredatio*, *repulsa*, *expulsio*, *Wb.* 10, 19, *Ml.* 23.

indarbe, *d.* indarbu; gl. *jectu*, *ejectationes*, *repulsam*, *Ml.* 23 c, 85 c, 127 b; "Laws," i. 505.

foarbbe, a drive *or* ride (*or* its distance); fuitharbe, *LU.* 111 a.

airbe, *g.* airbi, fence, "Laws, iii. 290; *gp.* airbe, *ibi.* i. 98; but *np.* airbeba, *LL.* 239 a.

iarbe, *dp.* iarbaib, gl. *lucis*, *Ml.* 99 d.

erbe n-druad, a fence or cutting (?), "Four Masters," an. 555.

imbe, *g.* imbi, *dp.* imbib, gl. *sepibus*, fence; d n-imbe, *Ml.* 102 a, *macoriam*; *ns.* imbe, *np.* ime, "Laws," iv. 54, 72, 118, 24, i. 489.

immarbe, *as.*, falsehood, deceit, "Amra Ch. C." § 6.

tauichube (?), *g.* teichubi, gl. *cadi*, a vat, *Sg.* 180 a.

abae, gl. *alveus feminis*, *g.* leth-abai, "Four Masters," i. 372 (?).

ruibbe (?), .i. biatha, "O'Dav." 113.

esce (éisce), an aeisceae, an éisca, moon; *g.* eisceai, éisci, *d.* éisciu, *Cr.* 3 d, 33 b, *Wb.* 32 a, "Nancy Gl."

cainéisce, fine moon.

nuesceae, new moon.

bisce, biscceae m-blechta, dryness of cows, "Laws," iv. 52.

borche, *ngp.*, *tenebras*, "Ascoli."

rucca (?), *n.*; puccu, *d.*, *confusio*, *Ml.* 9 c, 55 b, *Wb.* 9 c; but *d.* puccai, *Ml.* 27 c.

breinciu (?), *caries*, *ds.*, *Cr.* 34 b.

luge, luige, oath, *Ml.* 14 c, 36 a; *g.* lugi, *Wb.* 14 c; *d.* lugu, *Tl.* 180; a fírluge, fírluige, *jusjurandum*, *Z.*; *d.* fírlugu, *Ml.* 115 a, 36 a; *d.* comlugu, *conjuratio*, *Ml.* 44 b; *d.* lugu.

comluige, "Four Masters," ii. 786; luga n-, "Lismore Lives," l. 50.

lugu (?), *ds.*, smallness, "Amra Ch. C." § 6.

fortuge (?), garment, covering, *LB.* 43.

imthuge (?), garment is *fem.*: irrí a imthuge, unless irri refers to *veritas*.

trichtaige (?), thirty days; *gs.* in dír trichtaigi, at the age of thirty, *LB.* 33; *d. fem.*, *Cr.* 3 c.

foscaigiu (?), *ds.*, *Ml.* 21.

muiragu (muirdgu) (?), *maris fundo*, *ds.*, "Bk. of Armagh"; **segi** (?), *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

lige, bed, *torus*, *lectus*, *cubile*, *Sg.* 52 b, 107 a; the gender not marked by *Z.* or *W.*, but appears from *nap.* lige; *d.* ligiu, *Ml.* 55 c; ligu, *LL.* 78 a; *nap.* lige, *Ml.* 76 d, 77 a; *ap.* ligaib, *Wb.* 27 b.

cobligе, *concubitus*; *dp.* cobligib, gl. *cubilibus*, *Wb.* 6 a; *W.* makes it *fem.*; *d.* cobligе, cohabitation, *Ag.*

crolige (cróligе), gore-bed, agony; *g.* croligi báir, a wound that remains till death, "Laws," iii. 138: *d.* croligе, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 96; cró, .i. bár, "O'Dav." 67, 68.

Foenlige (fóenlige) sick-bed, *LL.* 100 b.

Freslige, *adjacentia*, lying close; *n.* freirrligi, "Man. & Cust." iii. 489; *g.* freirligi, *Wb.* 3 d.

Mochlige, early grave, "Ir. Texte," i. 81.

Otharlige, sick-bed, *LL.* 121 b, "De Chopur in da M." 240, and *W.*

Rosaiglige (?), a kind of verse; *gs.* "Bk. of Balymote," 289 a.

Serglige (wasting), or sick-bed; *d.* ferglugu, "Sick-bed of Cu." 376, "Ir. Texte, i. 208; fercloige, "O'Dav." 122.

Sirlige (fírlige), long lying, *W.*

Rige (ríge), kingdom, kingship, rule, *Ml.* 14 a; not in *Z.* (!); Stokes says it is *neut.* or *masc.*; its gender not in *W.* or *Ag.*; *ns.* rige n-, *LL.* 106 a, "Bk. of Lismore," 749; "Bk. of Fenagh," 252; "C. M. Rath," 130; "MS. Materials," 572; *ap.* ríge, "Siab. Ch. C." 372; *g.* ríge, *W.*; *d.* rígiu, *W.*, "Laws," i. 510; rígu, *Ml.* 71 c, Bodl. Cormac," 18, "Félire," 200.

Airdrige n- (airdríge n-), "Bk. of Fenagh," 356, 366.

Airrige (airríge), governorship, "S. na Rann," 126.

Comrige (comríge), joint rule, "Nennius," 70.

Enrige (énrige), sole sovereignty, *LB.* 206 b.

Lainrige (láinríge), full sovereignty, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 76.

Ettrigi n-, *LL.* 208 a.

Erge (érge), éirge, rising, *Z.*, *Ascoli*; *g.* aergi, *Ml.* 83 a; *d.* aergiu, *Ml.* 21 c.

erréirge, eréirge, *resurrectio*; *d.* erréirgiu, eireirgu, *Z.*, *Ascoli*; *d.* eirreirgu, *Ml.* 3 c, 13 b; erérgo, "Stowe Missal," fo. 64. It is *fem.* in *LU.* 33, and *passim.*

coméirge, coméirge, the rising out *or* muster, *LU.* 111 b; "Bk. of Fenagh," 300, 360; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 178; "C. M. Rath," 148; *d.* coiméirgiu, *Tl.* 4, 162, 46, 40.

comeirréirge, co-resurrection, *Wb.* 27 a.

immeirge, going off, flitting, "Lismore Lives," 394.

uréirge (rising before a person ?), full respect, homage, "Laws," ii. 196, 194, 354; "Lismore Lives," 403.

Iarmeirge, iarmerge, midnight, nocturns, matins, *LL.* 282; "Amra Ch. C." § 21.

aiRge mor (aiṙge mór) (?), great herd, *as.*, "Fragm. of Irish. Ann." 72.

Derge (dán déṙge), déiṙge (*Ml.* 118 b, 111 b), *desertio; d.* déiṙgiu, deṙgu, *Ascoli; n.* á n-daeṙge.

nephdéiṙge, non-desertion, "Turin," 209 b.

indeṙge, inneṙge, desertions, *ap.*, "Laws," iii. 64.

argi (?), *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

corp-rige (?), *d.* Copṙpiṙgiu, descendants of Corp, in tribe names, "Bk. of Armagh."

-ṙige, *ns.*; *g.* -ṙige, posterity in (Cat-, Ciar-)ṙige, (Bend-, Boon-, Cal-, Call-, Cer-, Ciar-, Greg, Sái-, Temen-)ṙigi, "Bk. of Armagh"; they are perhaps *neuter;* the *dat.* Cochṙugu is there perhaps for Cochṙigu, as Muṙcṙigụ, "Bod. Cormac," 34.

cuailnge (?); *d.* Cuailngiu, Cooley.

ascnadiu (?), *ds.*, *probatio*, *Ml.* 53 b.

Dede N- (déde n-), two (things), *Wb.* 25 d; *Ml.* 62 c; *d.* déiniu, *Wb.* 9 c; iṙṙed a n-dere, *Ml.* 100 c, seems for a ndede-ṙe; in dede (!), *Ml.* 17 b.

trede, tréde, three (things); a trede ṙin, that (group of) three; *d.* tréiniu, *Ml.* 60 b, *Wb.* 21 b; *np.* na trede, "Amra Ch. C." 21; *d.* tredaib, *Sg.* 10 a; a tréde, *Sg.* 220 b.

cethardae, cetharde, four things, *Wb.* 21 d, 32 c; a cétharde, the tetrad; cetarda also means "fourfold," "Laws," i. 274; *Wb.* 21 d.

ṙéde, six (things).

adaee N-, property, "Cormac," 3.

blede (bléde) (?), goblet.

bude, buide (?), thanks.

debide N-, a kind of verse, "Thurn. Versl." 17, 45, 147; "Bk. of Balymote," 298 a, 303 a, 307 b.

cride (cṙíde), heart; *ds.* cṙidiu, *Wb.* 7 d, *Ml.* 37 a; *ap.* cṙide, *Wb.* 15 a, 29.

ṙíṙchride, the very heart.

eimm-cride, cowardice.

beochride, a lively *or* merry heart.

luathcride, gl. *cardiacus*, quickness *or* panting of heart, "Pr. Leid." 266.

trommchride, tromchride, *jecur*, *Ml.* 65, *Sg.* 65.

mIchrIde, malice, *LB.* 211 a.

anchrIde, an-chpide n-, *injuria*, wrong, malevolence, *Ml.* 93 d; 115 b, 23 d; *Wb.* 9 c, 96; *Tl.* 188; *g.* ancpidi, *Sg.* 181 a; *Ml.* 38 d, 27 c; *Wb.* 96.

forcmachte: a f., *factitium*, *Sg.* 30.

cumscaigthe: a c., *motaria*.

nephescIde, nepaipcide, *scotoméne*; *d.* nepaepcidiu, *Ml.* 29 d, 30 a.

innaIde: a n-innaide, *d.* idnidiu, *expectatio*, *Wb.* 23 b, 42 c; *as.* indnide, *Ml.* 42 c seems *masc.*

cetnIde (cétnide), a cétnide, the primitive, *Sg.* 188 a.

todochIde N-, a tothóchaide, the future, *Ml.* 61 a, *Cr.* 61 a; *g.* todochaidi, *Sg.* 191 b; *d.* todochidiu, *Wb.* 12 c.

fortchIde (?), *d.* fopcgidiu, moonlessness, darkness, *Ml.* 29 d, 30 a.

spIrdIde: a fpipdide fin, that spiritual thing.

rangabalda: a pangabalda, the participle, *Sg.* 39 a.

forgnIde (?), *d.* Fopgnidiu, "Bk. of Armagh"; fopgnaidiu, *Tl.* 82.

mIde (?), Meath; *d.* midiu, *LU.* 129, "Ann. Ult." 713; *g.* midi, "Bk. of Armagh," *Tl.* 68, 76.

suIde, seat, *sessio*, *sedes*, *g.* fuidi, *d.* fuidiu, *Z.*, who makes *neut.*, but does not give a reason therefor, nor does *W.*, or *Ag.*, or "Stokes' Félire"; but *ns.*, fuide n-, *LL.* 308 a, and *np.* fígfuide, three times in *Ag.* show the *neuter*; *ds.* fudiu, *LU.* 111 b.

coppfuide, round or smooth seat, arm-chair with arms like the beak or prow of a boat.

ddlfuidae, *forum*, *d.* ddlfuidiu, *Sg.* 57 a, 218 b.

impfuide, *obsidio*, *obsessio*, *Ml.* 43.

impude, for impfude, a seat, *obsidio*; *d.* impudiu, *Wb.* 9 b, 9 c, *Ml.* 106 b.

imfuide, besieging, *d.* imfuidiu, *vallando*, *Ml.* 123 b.

iúgfuide, *Sg.* 50 a, tribunal; *cf.* iudic, judge, judgment, *Ag.*

pfímfuide, chief seat, *cathedra*; *d.* pfímfuidiu, *Tl.* 218, "O'Dav." 84.

suide—*continued.*

ṡíġṡuide, *threnus*, *d.* ṡíġṡuidiu, *solio*, *Ml.* 114 d, 115 a, *Sg.* 50 a; *na. dual*, ṡíġṡuide, *Tl.* 118; *np.* ṡíġṡuide, *Ag.*

ṡrebunṡuide *Sg.* 50 a, tribunal, a tribune's seat.

uide, *περίοδος*, *iter*, *cursus*, journey; *as.* uide, *Ml.* 60 a, "Laws," ii. 34; *d.* ar each uidiu in n-aball, *Ml.* 60 a, 82 d; *ap.* uide laithi, *quotidianos progressus*, *cursus*, *Cr.* 31 c; *as.*, *ap.*, and *ds.* (latter omitted in "Ascoli's Gloss.") point to the *neuter*, as perhaps does a uide, *W.*; uide is in *Z.* 230, but not in the *Z.* Index; *W.* and *Ag.* omit gender; uide, ar n-uide, "C. M. Rath," 166, give *n.* and *as.*

ġuide (?), prayer, praying, *neut.* or *masc.*, *Z.*; *d.* ġuidiu, *Wb.* 29 d, "Laws," ii. 96; also *af.* ġuidi, *Wb.* 7 a; *df.* ġuidi, *Ml.* 73 b; it is only *fem.* in "Félire," *W.*, and *Ag.*, and in ġuidi of "Colman's Hymn"; *dsf.* ṗoiġdi, *mendicatio*, *Wb.* 26 b; *df.* diġdi, *W.*, favour the *fem.* of ġuide.

muinde, *collarium*, from muin, *collum*, neck, *Sg.* 35 a: am muinde; it is an *adj.* used substantively.

linde (líndae) (?), *as.*, *linteum*, "Bk. of Armagh," an *adj.* used as *subst.* from lín, *linum*.

rinde (?), ar rinde, the spear-point, "Tog. Tróí," l. 1552, or arrinde is one word; airrinde: ṗor an airrinde, "Sg. Incant"; perhaps a large rent or gash, "Stokes."

arde, airde n-, *signum*, sign, *Wb.* 11 c, *Ag.*, "Four Masters," ii. 602; *np.* airde, *Tl.* 34, *Ag.*; *d.* airdiu, *LU.* 24 a, "Maelduin's Cur." 484; arde ḋíra, *Wb.* 22 b, should be, I think, arde n-ḋíra, *g.* airdi, *Tl.* 124.

comarde, *signum*, *signaculum*, *Wb.* 10 c, 21 a, 22 b; *ns.* comarda n-, *W.*

derbairde, sure sign, miracle, *Ag.*

ṙáibairde, raebairde, false sign or miracles; *ap.* *Wb.* 26 a.

rainchomarde: a rainchomarde rin, that special sign, *Wb.* 26 b.

comarcha n-, sign, mark: c. n-echlaiġe rin, *LL.* 70 b; *nap.* comarchada, *Ag.* (!).

innchomarcha, memorial, mark, fitting monument, "C. R. na Ríg," § 25.

cairdde, compact, "Nennius," 232; *nap.* cairde, *pacta*, *Ml.* 91 b, 104 a, 108 c, *LL.* 307 b; *d.* cairdiu, *federe*, *Ml.* 18 d, "Ir. Texte," i. 214; cairddiu, "Man. & Cust." iii. 497; *W.* does not give cairdiu of his texts, marks *fem.*; it seems *fem.* in "Félire"; and we have in cairde, *gl. pacta*, *Ml.* 91 c, which should be, perhaps, inna cairde; the *ds.* and *nap.* show the *neuter*.

aitherrechtaichthe: a aitherrechtaichthe, the patronymic, *Z.*

remeperthe, a r., the aforesaid thing, *Wb.* 32.

esngarthe, *edictum*; *g.* erngarthi, *Ml.* 94 b.

diruidigthe (dírurdigthe), a derivative; *d.* dírurdigthiu, *Sg.* 188 a.

olfoirbthe (olfoirbthe), pluperfect; *d.* olfoirbthiu, *Sg.* 151 b.

sechmadechte, the past, the preterite; *d.* rechmadechtu, *Ml.* 122 b, *Cr.* 69 b.

guthaigthe, vowel, *Sg.* 53 a.

cuicthe (cúicthe), a space of five days; *g.* cuicthi, "Laws," i. 146.

cleithe, n-: Cimbaeth cleithe n-óc n-Emna, *LL.* 21 a; see next word.

cleithe: a cleithe; *d.* cleithiu, roof, "Mesca Ul." 48, but renchleithe, *d.* renchleithiu, a vassal, is *masc.*, I presume, "Laws," i. 226.

laithe, lathe, láa, lá, lae, day, are *nas.* and *nagp.*; *n. dual*, dál-lae; *gs.* laithi, lathi, lái; *d.* laithiu, lau, láo, lóu, ló (various glosses quoted in my Index to the "Bk. of Armagh"); *n.* a laithe, al laa n-, *Ml.* 21 c, *Wb.* 6 b; a cóicetmáu lá, "Cormac," 10; *as.* al lae, a laa, *Ml.* 15 c, *Wb.* 23 a; *n. dual*, dal-lae, *Cr.* 31 d.

cendla, *g.* cenlai (*d.* cendlo cháre, .i. lathe fledi Crirt, "Cormac," 12), supper-day, Holy Thursday, *LB.* 63, 265, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," "Lismore Lives" Index.

líchlaite, festival day, "S. na Rann," 144; *g.* líchlaithi, *Tl.* 40.

LAITHE—*continued.*

meḋonlaithe, meḋonlaa, mid-day, *Sg.* 66 b, *Z.*

nóilaithe, *np.* *nundinum*, *Sg.* 116 b.

óenla, one day.

ṡainlaa, *ap.* ṡainilḋa, special days, *Wb.* 6 b.

ṡamla, summer-day, "Bk. of Lismore," 48 b.

ṡiḋlaithe, long or peaceful day, "Fiac's Hymn."

tiuglaithe, the last day; *g.* tigldithe, "Four Masters," iii 618.

AITHE, *talio*, *Wb.* 14 c; *g.* inḋ aithi, *LB.* 214 a; *neuter* (?).

SUITHE N-, *LL.* 246 a.

SATHE (?), a thrust.

LUTHA N-, lutha n-eithig, "Bk. of Lismore," 50.

FOTHA N-, form, "Cormac," 16.

CORTHE, pillar-stone, *as.* a corthe; *np.* corthe, "Siege of Howth," 60; "Táin Bó Flidais," l. 97; but *nm.* in corthe, *LL.* 78 and *W.*; so are ṡaithe, *masc.*, *Ml.* 90 b, glornathe, *Ml.* 99 d, and morchute, "Fiac's Hymn."

CUMACHTE, cumachtae, cumacte, cumaccte: *ns.* a cumachtae, irṡeḋ a cumachte, *Ml.* 16 a, 48 a, 68 a, 74 b; *g.* cumachti; *d.* cumachtu, *Ml.* 74, 81 a, *Wb.* 33 a; *nap.* cumachte, *Wb.* 6 a, 21 a.

TECHTE (téchte), right; ir eḋ a thechte, "Stowe Missal," 64; *Sg.* 117 a; *d.* téchtu, "Sergl. C."; *Wb.* 13 a; *as.* téichte, *Wb.* 6 a.

ETECHTE (étechte), injustice, illegality; *d.* étechtu, "Laws," i. 254; "Sergl. C." 380.

SECHTE: a ṡechte, the (a group of) seven things, *Wb.* 26 d.

SNECHTAE, ṡnechta, snow; *g.* ṡnechtai; *d.* ṡnechtu; ṡnecttu is *neut.* says *Ag.*, but *as.* in ṡnechta, *W.*; *nmp.* ṡnechti, gl. *nives*, *Sg.* 8 a, 8.

MILTE (milte), *militia*, *nas.*; *g.* milti is *neuter*, *Z.*; but why not *masc.*?

LEIRE N- (léire n-), completeness, "Laws," ii. 176; but léire, industry, is *fem.*, *Wb.* 13 d, *Ml.* 32 b.

erchre (?), erchra, irchre, *defectus, eclipsis; d.* erchru, irchru, *Ml.* 31 a, 30 d, 58 b; *Wb.* 26 a; *g.* irchri, *Wb.* 3 a; *Z.*, *W.*, *Ag.* do not give the gender.

acre (ácre), *reclamatio, reprobatio; as.* in *Wb.* 9 c; *n.* acrae, complaint, *Tl.* 188; *n.* accra, plea, action at law, *Ag.*, which marks it *masc.*; but *W.* makes it *neuter;* and it, no doubt, was like the following words derived from gairim.

fuacre, fócre, foccra, *monitio, indicare, arguere, Wb.* 3 a; fuacrae n-aaid, "O'Don. Suppl."; *d.* focru, *Wb.* 31 c; focra, disregard of laws (?), "Laws," i. 230.

ifficre, airócre, díiroccre, *admonitio, Z., Wb.* 16 d; *as.* erfuacra, *LB.* 33; *ns.* in t-eruacra, "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 172.

furfócre, furfocre, order, warning; furfógra, advertisement, title of "Dunlevy's Preface to Catechism"; *ds.* furógru, notice, "Laws," i. 262.

fanocre (fánócre), croaking (of a raven).

teruacra (teruacra), summons, *W.*

ugra (?), challenge (?), "Tog. Trói," 609.

diuccra (díuccra), diucre, diucrae, diucaire, clamour, *Tr.* 1 a. In "Stokes' Goidelica" it is marked *fem.*

dograe (dógrae), dogra, lamenting; *g.* dograi, *d.* dogru, *W.*; it belongs, I think, to the gairim group.

aircre, ercre, *interdictio; see* ergaire.

timcre, request, invitation; *see* timmgaire.

tacre, **taccre**, *argumentum, Wb.* 25 a; *d.* tacru, *Wb.* 25 b, *Tl.* 128; *np.* na tacrai, *W.*

degtacrae, good argument; *np.* degtacrae, *Tr.* 2 a, 3 a.

frithagra, arguing against, "Lismore Lives," 393.

imthaccra, great *or* mutual contentions; *np. LB.* 208 b. This word or imfrecra may throw light on immur-tecrachar, the obscure word of "W.'s Dict. and Texte," i. 262, l. 5.

frecre, frecre, answer; *n.* a frecre, *Wb.* 25 b, *Ml.* 35 c, 62 c; *d.* frecru, *Wb.* 30, *LB.* 33; *np.* inna frecra, *Sg.* 26 a.

coimfrecra, return, "Laws," ii. 314.

degfreccra, good answer.

imfrecrae, correspondence, *Ml.* 58 a; acá trá i. etir inna cechri ferru; *g.* imfrecrai, mutual answering, *LB.* 33; imfreccra, imrecora, assonances, "Bk. of Hymns," i. 127; ii. 172.

lanfrecra (lánfrecra), full answer, "Félire."

nemfreccra (némfreccra), silence, *LB.* 211 a.

esconzra, proclamation, edict, *LB.* 33, *Ag.*

forconzre, *imperium, mandatum;* forconzra, *LB.* 33; *d.* forconzru, *Ag.*

diucaire, *clamor, W., Ag.*, who do not give gender.

erzaire, irzaire, urzaire, *interdictio, vetitum;* *n.* a n-irzaire, *Wb.* 3 c; *g.* erzairi; *d.* erzairiu, *Ml.* 35 d, 125 a.

inzaire (?), minding (sheep, pigs); *d.* inzairiu, *Tl.* xvi., *W.*

escaire, a proclamation: ir an ercaire dóib.

forzare, *imperatio, Z.*

fornzaire, forṅzaire, *imperium, præceptum;* *a.* forṅzairiu, *Ml.* 120 c, 53 d, *Wb.* 31 c, *Z.* 461, .i. azra, "O'Dav." 86.

zolzaire, weeping and crying: a n-zolzaire, Táin Bó Fróich," 148, *W.*; *np.* zolzaire, *W.*, who marks it *fem.*; from zol, .i. dér, "Cormac," 23.

cuzaire, rattling (of a chariot), "C. R. na Ríg"; *as., ibi.*, and *W.*, *LL.* 109 b.

baszaire, clapping of palms of the hands, *as., W., Ag.*

branzaire, "O'Dav." 60.

screchzaire, crying of infants, *as., Tl.* 160.

tairzaire, tairzire, promise; *d.* tairzairiu, tairzíriu, *Wb.* 19 c, *Ml.* 33 d.

tairnzire, promise: a tairnzere, *Ml.* 122 d; *g.* tairṅzeri; *ap.* tairṅzere, *Wb.* 11 a, 33 b, *Ml.* 108 b.

zaire, cry, shout; *g.* zairi, *W.*; *as.* árdzaire, "Félire"; *nap.* na zaire, *Ag.*; *cf.* a nzair, the cry, *Sg.* 176 b.

esnzaire, *ap., edicta, Ml.* 105 c.

etarzaire, *LU.* 101 b.

timzaire, N-, recall, withdrawal, "Laws," ii. 308, 338; *np.* timzaire, "Laws," ii. 166, 164, *LL.* 270 b, *LU.* 125 b.

INGAIRE (?), *d.* ingairiu, herding; *Tl.* xvi.

IMBAIRE (?), ridge; *d.* imbairiu, *Tl.* 196.

ESCRAE, escra n-, a vessel, *LB.* 116.

COBRA N-GARG, "Ir. Texte," i. 107.

BEURE, béire, béeire, language, *sermo*, *Z.*; *g.* béiri, *Wb.* 12 a; *g.* beirai, *Ml.* 42 c; see béirle, béire n-echtrann, foreign language, *Wb.* 12 c.

il-béire, *ep.*, many languages, *Wb.* 12 d b.

gnáchbeira, common speech, "Cormac," 32.

gall-beire, foreign tongue; *gs.* guillbeirai, "Bk. of Fenagh," 222.

iar m-beire (Bk. of Balymote," 326 a), 1°, an adverb; 2°, iron (*i. e.* hard) obscure expression.

renbéirae, old language, "Stokes' Bodl. Cormac," 22.

rem-beire, adverb.

ANRE (?), gl. *colirio*, "Cod. Cantab." p. 156, "Zimmer's Gl."

AMRE, amra, *portentum*, *prodigium*; *g.* amri; *d.* amru, *Ml.* 17 a, 67 b.

adamre, adamra: a n-adamre, a wonder, *portentum*, *Ml.* 61 a, 63 c; *np.* adamrae, *Ml.* 115 b.

DAIRE (?), an oak-wood; *d.* dairíu, "Bk. of Armagh."

dairbre n-, a n-dairbre n-oll, great oak-wood, "W. Texte," 105; dairbri, *gs.*, oak-wood, "L. na gCeart," 46, 74.

CAERI, *gs. d.* Caeru (?), "Bk. of Armagh."

POOLIRE, *pugillare*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *np.* pólaire, *Tl.* 190, 655.

DIRE N- (díre n-), a fine, "Laws," i. 66, 481, 512, where (p. 489) díreth n- seems a mistake for díre; *g.* díre, *ibi.* 511, 178; conid ed tres dire, "O'Dav." 99; *d.* díriu, "Man. & Cust." iii. 477, 512, 503, 484, 497.

comdíre, equal fine.

coirpdíre, body fine, lechdíre, lan n-díre, "Laws," i. 40, 176, 66, 274, ii. 66.

FEUIRE (féire), an féire, "O'Dav." 75.

AILLE, praise, prayer, Stokes in "Félire"; but *asf.* ailli, in "Bk. of Armagh"; *fem.*, *W.*; *adf.* ailli, *petitio*, *Wb.* 16 d, 28 c.

CAILLE, calle, *pallium*, *Z.*, *Wb.* 11 c; *as.* in "Bk. of Armagh."

caille finda (?), gl. *cella vinaria*, *Sg.*

caili (?), *gs. puderis*, *Ml.* 55 b.

saile, *salica*, *sputamen*; an faile, an fele, "V. of Snedgus," 16; "Yellow Bk. of Lecan," 391; *d.* failiu, "Sg. Incant."; *as. dual.* and *pl.* fale, *Z.*, *W.*; *d.* felib, *Z.*

sele (?), the River Blackwater in Meath, *gs.* in "Bk. of Armagh"; but *g.* féili, *Tl.* 106.

air-sele (aif-féle), famous tale, great report.

fo-fcele, fo-fcéle, the Gospel; *g.* foifcéli, *d.* foifcélu, *Wb.* 32 a, 26 a, 18 c; *gs.* foifcelai, *Ml.* 42 b, *Tl.* 28.

a cenele n- (a cenéle n-), cenélae, cenelae, *genus*; cenele n-biumai, *Sg.* 8 a, 46 b, *LB.* 211; *g.* cenéli, *Wb.* 26 d; *d.* ceneliu, "Bodl. Cormac," 12; cenele n-echa, gl. *far*, *Sg.* 57 a; *np.* cenéle, "Cod. Cambr." 38 a.

il-chenéle, *np.*, many kinds, *Wb.* 12 d.

fain-chenelae, special kind.

berle (béfle), language, *g.* béflai, "Amra Ch. C." 2; *g.* béfli, *Z.* 626; *d.* béflu, "Nennius," 228.

combéfla, common speech, "S. na Rann," p. 131.

fobéfla, eloquence, "C. R. na Ríg," § 27.

iarm-befla, an adverb.

iarbéfla, kind of verse, "Thurn. Versl." 37.

fembéfla, adverb.

bile (?), a tree; *voc.* bile, "C. M. Rath," 214; is *masc.* in Middle Irish; *d.* biliu.

dofbile n-, a spreading tree, "Four Masters," i. 152.

tairgille n-, *g.* tairgilli, additional pledge, "Laws," iv. 114.

tolde n-, *Ml.* 93 b; tola n-glé; a tóla, *Cr.* 61 a; *d.* tolu, *exundantia*, *Cr.* 39 a; tola tuile, a flowing flood, "Four Masters," ii. 586; tolu n-, "S. na Rann," 153.

tuile, a flood, "Beda Cr." 25 a c; *d.* tuiliu, *Ml.* 51 b.

duthuili (?), *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* tromtuili, "Man. & Cust." 536.

uile, an uile, all, the whole.

buale (búale) (?), bovile, *bualium*.

tuthle (?), *gibbus*, *Cr.* 9 a.

eglí, aigli (*Mons*?), *gs.*, "Bk. of Armagh."

certle (?), *glomus*, *Sg.* 70 b.

coche (?), *d.* cochu, *clunis*, *Sg.* 67 a.

lue (?), a kick, *calx*, *Sg.* 50 a.

lue (?), lua, *splen*, *lien*, *Sg.* 63 a, 63 b, 93 b; seems to be a t-stem, from lue liath, l. liad of

luae (?), *ap.* or *gp.*: inna luae, gl. *junctures gubernaculorum*; *as.* loi, *LU.* 68 b; lae, *LL.* 44 b; lui, *LB.* 217 b; *g.* lui (?), *Ml.* 59 b, which Ascoli renders by *ramus* (better perhaps *remus*); cf. *ds.* lúich, lúid, a steering oar, "Bodl. Cormac," 32.

duma, *agger* (tumulus, "Bk. of Armagh"); *cf.* podumaigeptap, *exaggeravit*, *Ml.* 55 d; duma (ndpena, ndup, n-Gobla, n-Eipc), *LL.* 211 a; "Bk. of Hy Maine," fo. 145–6; Preface to "Fiac's Hymn"; "Bk. of Balymote," 189 b, 352 b; *g.* dumi, "Bk. of Armagh"; dumai, "Four Masters," i. 398; "Laws," i. 170; *d.* dumu, *LL.* 127 a; "Nennius," 208; *ap.* adnocla no duma for marbu, *LB.* 211; dumu, gl. *cervos*, *Ml.* 48 d, should be damu, or dumu, .i. *acervos*.

crumduma, *ngs.*, a dunghill, "Bodl. Cormac," "Cormac," 13; *lit.* worm-heap (?), .i. otrach.

tredumа, triple-mound, "Petrie's Tara," 117.

indsma (?), fixing, mounting, "L. na gCeart," 266.

nii (nii), ní, a thing; *d.* níu, *Ml.* 47 b, *Wb.* 11 d; *dual*, da ní, *LB.* 216 a.

nephní, nefní, nemní, nothing; nempni, *Tl.* 180.

airne (?), *g.* airni, *d.* airniu, "Bk. of Armagh"; the plain about Knock, Co. Mayo.

eilne (?), *g.* eilni, *d.* eilniu, a plain near Coleraine, *LA.*

lathарna (?), *d.* lathарnu, *Tl.* 164.

aithgne,* aidgne, *notis*, *cognitio*, *recognitio*; *g.* aithgni, *a.* aithgne, *W.*; aidgne, *Wb.* 19 d; *d.* aidgniu, aithgniu, *Wb.* 1 c b, *Ml.* 42 c.

écne, aecne, aeccne; *g.* écni, *d.* écnu, *Wb.* 7 c, 8 a, *Ml.* 128 a, *W.*; *as.* an ecne, *Wb.* 8 a.

anécne, ignorance; *g.* anécni, *Wb.* 17 a.

* The words of this -gne group are marked *neuter* by *Z.*, *W.*, and others: an écne, cetna n-etargnae, a mbérsna, point to *neuter*.

aithne—*continued.*

dígna, contempt; *d.* dígnu, "Laws," ii. 320, *W.*; .i. drochgne, dimicin, "O'Dav." 75.

engne, *d.* engnu, *scientia*, *Wb.* 2 a, 14 c, *Ml.* 14 d.

ingnae, *intelligentia*; *g.* ingni, ingnai; *d.* ingnu, *Wb.* 11 b, *Ml.* 89 b, 14 c, 140 b.

comgne, learning, *LB.* 215 a; *g.* coimgni, .i. fenchaf, "O'Dav." 60.

ergnae, eirgne, irgne, *intellectus*, *Z.*; *g.* ergnai, "Toch. Emire"; earnae, *Ml.* 113 b, is perhaps for ergnae.

etercne, etarcne, knowledge, *intellectus*; *g.* etarcni, *d.* etarcnu, *Wb.* 26 cd, *Ml.* 42 cd, 59 a, 140 b.

etarcnaib, *experimentis*, *Ml.* 72 c.

nepheterenae, *stultitia*, *Ml.* 58 a.

etargnae, etargne, etergne, etargna, *g.* etargni, *Wb.* 8 c, 26 c, *experimentum*, *sapientia*, *notio*, *Wb.* 21, *Cr.* 6 a; *n.* etargnae n-, "Félire," *v.* écna; ir cétna n-etargna, *Sg.* 197, shows *neuter*.

bescne (bérene), bérgne, .i. dligeb, "O'Dav." 59; behaviour, *Wb.* 14 c; a mbérena, the usage, *mos* (*Tl.* 34) = *regulam*, "Bk. of Armagh," fo. 6 ba; *g.* bérenī, *Wb.* 24 b; *d.* bérenu, "Félire," p. 199; *ap.* bérgna, *disciplinas*, *Cr.* 13 d; *as.* bérene, *Z.* Stokes marks *masc.* in "Félire" Index.

begbaerene, *propositum*, *ritus sacer*, *Ml.* 85 d, 105 bd; *g.* begberenai, *d.* begbérenu, *emendationes*, *Ml.* 85 d, 87 d, 105 b.

drochbérene, *g.* drochbérenī, bad manner of life, *Ml.* 118 a.

broghne (?), *d.* broghnu, dearth, "Four Masters," i. 408.

lughna (?), moon, "Stokes' Metric. Glosses."

aithne, *d.* aithniu, knowledge, "Four Masters," i. 308; *d.* aithniu, observation, "Laws," i. 238.

aithne, *depositum*, *Z.*; *ns.* a n-aithne, *np.* aithne, *Sg.* 6, 66, 203 ab.

aithne, command, commendation: a n-aithne, *pl.* na haithne, "Laws," iii. 218, 220; "Turin Gl." 203 a.

uaithne (úaithne) (?), úaene, pillar; *d.* úaithniu, *neut.* or *masc.*, "Félire" Index.

foithne (?), *d.* foithniu, *fax*, *fomes*, *Ml.* 97 b, 104 b, 131 d.

timne, timnae, timpne, tinne, *mandatum, praeceptum;* a timne, *Z.*; *d.* timnu, *Ml.* 114 b, *Wb.* 4 d, 6 d; *nagp.* timnae, *Ml.* 45, 51 b, 58 a, 115 c, *Wb.* 2.

damna N-, d. n-aard; *materies*, makings, "Laws," iii. 78.

seimne (?), *d.* Seimniu, Island Magee, *Tl.* 164.

almne (?), almne glunae, *geniculum.*

caemna (?), good cheer, *LL.* 279 a; "Cormac," 12.

gibnae (?), gipne, *cirrus.*

comalne (?), *interous.*

cuailnge (?), *d.* Cuailngiu, "C. R. na Ríg" Index; *nomen viri* in "Four Masters," i. 26.

buinne (?), tube.

dine (díne) (?), generation, *W.*

saine N-, raine noigla, "Bk. of Fenagh," 234.

cetna: a cétna, the same thing, *LU.* 101 a, "Bodl. Cormac," 4, 12.

ana N-, delay, respite, "Laws," i. 282 and often; for anad n- (?).

tarsno: a tarrno, the thwart-piece; *d.* tarrno, "MacCarthy's Stowe Missal," 256, 257.

iona (?), weapon; *d.* ionu, L. na gCeart," 6; *ap.* iona, ionu, *W.*

fiadnisse, *testimonium:* a fiadnirrerin, *Wb.* 18 b d; *pl.* inna fiadnairre, *W.*; *d.* fiadnirriu, presence, *Tl.* 198.

guafiadnairre, gufiadnaire no gufortgell, false witness, "Laws," i. 58; ii. 320, 322; "Man. & Cust." iii. 493.

núefiadnirre, nufiadnairre, núiednirre, nuechnirre, nuaidnire, New Testament; *ns.* an nuiednirre, an núiadnire, *Wb* 15 b, *Ml.* 2 d; *g.* núiednirri, nuednirí, núiadnirri, nuaidnirí, *Wb.* 15 a, 26 a, 27 a, *Ml.* 17 d; *d.* núiechnirriu, nufiadnirriu, *Wb.* 10 d, *Ml.* 35 b.

ermaisse (?), *d.* ermairriu, hitting, attaining, *Ml.* 2 d, where it seems to mean *collineare, attingere, assequi;* seems connected with the obscure word ermaig, of *W.* (?); it is, doubtless, with fo ermairecar of *Ag.*; *d.* earmairrin, *LL.* 144 a.

maisse (?), food, "Fiac's Hymn"; mairre, beauty, is *fem.* as appears from mairriu, *pulchrior*, of *Z.*

nasa: ba heb nara loga, *LL.* 194 a, perhaps for narad n-, *qv.*

fortse (?); *g.* fortri; *d.* fortriu, south-side of a house, "Man. & Cust." iii. 509.

VI.—I-Stems.

I-Stems are of all genders; the Neuters are known by the marks given in the Preface. It is hard to tell whether some of the following words are U, I, *or* S, *or even* O-*Stems.*

fich m-, fích mbuana, *bis* in *LL.* 166 b.

ich m-, ích mbuana, "Bk. of Balymote," 405 b.

ich n- (ích n-), ích n-erred, a hero's bound, *LU.* "Táin Bó Cuailnge"; the *as.* is in *W.*, coriech n-erred, "Man. & Cust." ii. 372.

traig (tráig), strand, = *litus*, "Bk. of Armagh"; *n.* traig n-, *Sg.* 130 b, Tráig mbaile, "MS. Materials," 473; *as.* a traig, "Maelduin's Cur." 462, 462; *g.* trága, "Hyfiachrach," 116, "L. na gCeart," 188; traga, tréga, in air-chraga. magtréga, *gv.*; *d.* tráig, "C. M. Rath," 34, *Tl.* 98.

airtharga, fore-shore (?), "Adamnán," 178.

finntraig, Ventry; *g.* Findtrága.

magtraig, *g.* Magtréga (?), "Four Masters," i. 300.

murtraig, sea strand, "Lismore Lives," 396.

graig n-, graig ngabor, *LU.* 48 a; *np.* grega, greg u; *d.* graig; gl. *equitium*, *W.*; but *np.* graige, *LL.* 304 a, *Tl.* 46; *ap.* graige, "Siab. Ch. C." 380, 382, *LU.* 2 b, 2 o, point to an S-stem; *ap.* grega, *LL.* 304 a.

ferr-graig, young stud-horses, *LL.* 103 b.

geilgabargraige, *LB.* 207 a, *gp.*

buaid (búaid), búaich, victory, prerogative; *ns.* a mbúaid, *Wb.* 11 a; a búaid n-, *LL.* 273 a, *LU.* 100, 121 b, "Toch. Emire," "Bk. of Fenagh," 370, "Siab Ch. C." 390; "Félire"; *voc.* a buaid n-, *LU.* 100 b; *g.* buaide, *Wb.* 24 a, "Félire"; buada, W., "Félire"; *nap.* buada, *W.*, *Ag.*; *gp.* buade, "Félire."

bánbuaid, "S. na Rann," 127.

braenbuaid, *ibi.* 128.

bimbuaid, ill-luck, disaster, *LU.* 109, "C. R. na Ríg," "Bk. of Fenagh," 362.

glanbuaid, "S. na Rann," 140, "Félire."

mórbuaid, "Bk. of Fenagh," 224.

carabuaid, caraway: an carabuaid, "Stokes' Ir. Materia Med." 23; of course I do not mean to look on it as a compound of buaid.

Debuid (?), debuich, debaid (?), fight, *rixatio*, *Z.*; *g.* debcha, "Laws," i. 176; *fem.* in *Z.*, *W.*; but *Ag.* does not mark the *gender;* there is no sign that is *fem.* unless it is be-baid, like cet-baid; *g.* debcha, *W.*; *np.* debcha, *Ag.*

Dechubaid N-, a kind of metre, "Thurn. Veral." (what declension ?).

Forcraid N-, excess, "Laws," i. 280, "Man. & Cust." iii. 492, *W.*, *Ag.* (what declension ?).

Iarfaigid, inquiry; a n-iarfaigid fide, "Siab. Ch. C."; it is *fem.*, *Ml.* 35 c, 20 c; *gf.* iarfaichtheo.

Sid (fíd) (?), fích, fairy seat or hill; *g.* fído, fída (fídui, "Echtra Nerai"), *W.*, "Egerton," 1782, fo. 71; *viri side sunt aerii spiritus, quorum habitacula sunt in collibus amanis*, "Ogygia," 200; *gp.* fíde, "Bk. of Armagh"; fir fíche, no fantairfi, *Tl.* 100; *W.* does not give the gender, but his examples show *masc.* or *neut.*; the *gs.* in c-fíde, *LU.* 99 a; "Sergl. C." 110; cluain fíche, fach fíche (unless these two are *gp.*), of "Four Masters" Index, point to a neuter S-stem; *ns.* fich Clóda, "Four Masters," i. 70; *as.* corin fich hi fil fich, "Amra Ch. C." § 22.

Sid (síd), sích, peace; *ns.* síd n-glé, "S. na Rann," 110; ér-síd, war, "Ir. Texte," i. 75; fofíd, good peace, "S. na Rann," 150; *g.* sída, *W.*, in c-sída, *LU.* 63 a, 86 b, "Bk. of Lismore," 206; *Ag.* and *W.* mark it *masc.*; but síid, *g.* síde, *Wb.* 27 c, 20 d, is either *neut.* S-stem or a *fem.*; in the "Félire Index" it is *masc.* or *neut.* The modern síoc, *g.* síocha, shows a U-stem.

Grich (?), armgrich, shout, clash of arms, *LU.* 77 b, "C. M. Rath," 184; *gs.* greacha, "Nennius," 228, "Four Masters," ii. 596; grecha, "Félire"; *np.* grecha, "Félire," Jan. 25; it is *masc.* or *neuter; as.* grichmór.

Crith (?), quaking, *nds.*, *W.*; *g.* crecha (?).

Ith (?), corn; *g.* echo, "seems neuter," *Z.*; *g.* acho, "Cod. Bern." 34 a; echa, *LU.* 24 a; *gp.* eche, *Sg.* 60 a, 70 a; *d.* ich, *W.*

Nith (ních) (?), conflict; *g.* nícho, *Tl.* 92; *as.* nich, *Z.* 1005, *W.*; *cf.* fo nichaigeb, *Ag.*; *g.* nícha, "C. R. na Rig."

MUIR, sea; *ns.* a muir, "Siab. Ch. C." 388; am muir, *Tr.* 4 b, *bis.*; am muir n-, "Félire," 189, "O'Dav." 62; *g.* mora, *Sg.* 94 a; mara, *W.*; maro, "Maelduin's Cur." 478, "Siab. Ch. C." 242; *np.* mora, *Ml.* 3 a; mara, *W.*; *ap.* mure, *Ml.* 122 a; *gp.* muire (in ralmuire, "Félire"; ilmuire, "Cormac," 13).

bennmuir *pinna*, *Sg.* 67 a.

glarmuir, green sea, "L. na gCeart," 2.

linnmuir, "S. na Rann," 144.

mórmuir, bog, "Irish Metr. Glos."

romuir, great sea, ocean, "S. na Rann," 144.

ralmuir, salt-sea; *gp.* ralmuire, "Félire."

téchtmuir, *LB.* 208 b, the frozen ocean or sea, from téachtaim, I condense, congeal.

SRUTHAIR (?), rruthra, *ds.* rruthair, Shrule, "Four Masters," iii. 339, 414; "Ann. of Loch Cé," ii. 13, 208; it means a stream in "Joyce's Names of Places," vol. i.

CUAIRT N-, "Cormac," 9, 22, *gs.* cuarta, *npl.* cuarda, *W.*, a circuit, visit; *Ag.* marks it *fem.*

GLUAIR, kind; gluair n-glé, "S. na Rann" Index (what declension?).

LIN (lín), number, lot; *ns.* lin n-, *LU.* 102 a; an lín, "Maelduin's Cur." 460, 462; al lín, "Yellow Bk. of Lecan," 644; lín mband, *W.*; *g.* líno, lina, "Ascoli," who, as well as *W.*, marks it *masc.*; but *Ag.* does not give gender; it is *neut.* in "Félire Index"; lín, a net, is *neut.* O-stem.

LIN (lín), class (of people), side; *np.* lína; *d. dual*, dib linaib, *Ag.* (what declension?). *W.* marks this *masc.*

GEIN N-, birth, child; a ngein, *g.* gene, *W.* 632, 590, seems an S-stem; it is *fem.* in *Ag.*; aithgin, *as.* seems to mean renaissance, regeneration, "Pass. & Hom." l. 3812.

GUIN, *vulnus*, a mortal wound; a nguin, *Z.*; *gs.* gona, *Sg.* 57 b; *ap.* gona, *W.*

CONGUIN: a conguin, *expunctio*, which the glossarist mistook for *punctio*, *compunctio*; a conguin cridi, *aculeum doloris*, *Ml.* 23 a, 32 c.

IMMLIND, navel; a n-immlind, "Gildas' Lorica."

AITHGIN N-, restitution, "Laws," i. 168, 174, 170; *gs. np.* aithgina, 142, 172, 260, 272, *etc.*; aithgin mbecha, "Félire" Index.

RINN, rinn, *star*, *signum*, *sidus;* ar rinn, a rinn, *g.* renna, *np.* renna, rinn, "Ascoli's Gloss."; *np.* renna, *W.*; rinnn, *aculeus*, is *masc.*, *Wb.* 13 d.

ERRENN (érrenn) (?), *stigmata*, *signa*, *Ascoli;* but in na érrenn shows that it is not *neut.*; perhaps we should read in na n-érrenn.

TUAISRINN, *gp.* tuairrenn, northern stars, *Ml.* 94 a, or *Tr.* (?).

AIRCHINN, front; na n-airchinn, front and rear walls (of a house), "Laws," i. 274; of this declension (?).

MUIRN N-, troop; muirn n-uabair, "L. na gCeart," 158; of this declension (?).

TORAIN N-, "S. na Rann," 153; of this declension (?).

DRUIMM, *g.* drommo, back, ridge; *six times* in "Bk. of Armagh"; Noindrommo, *Sg.* 226 a; *see* ANN-stems.

AERAIC, aeraic mbriathar, *Ml.* 59 a.

AES Ṅ-, age; *n.* aer ṅ-erci, age of the moon; *g.* airo, *d.* air, *voc.* áir, *Ascoli;* it is *masc.* when it means age *or* class of men; *neut.* when = age of the moon; but also *neuter* in aer mberri, aer mbeire.

FOROIL (foróil). *abundantia*, *Z.*; a foróil, *Wb.* 16 d, *Ml.* 16 (?)

DEROIL (deróil) (?), *nihil*, *Wb.* 18 a; these are probably adjectives.

VII.—U-STEMS.

These are Masculine, Neuter, and Feminine. Neuters may be known by the marks given in the Preface.

LOCH N-, lake; not in *Z.*; *n.* loch n-, *LL.* 167 a, *bis; LU.* 98 a; "Bk. of Lecan," 250 b; "Bk. of Balymote," 391 a; and ten instances in our Preface; *g.* locho, *bis* in "Bk. of Armagh"; *gs.* and *g. dual*, locha, "Félire"; *np.* locha, *W.*

brenloch, *LU.* 33 a.
clóenloch, *LL.* 169 b.
dubloch, *g.* dublocho, "Bk. of Armagh."
iarzloch.
Mazloch, Fourth Charter of "Bk. of Kells."
Morloch, "Four Masters" Index.
muirloch, *salsugo*, "Southampton Gl."
munloch, puddle, *LB.* 414.
curloch, dried-up lake, *LL.* 158 b, 291 b; but *ns.* curloch Airc.

imbleach N-, now imleach; *ns.* imlech n-, imbliuch n-, *LB.* 216 a; "Táin Bó Dartada," p. 297; *g.* imblecho, *d.* imbliuch, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* imlecho, imlecha, "Ann. of Ulster," 523, 687, 736; Imlech of p. 85, "Lismore Lives," should be Imlecha; but *g.* Imliʒ in Seventh Charter of "Bk. of Kells"; *g.* imblecha, *d.* imbliuch, imliuch, land bordering on a lake, "Félire"; imlioch n-eaċ, "M'Firbis' Pedigrees," p. 216; yet Imlech Onand, *Tl.* 94.

ʒrad (ʒrád) (?), love; *g.* ʒráda, *Ag.*; *W.* marks it *neuter.*

rath N-, stock; *gs. ap.* racha, "Laws," iii. 214, 226, 340, 300. daerrach, daer-stock, *ibi.* 217.

rath (?), *np.* racha, pledges, guarantees.

rath, grace; *gs.* racha; *np.* racha, *Ag.*; rach n-, luck, "Bk. of Fenagh," 312, 408; *np.* prímráċa, *LB.* 219 b; what declension? mírach, bad luck; ríʒráth, royal grace, "Lismore Lives," 398; amrach, nemrach, "Cormac," 1.

trath (tráth), trach, canonical hour; *g.* tracha; *ap.* tracha, trach; *gp.* trach, *W.*; *gp.* tracha, *Ag.*; *W.* and *Ag.* mark it *neuter;* why? *ap.* tracha, *LL.* 305 a; trach, *LU.* 28 a; mochtrach, early dawn.

ath N- (áth n-), *LL.* 60, 303 a, "Bk. of Balymote," 397, 398; "Mac Gniomh. Finn," p. 38, 2nd ed., *bis.* a ford; aath, *Tl.* 198; *as.* tar an áth, *H.* 2, 12, *bis*, *g.* áṫo, "Ann. of Ulster," 627, 737, 760, 78; *ns.* ath, *Tr.* 53 b; *ap.* atha, atho, athu, *W.*, who marks it *masc.*, which it perhaps generally is.

ṗath (ṗáth), cause; ṗáth n-eiḋiʒ, "C. M. Rath," 54; but in ṗach, "Félire" Index and *Ag.*; and ir é tra ṗáth is common in Middle Irish.

brath (bráth) (?), judgment; *g.* bráṫo, "Bk. of Armagh"; *g.* bracha, *W.*, *Ag.*, who mark it *masc.*; why?

dath N-, colour; *g.* dacho, *Wb.* 5 c; *np.* dacha, *LU.* 99, *LB.* 108; *np.* dach, "Ir. Texte," *T.* 71; *ns.* dach n-; *gs.* dacha, *W.*, who marks it *neut.*; *Ag.* marks it *masc.*; líʒdach, rodach, "Félire."

meth N-, failure, decay—now meach; *g.* mecha, "Laws," i. 232; mech n-, *W.*

aed, fire; dá n-aed, .i. da ṡúil, Amra Senáin, cf. *g.* and *voc.* Aido, "Bk. of Armagh."

SUTh, *fœtus, fructus; g.* rocho; *np.* roche, *Z.*, who marks it it *neut.*; *np.* roche, *Sg.* 64a; *ap.* ruchu, *Ml.* 39 c d; *W.* and *Ag.* do not give gender. I find no sign that it is *neuter* except its likeness to rruch.

LANSUTh (lánruch), "Southampton Glossary."

SRUTh N-, "O'Dav." 56, *Ag., rivus, flumen; g.* rrocho, rrocha, *Sg.* 35 b, *Wb.* 32 c; *Z.* says *neut.* or *masc.*; *np.* rrocha, *W.*

camfruch (*cf.* Welsh, *camfruth*), *fluvius curvus, Z.* 147.

imfruch (counter-tide, *O'R.*), "Bk. of Armagh"; *flux* (*ventris*), "S. na Rann," p. 61, l. 4160; *np.* imrrocha, great streams, *LU.* "Táin Bó Cualgne."

fíghrruch, "S. na Rann," 148.

BRUTh, glow, ardour, bruch n-, brub n-, *LU.* 104 a, 125 b, *W.* 590; "Fled. Bricr.," "Toch. Emire"; *g.* brocha, *W.*, who does not give gender; bruch n-armach, "O'Dav." 56.

FRITHBRUTh (?), "O'Dav." 83, refusal, rejection.

LANBRUTh, *g.* lánbrocho.

LONNBRUTh N-, fury, "MS. Mater." 506.

MURBRUTh N- (mórbruch n-), *LU.* 106 b, *W.*

bruch (?), bruch, .i. berrmuc, "O'Dav." 58.

GRUTh (?), curds; *g.* grocha.

UNBLUTh (anblúch), anbluch n-én, ornament or part of chariot, *LU.* 106 a, *bis.*

LUD, lúud, *velocitas* (*alacritas*?), *Z.*, *as.* luch, "Félire"; comluch, comlud, "L. na gCeart," 4; luch n-, "S. na Rann," 44; céclúd, "Cormac," 9, 10.

INDRUTh (?), foray; indruch n-, "Man. & Cust." iii. 508.

REC N- (réc n-), a thing; *LU.* 26 b, *g.* réco, *Z.*; *Z.* and *W.* mark it *masc.*, and it is *npm.* ind reca, *Sg.* 148 a; gach réc mbeg, "O'Dav." 77.

REUD, REUTh (?), *ds. gelu, pruina, Z.* What gender and declension?

MID, now miod, mead; *n.* am mid; *g.* meda, *W.*; *Z.* is doubtful of the gender. *Cf.* Gaul. *medu.*

FID, now fiod, wood; fid n-gabli, *LL.* 159 a, 216 b, "Bk. of Balymote," 357 b; fiod ndorcha, "Four Masters," an. 1166; *g.* fede, feda, *Z.*; in *Z.* and the glosses it is *masc.* in fid, *Wb.* 5 b; *d.* frriuch, *ter* in *Tl.* 194; *gp.* fede, "Cormac." 16.

allfid, "Cormac," 12.

ANAD N-, stay, delay; *gs.*, *nap.* anta, "Laws," i. 146, 148, 262, 264, 282, 284.

APAD N-, apud n-, notice; *g.* apcha, *d.* apud, "Laws," i. 120, 146, 230, 256, 284; *n. dual*, da n-apad, 262.

MIAD N- (míad n-), honour; dímíad, *g.* dímíada, "C. M. Rath," are U-stems (*see* under O-stems).

DIABLUD N-, *g.* diabulta, the double, "Laws," i. 114, 158, 160, 280, ii. 66, 212; "O'Dav." 60.

UPAD (?), *gs.* upcha, charm, spell, "Laws," i. 180, 176; *neut.* or *fem.* (?); *ap.* upcha, *W.*; *g.* epcha, *LB.* 217 b.

LUAD N-, talk, "Félire Index"; what declension?

MENNAT (?), abode, *g.* mennato, "Bodl. Cormac," 36; *d.* mennuc "Bk. of Armagh"; *gs. ap.* mennota, *W.*

AIDED N-, death, *LU.* 38 a; *g.* aideda, *obitus*, "Ogygia," 385, *Ag.*; *as.* aiged, for aided, *W.*; however, *dasf.* aidid, *LL.* 127 a; *Tl.* 224, 250; "C. Finntragha," 76.

AUDSUD N-, etfud n-, treasure, *arca*, *Tl.* 62, 256, 461; etfad, *Ml.* 51 d; ifeud, *Tl.* 482; ifeadluc, treasury, *LB.* 219 a; *np.* ifeoda, "Man. & Cust." iii. 511 (?); afeuda, of *LU.*, means reins.

UCHT N-, ucht n-ofnae, "Cormac," 44; but ucht ofnae, *LL.* 144 a.

RECHT N-, pacht n-, cid a pecht, "Laws," i. 230, 260, 160, iii. 28; *LB.* 211 a; *g.* pechto, *Wb.* 31 d; it is *masc.*, *Wb.* 1 d, 4 d, 13 d *bis*; *Ml.* 46 c, 86 a; but af pecht, the law, *Ml.* 77 a, is *neut.*, and yet na tri pecte, *Wb.* 29 a, which *Z.* took for *np. neuter*, is, I think, the *gp.* governed by *testibus* (or *testimonio* understood).

ANRECHT, ainpecht, illegality, "Laws," ii. 272, i. 256; "S. na Rann," 126.

DITHRECHT, *np.* dichpechta, .i. dippectad, "O'Dav." 76.

OIGRECHT, full right.

DESIMRECHT N-, deimpecht n-aill, example; *gs. ap.* deimpechta; *gp.* deimpechte, *Sg.* 66 b, *Wb.* 26 b, 30 c, *Sg.* 214; drochdeimpecht, bad example, *Ml.* 118 a.

LANDIRECH (lándípecht) (?), lechdípech, full uncovering, half uncovering; *cf.* duirg, *nudat*; of this declension (?); *cf.* dipech n-, O-stems.

AIRECT, airecht (?), *curia*, a meeting; *gs. np.* airechta, "Eutych. Vindob." *LU.* 27 b a; *d.* airiuchc, *LL.* 308 a, *LU.* 27 a, *Tl.* 138; but *gf.* na hairechta, *LL.* 115 a, not *neut.*: da airecht, "Rawl." 487, fo. 14 b.

FUIRACHT (?), bloodshed.

ICHT (?), .i. cenel, "Cormac," 18.

SLICHT N-, fliuchc n-, track (also version, story), "S. na Rann," 60, 150; *gs. ap.* flechta, "Laws," i. 282; *ap.* fliectu, *Z.* the modern *gen.* is fleachta, *Ag.*

DRECHT (dréchc) (?), dreechc, *pars, portio*, *Wb.* 4 d, 5 c.

DRECHT (?), .i. imat, eolur, "O'Dav." 74.

CECHT (céchc) (?), power, *salus*, "Cormac," 16.

BRICHT (?), spell; *np.* brechta, *Tl.* 50; *gs. np.* brechta, *W.*; *Ag.* marks it *masc.*

TRACHT (?), strand, shore; *ds. Tl.* 98, and Index to "Four Masters"; I have met Trachc mbenchuir; *np.* inna trachta; *gp.* trachtae, *Ml.* 67 d; *ap.* trachta, *LB.* 218, trachtu, *Ml.* 121 a.

ECHT (échc), deed; echc n-oll, "Harl. Gloss." 354; *np.* na héachta; *LB.* 276, "C. M. Rath," 210; *ap.* banéchta, *ibi.* 212; *g.* échta, *W.*; *np.* échta, "G. Corca Laide," 162.

FECHT, journey, time; nach fechc n-aile, "Slab. Ch. C."; fri fechc n-eza, on the death journey, "Cormac," 3, 382, a fechc fa, this time, "Fled. Brier." *W.*; *gs.* fechta, *Wb.* 23 a; gl. tuptar, *O'Cl.*

HUATHFECHT (?), "Cormac," 3.

DIALT, syllable; *g.* dialta, *np.* dialta, dialt, "Thurn. Versl." 129, "Cormac"; *v.* deach; *np.* dialt, *bis*; *g.* dialta, *bis*, "Cormac," 16, 17.

ARD N- (árd n-), ardd, *altum*, *altitudo*, "Bk. of Armagh"; Ard mbreccain, "Bk. of Balymote," 51 a; *g.* ardo, arda, "Four Masters," i. 11, 26; "Fragm. of Irish Ann." Sixth Charter of "Bk. of Kells"; "O'Conor's Rer. Hib. Scrip." I. pars i., clxv.; *g.* arda, "Mart. of Tallacht," Aug. 23; "L. na gCeart," 128; six times in "Mc Firbis' De Episcopis," p. 86; airdo, "Ann. of Ulster," 689; also an O-stem, "Bk. of Armagh."

lechárd, a sloping height, "Joyce's Names of Places," vol. 1.; imárd n-, "Laws," i. 26.

NERT N-, *Sg.* 215 a, *virtus, vis*, strength, *Z.*, *W.*, *Ag.*, and "Félire Index," mark it *neuter; gs.* nerta, *d.* neurt, *Wb.* 31 b, 6 d, 18 b, *Ml.* 46 d; *np.* neurta, *Tl.* 50; *ap.* neurta, nerta, *W.*, *Ag.*; *gp.* nertae, *Ml.* 34 d, *exhortationem;* as to gender, *cf.* rirt; *gs.* neirt, "Ann. of Loch Cé," i. 190.

FIRT, *virtus, miraculum; g.* fertu, *ngp.* fertae, *ap.* morfertu, *Z.*; *Wb.* 8 a, 12 a, 12 b; *Z.* and *W.* omit gender. *Ag.* marks it *masc.*, and "Felire" Index, *neuter;* in "Félire," *gs.* fertu, *np.* fertu; *ap.* firtu, *Wb.* 12 a, 8 a, 12 b, 26 a, *Ml.* 16 c, 17 c, 69 d; *ns.* in fiurt, *W.*; *as. neut.* an fírt, *Ag.*; firt n-, *LB.* 259; *gs.* ind fertu, *Tl.* 92,

ráidfirt, *ap.* ráidfirtu, *Wb.* 26 a; wrongly marked 26 c in *Z.* 858.

FERT N-, mound, grave; fert mbecc, *Tl.* 138; an feurt, "Bodl. Cormac" (3 ?); *nas.* fert, firt, *LL.* 97 a b, 120 a; probably an O-stem; *g.* firt Cedo, "Four Masters," i. 400; *ds.* fiort, *ibi.* 160; fert, "Mart. of Tallaght," Jan. 1; it is also *fem.* IA-stem in "Bk. of Armagh," and often in *Tl.* and elsewhere.

DISERT (dísert), a ndísert sa, *LU.* 15 a, hermitage; *d.* dísiurt, *Tl.* 266; *LU.* 15 b, marked *neut.* in "Félire" Index; *n.* in disert, *g.* dísertu, *LB.* 217 b, 218 b; *g.* dísirt, "Four Masters," i. 428.

DIR, biur, now biur, a spit, *n.* or *ap.* beura, *sudes, Sg.* 67 b; *gs.* bero, bera, *d.* biur, *gap.* bera, *LU.* 92, 69 b, "Stokes' Celt. Decl."; *nap.* bera, *LB.* 217 a, "Laws," i. 178; but indber, a spit, *LL.* 292 b; *g.* inbir, *Tl.* xxii, is an O-stem.

SMIR (?), marrow, *g.* smera, now smior.

PUDAR (?), hurt, harm, *nas.*, *W.*; *g.* pudra, "Laws," i. 178.

FIUS (?), fiurr, firr, knowledge: a fiur sin, *Wb.* 10 b; *g.* ferro, ferra, *Wb.* 14 d, 26 d; the form fiur, now fior, shows U-stem.

remfiur, prescience, *ds.*, *Wb.* 31 a, also an O-stem; *g.* firr, *ap.* ferr, *Z.*, who marks it *masc.*, as do *W.* and *Ag.*

CLESS, feat, trick; dallcleir n-éoin, "Fled. Bricr.," "Siab. Ch. C.," 378; a tonaindclerr, *LU.* 37 a; cleir n-éoin, *W.*; *g.* cleirra, *W.*, who marks it *masc.*

tes, heat, *g.* tera, *neut.* according to "Stokes' Decl." 14; but *am.* in ter, *calorem*, *Ml.* 42 c; *g.* tera, *Sg.* 5 a; *W.* and *Ag.* mark it *masc.*, but give no reason therefor.

memthess (?), *g.* nemtheorra, nemthiura, a charm, *LB.* 264, *LL.* 187 a.

less (?), ler, advantage; *g.* lerra, *np.* lerra, "Laws," i. 236; *na.* less, *Z.*; *neut.* or *masc.*

les, lér, light, *ns.*; *as.* a porlér, a porler, the roof-light, "Táin Bó Fróich," 140.

gles (glér) (?), tuning, preparing (a harp); *as.* gler, "Man. & Cust." Index; *g.* glérro (an instrument of any kind), a pen *or* stylus, "Bk. of Armagh"; *gp.* glere, weapons, "C. M. Rath," 144; *gs.* glérra, *W.*; it is now gleur, manner, *etc.*; air gleur go = so that, *see* "Coney's Dict."

gless (?), *ap.* glerra, gusts of wind, "Four Masters," i. 524.

gus (?), .i. gníoṁ, feargg, "O'Clery," a brave deed; *n.*, arb a ngur, great the (their ?) deed, "Nenniuâ," 276; *g.* gorra, "C. M. Rath," 136; *gp.* na ngur ngalmar, *LL.* 25; *ap.* porra, *W.*; as it appears in names of men, Fergur, Fergorro, *etc.*, it may be *masc.*

cambas (?), cambor; *g.* camra, "Bk. of Armagh" Glossary.

cenondas (?), *g.* cenannro; *d.* ceninnur, "Bk. of Armagh," "Ann. of Ulster," 806.

sians (?), fenr, *sensus*, *Z.*, *g.* *senso*; *gp.* fenre, *Wb.* 23 b, "Bk. of Armagh."

gnim (gním), now gníoṁ, deed; gním ngló, "Bk. of Fenagh," 326, 360, five times in "S. na Rann" Index, once in *Ag.*, once in "O'Conor's Rer. Hib. Scrip." I. pars ii., xxxv. It is *masc.* in *Z.*, *W.*, *Ag.*; *gs.* gnímo; *pl.* gníma; the *neuter* form is found in chevilles, and may contain the preglossarial gender.

maithim N- (?), maithem n-, pardon, *LL.* 358, *LB.* 215 a; *d.* maithem, "Félire," 86; where we find also *af.* maithim; but *a.* maitheam, *Ag.*

comram: a compam rin, *LU.* 107 b; *g.* compama; is *masc.* in *W.*, trophy, competition, *LL.* 79 a b.

deichthriub (?), ten tribes, *ndas.* *Ml.* 100 b, 137 c, 67 a; *g.* deichthebo, dethebo, *Ml.* 100 b, 106 d; cf. *gp.* (?) cethartrebe, "Fiac."

LINN, linn, liquor, drink, beer, *potus*, now lionn, (in Munster, liúnn); if heb ar linn, *as.* ppiprra linn, *Wb.* 13 c, 7 d, an linn, *Tl.* 54, al linn, *W.*; *d.* linn, *Z.*; linn, "Laws," i. 2; *g.* lenna, lenna, *Ml.* 129 d, *Wb.* 7, *LL.* 63 a, "Mesca Ul." 44, *Tl.* 236; *ap.* lenna, "Bk. of Balymote," 252 a; the compounds are beglinn, braichlinn, blaithlinn, (*LU.* 107 a, "Man. & Cust." 37) good malt, mellow liquor.

beglinn, good drink; *g.* beglenna, "O'Dav." 55.

DINN (dionn, "Four Masters" Index): a ṅdinn, *oppidum*, *Sg.* 63 a; *g.* denna, *LU.* 9 a, *LL.* 175 a; deanda, "Fragm. of Irish Ann." 38; *ap.* dinna, "Four Masters," ii. 570; *d.* por dinn, por dind, "Félire," 80; dind Tradui, .i. dún Tradui, *Tl.* 570; in Modern Irish dionn shows a U-stem.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX OF THE LL. TEXT.

N.B.—The numbers refer to the paragraphs; the asterisks to the words and forms not (or not explained) in Windisch's Dictionary. The cases, genders, and numbers are marked by their initials, thus, *dasm.* = dative and accusative singular masculine; *N.*, *D.*, *Ag.*, *S.*, *W.*, *Z.*, *BA.*, are for *neuter*, *dual*, Atkinson's *Glossary*, Stokes, Windisch's *Dictionary*, Zeuss' *Grammatica*, and *Book of Armagh*, respectively.

A', his (its); proleptic in § 51: A Aiṁ ṡénca Conculainn.

A, her (its).

A n-, their (twelve times); = al- before l, 8, 8, 8, 22; am- before labial, 9; A triar bráthar (their trio of brothers), the three brothers, 57.

A, which, 25, 25; A n-, that which, 29, 29.

A n-, the, is *neuter* in A ní, the thing.

A = ar, out of, 6; from 3, 5, 8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 38.

A = ó, from, 19, 22, 38, 52, 54.

Á', A' = ó A', from its, 25.

A (eight times), O! an interjection; it aspirates; but does not asp. the possessive mo: A mo phópa.

Ahain* = ó ṡain (?), from that, thence (?). *Cf.* óṡain ille, *LL.* 191 a; ó hṡain, "S. na Rann," l. 2381; ohem, *TT.* 216.

Abainn,* 28, 52; *dasf.* of Ab or Abann, a river; *np.* Aibn,* 6; *n.* Abann, "B. of Lismore," 70; *LL.* 198 a; Abonn, "B. of Fenagh," 208.

Abba,* cause, reason: mór-abba.

Abbrai,* 27; 2*d. sg. pres. ind.* or *subj.* of Acberim, 5; *depend. form*, in n-Abbrai, sayest thou, *or* wouldst thou say?

Abóinn, 25 = ar Abainn, or ar A bóinn, or ar A bonn (boinn), by its bottom, "Where the river was deeper than anywhere else by its bed." The text seems corrupt if bóinn is not *dsf.* here.

Abram,* 7. mac Romrach.

Ac, 5, 7, 9, at; *idiomatic* with ṡabaim, 22, 25, 47; by *after passives*, 2, 17, 17; Acum, 5, at me; Acuc, 14, with thee; Acainn, with us, 4; to us, in our presence, 23; by us, for us, 23; Acaib, among you, 25; Ac, do, la designate the agent *after passives;* Accu, 2, 8, 13, 19, 29, at them, by them: ṡocomairleceo Accu.

Acallaim, 19, *dsf.*, to speak, address.

Accaill breg,* 23; *asf.*, the hill of Skreen; Acail .i. tulach hiril Sgrin Choluim Cille inotu, *LU.*, p. 50; *n.* Achall ar aicce Temuir; *g.* Aichle, *LL.* 161 a; "Sench. M." III. 82, Aicle, "Ogygia," 341.

Accill,* 9, 9, *dsf.*; i n-Accill seems synon. with i n-airichill (9), in readiness for, *or* for; ṡor Accill do mharbhcha, in wait to slay thee, "Mac-Ghníomh. Find," § 32; *cf.* "Cath. Fintraga," p. 91, ed. by Dr. Meyer; *cf.* an-ṡochill, *incuriam*, *Ml.* 117 b, 127 c; ic ṡaichill, preparing, "C. M. Rath," 154.

Aill, 43; seems *gp.* of Aill, a nobleman, "O'Davoren," p. 49; Aill, some, others, *LL.* "MS. Mat." 507.

Aim, 1, 6; in-Aim (in [the] time), when, as in tan and in-tain, they seem *dsf.*; in Aim ranchatar, *LU.* 109 b.

Ainm, 25, *nsN.*, name.

Áir, 55, *gs.* of Ár, gl. *strages.*

Airaíbniusa,* 11, *gsm.*, great pleasure; *see* Aíbniurra; Air is intensitive, as in ur-Árro telcha, on the very top, *LL.* 97 b.

Airchino, 36, *npm.*, *præcipites*, headlong, forward, fleet; *Z.* translates if Airchenn in-ber ralt, *est indubium esse saltum*; the word is not in the Index of *Z.* It may mean "determined;" the noun Aircino means a front (of a house or chariot), *LU. Téin*; tóib 7 erchinn (side and front?), *Ml.* 131 e; fri da taeb (sides), fri da n-Airchino (fronts), "Laws," i. 274.

Airchisis, 3, *s-pret.* of Airchirim, I pity, spare; it takes *do* after it.

Airdairc, 54, *ns. N.*, notable.

Airdi, **Ardi**, 15, 3; compar. of Árdo, high.

Airderg, 6, *nsm.*, seems = Airdair; as it stands it means "very red," *præruber*; cf. Airdérgud, *propositum*, *Z.*

Airecht, 22, *ds.* Airecta, 18, *np.*, courts, assemblies; *ns.* Airecht, *gs.* Airechta, *LL.* 115 a; = *eiriott* in Anglo-Irish; to await, "L. na gCeart," 4.

Airet, 17, *as.*, time, space; in n-Airet, so much, so long; ino-Airetra, gl. *tamdiu.*

Airfiti, 3, *gs*; *np.* 13, 23; amusement, amusing compositions; cantar ciúil 7 Airfiti 7 domolta.

Airfitiu, 15, *gs.*; *np.* 24; *ns.* Airfitiu or Airfiteo, *delicias*, *Tl.* 6; Airfeideo don uaire, the pleasure one hour, *LB.* 152; *g.* oirfiteo, "B. of Fen." 206.

Ra-Airgestar, 4, 3 *sg. dep. pret.* of Airgim,* or ergim,* she ravaged (it?); ro airg, *LB.* 207 b, 208 a.

Airgni, 3, 15, *npf.* of Argan, *as.* Argain, 4; *ap.* Airgni, 22; plundering, ravaging, havoc; *ns.* Argain, *np.* Airgne, *LL.* 190 a; Argni, Airgne, "B. of Fen." 398, 284; *ap.* oirgne, "F. Mast." i. 260.

Airichill, 9, 9, 11, *dsf.*, expectation or preparation: in-accill 7 in-airichill conaill, 'n-a remur 7 'n-a airichill dam; airichill, *LL.* 106 b (*bis*); airichligir, *LB.* 116 a; ro hairichlic, they were prepared, *LL.* 268 a (*bis*); airchlir, he met, "Mesca Ul." p. 6; oc erochill, awaiting, expecting, *LU.* 31 b; *tuum usum*, Mac Daire's "Teg. Flatha," l. 174; *cf. LB.* 207 b, 210 a; "Cormac," 12.

Airiuni, 3, 15, *npf.*, outhouses, offices; a. 7 immellaige, a. 7 urbada, half a house, "Petrie's Tara," 203; it contained eight couches; *do.* airiuim, "Petrie," p. 203. *Cf.* uonuchc, palisade (?), *Goidelica*, 177–182, "O'D. Suppl."; airiri, a dairy (?), "Man. & Cust." iii. 488.

Airm, 3, 7, 8, 8, 12, 19, 22; *asf.*, a place, co h-airm.

Airm, 51, *npm.*, *gp.* arm, 14; *dp.* armaib, 51; arms, weapons; *nsN.* in O. Irish, arm, *pl.* arma.

Airthiur, 25, 25, *ds.*, east quarter; perhaps *neuter.*

Áisi, 14, *gs.* of Aes, age; seems *fem.* here, and different from Aes ciuil, etc.

Aiss, 37, *ds.*, back; ria n-air, (they brought) back or on their back.

Aissec, 17, 17, 19; *ndsm.*, repayment; aircir, he gave, restored, *LL.* 358.

Aiteocha, 34, 34; *napm.*, youthful; *gp.* aiteoach, *LL.* 266; *ds.* Áitiu, youthfulness, *LB.* 236 b; *n.* óitiu, *d.* óitiu, *W. Cf.* óitrochi, younger, *LL.* 58 aa.

A-chétóin,* 25, at once (at the first moment), = ꝓochecoin in *Z.*

Achť, 8, etc., but; Acť, 44; Achť mad, 27, unless it be; Acť mani, 11, unless, after a negative; Achť, 27, marks transition rather than antithesis.

Acus,* and; *in full*, 7, 11, and *LL.* 91. in § 51 used idiomatically in descriptions; inuno Acuṡ, 44, the same as; Acuṡ *aspirates*, 12, *as in Sg.* 33 a, 10; ocuṡ, *Z.*; ocoṡ, "7th Charter, B. Kells."

Admolta,* 3, 15, *gem.*, of eulogising, of eulogy; *np.* 13, 23, 24.

Aed,* 8, *nom.*; son of Conall Cernach.

Aed,* 32, *nom.*; son of Conad Buide.;

Aes, Aes, 46, 3, 15; *nasm.* folk; Aeṡ ciúil, musicians; Aéṡ ócbad, 34, youths, young-folk, or warriors.

Aesam, 44; oeṡam, oeṡum, 38, 40, 41, 42; *das.* protection, defence; ꝓaeṡam, *LL.* 268 b; bad ch'(ṫ)oeṡam 7 bad do chommaigge, 38. *g.* ꝓaeṡma, exemption, protection, "Laws," I. 100, 200. *Cf.* mac ꝓaeṡma, child of adoption, "Man. & Cust." III. 587 a.

Ágaib,* 48, *dp.*, limbs, fragments (?); con-daṡalṡad é na ágib, *LL.* 169.

Aibbgetus,* 8, *ns.*, maturity, i. e. good quality of drink; synon. with gléine, *ib.*

Aíbniusa, 13, *gem.*, delight, pleasure, merry-making; *n.* aibinniuṡ, "Atkinson's Gloss." Note that the emph. particle follows first of two gen. connected by Acuṡ.

Aichnio, 11, known, *an adjective*, *nsm.*; ꝓu-aichnio, distinguished, *LU.* 110 a.

Aicned, 25, 26, 27, *nsm.* or *N.*, mind; *g.* aicnid.

Aidble,* 4, *npm.*, vast, great; aidlib, *dp.* 5, *ns.* adbal; ind-adbol, gl. *valde*, *Z.*; it is like uaṡal, uaiṡle; may be *nsf.* of a noun; *as.* aidble ꝓemend, *W.* and "Adamnan," 274; aidble uind, "O'Hartigan."

Aidchi, 15, 16, *asf.*; *np.*, 6, night; ind-aidchi ꝓin, 53, on that night is *acc.* or *dative*; *ns.* adaig, *g.* aidche, *LU.* 48, 58, 102 a, 128, 118.

Aided, 46, *as.*; *g.* aidedad, (violent) death *here*, and so is baṡ; *ns.* aided, *np.* oidde, *LL.* 189 b.

Áig, 11, *gem.* or *N.* of ág, war, danger; *ds.* ág, contest, *Wb.* 25 a; benaim bemend ágmada, I strike brave strokes, *LU.* 76 a; *g.* aig, "B. of Fen." 226; ágmaṡ, valorous, "B. of Fen." 398; *g.* ága, *LL.* 88, 81.

Aiged, 36, *nsf.* before infinitive; *das.* 13, 21, 22, 44, face, front: in-agid, towards, to meet, against, 13, 22; *gs.* aigchi, 17, and *LL.* 114 b.

Aigsem, 6, we shall drive (?); shall go, fear (?); *cf.* iṡ aichchi, it is to be feared, *Sg.* 33 b.

Ro-s-ail, 2, *pres.* (made *past* by ro) with infixed pron. ṡ, who nourished him; ailebchaiṡ, he shall be nursed, "Ch. of Uisnech," nocail, he feeds thee, *Z.*

Áil, 15, 23, *ns.*, pleasant, pleasure (?) ꝓop ail dambṡa, cid aṡṡ áil lacc? = aṡ adlic let, *LU.* 108.

Aile, 9, 9, 10, 10, other; *ap.* 31; seems *gp.*: ꝓop ṡeilb neich n-aill n-aile, 43, on the possession of any other nobles (?).

Ailella, 11, *gem.*, of Ailill, father of Sencha, and son of Culclan, "Senchas M." I. 150.

Ailill, 3, 5, 16, 17, 19, 23, *nda.*; son of Roṡṡ Ruad and consort of Queen Medb, and brother of Cairppre Nia ꝓer (King of Tara) and ꝓind ꝓile (King of Ailenn or Ailiu); Ailill *in full*, 23, and *LL.* 170 b; mac Matach, "Sench. M." I. 150.

Aill, 43; seems *gp.* of Aill, a nobleman, "O'Davoren," p. 49; Aill, some, others, *LL.* "MS. Mat." 507.

Aim, 1, 6; in-Aim (in [the] time), when, as in tan and in-tain, they seem *def.*; in Aim ꝓancatap, *LU.* 109 b.

Ainm, 25, *nsN.*, name.

Áir, 55, *gs.* of Áp, gl. *strages.*

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Airm, 51, *npm.*, *gp.* Arm, 14; *dp.* Armaib, 51; arms, weapons; *nsN.* in O. Irish, Arm, *pl.* Arma.

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Aiss, 37, *ds.*, back; ꝓia n-Air, (they brought) back or on their back.

Aissec, 17, 17, 19; *ndem.*, repayment; Aircir, he gave, restored, *LL.* 358.

Aiteocha, 34, 34; *napm.*, youthful; *gp.* Aiteoach, *LL.* 266; *ds.* Áiteu, youthfulness, *LB.* 236 b; *n.* óiteu, *d.* óiteo, *W. Cf.* óitrochi, younger, *LL.* 58 aa.

Aithed, 7, *dem.* flight; *n.* Aithed, *np.* Aithro, *LL.* 190 a.

Aith-ger, 39, *asm.*, very sharp; or from Aith-ger, axe-sharp. *Cf.* do-aith, *bipennis, Eg.* 67 a.

Aitib, 13, Aitib, 15; *dpm.*, apartments, buildings, as the triplet shows; *nv.* Aite, *W.* & *Ag.*

Aithli, **Aithle**, 6, 13, 25: a'haithli, Air a haithle, afterwards; ar t'aithli, after thee, "B. of Magh Rath," 170.

Ólaib,* 10; = Olaf, the most prominent name among the Vikings; Olaf invaded Ireland in 852, "Ann. of Ulster," .i. Alainn, "O'Dav." 50.

Alban, 7, *gef.* of Alba, Scotland; *a.* Albain, "Marian. Scotus."

Ale, used with ar, bar, far, to signify "replied"; perhaps it is the ale, ille, = here, hither.

Ale ar, 42, and *fo.* 90 a; ale bar, 7, 22, 23, 27, 27, 40; ale bar, "B. of M. Rath," 306, 308; ale far, § 11 of our text; see note 2 to § 7.

Algessach, *ns.*; *voc.* algeittaig, importunate: see Acheinne.

Alinn, 57, *def.*, seat of the Leinster Kings, near (and north of) Old Kilcullen, Co. Kildare; *g.* Ailenn, "Man. Materials," p. 492; also *g.* Alinne.

Alle, 11, *np.* of Ólainn, beautiful.

Allib, 42, *dpN.* of all, cliff.

Alluid, 25, 26, *ns.*, fame; *gs.* allaid, *LL.* 217 b; *n.* alla ("B. of Fen," 228) should be, perhaps, allad; mallaid, famous, "B. of Fen," 380; *ds.* alluid, *LU.* 102 a.

Alt, 39, 40, 42; *ns.*, act (effort?).

Alt, 12, 34, 36, 38; *das.* juncture (of time); alt, form, frame, "B. of Fen." 374.

Ám, am, indeed; occurs 13 times.

Am, 6, time.

Am(al), 10, as; amal, *Wb.* 3 b, 6 a.

Amargin, 30, *ns.*; *g.* Amairgin, 9, 49; perhaps *n.* Amargen. Conall Cernach and Anaruth were sons of an Amergin.

Ámlaib,* 7, grandson of Inscoa.

Amlaid, 3, 5, 6, 8, 19; amlaid fim, like that, so, 34.

Ammaig, 51, outside.

Amne, 5; thus, so; amne, gl. *ita;* or *pudor, cf.* er-amni, gl. *impudentia;* amne, bar Cuil Sibrilli, so indeed, quoth C., *LL.* 58 b; or *gen.*, *cf.* fat airgne, "MS. Mat." 492; er-aimne, fearlessness.

Amra, 19, 19, wonderful, famous.

An, 6, 7, 2 *sg.*, *imper.* wait; anad, 6, 30, 36, to wait, waiting, halt; anaid, 22, 3 *pres. depend.*; anat, 22, 3 *pl. pres.*, fo anfat, 31, 32, *pret.*, they stayed at rest; fo anfatar, 36, they halted; fa anfatar, 52.

An-air-tuaid, 16, from nor-east, i.e. southwestwards.

Anam,* 5, 12, 28, 40, *vs.*, life, soul; *ds.* anmain. *Cf.* "Cath Finntraga," 9.

Ind, 11, 12, in it, therein; into it, 25; then, 3, 8, 9, 13, 23, etc.; there, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23; thither, 11, 18, 26; and-fain, 23, there; and-fin, 3, 8, 9, 11, then; there, 8; in that, 7; and-fo, 23, 55, 57; and-fút, 12, 33, 8, yonder, in it yonder; aith and, 23, good then! = maithm ám, 48, and elsewhere.

Indó, 38; inda, 17, 25, than (is); andachi-fi,* 48, than ye are.

Indar, 28, it seems; andar let, thou wouldst fancy, *LL.* 55 b.

Anfaid, 10, *gsm.*, of a surge; *ns.* glaff-anfud, 10.

Anglonnach, 31, *ns.*, mighty; glonn .i. gním; *but* anglonnaf, crime, "Laws," ii. 168, 170.

Aní, 1, 17, 53, the thing; *neuter of* inci.

An-íar, 4, from the west.

Anim,* 22; blemish, reproach; *as.*

ANOCHT,* 38, *ds.*, to succour, protection.

ANRÓ,* 4, 5, trouble; not in *W.*, *Ag.*, or *Z.*; Ánnrú, persecutions, S. Mark, x. 30.

ÁNRUTH, 40, *voc.*, Ánrato, 40, son of Amargen; Ánruch = poet of second rank; anrato = warriors, "Magh Lena," 44, "Hyfiach." 230; da n-anrato, two soldiers, "B. of Magh Ruth," 176, anrata, valiant, anroch, hero, "L. na gCeart," 130; *ib.* 188.

AN-UAIR, 22, when.

AN-ÚAS, 17, from above: fair anuas = over and above, like modern do bárr air.

APERÓIL, 6, *gs.*, April; *g.*, Aprill, "F. Mast.," i. 560.

APRAITIS, 20, 2 *sg. pres. enclit.* of atberim, *qv.*, they might say.

AR,* us, *infixed pr.*, rarmetairm.

AR, 6 etc., our; ar n-, 3, 3, 15, 15; ar m-, 5, 5; ar . . . ni, 22, our, *with emph.*

AR, 5, 9, 35, 47, on; at, 52; by, 5, 5; on (expressing state of mind), 56; on (after gabaim), 34; (after verb of watching), 25; in addition to, 11; by reason of, 27.

AR n-, 1, 8, 13, 14; after, upon (of time); ar cur catha; ar-fain, 25, thereupon, after that.

AR, 3, 9, 15, 18, 30, 43, 52, said, quoth; ar fe, 15, said he; see bar, for.

ARABÓINO, 25; *scribal error for* ar boino, *or* ar abaino (?).

ARAILE, 34, 45; *agem.*, the other, each other.

ARO-FEIRT,* 56, *ds(f?)*, high hill or tumulus.

ARFIADAT,* 29, they relate, = atriadat, 29.

ARGET, 4, *asm.*, silver; *neut.* in O. Irish.

ARIS, 57, again.

ARMACH, 45, *gpm.*, armed; *but* Ármecha, numerous, *LL.* 232 b.

ARNADARACH, 13, 14, on the morrow.

AR NAD, 41, on whom it is not (?).

ARTUIR,* 7, *gsm.*, Arthur?

AR-METAIR-NI: see rarmetair.*

ÁS, 20, 23; ar, 26, over, above, as, *LU.* 69 a; "Ir. Texte," i. 213.

AS, ASS, 27, 23, *rel.* form of if, which is; it aspirates.

ASS, 34, out of it; arra, 13, 25, 39, out of its; arra n-, 15, out of their; arrin, 5, 38, 44; ar governs *dative.*

ASSU, 38, easier, *comp.* of arre, *Z.*

RO-T-ASTRAIG,* 15; *3rd sg. pret.*, has brought thee on a journey; from arcrach, travelling, *LU.* 47 a; arcar, a journey, *W.*

AT, 6, 6, 6, 28; they are.

ATÁ, 29, 33, 52, is; atát, 29, they are.

RO-ATAIM, 1, 1, 2; *pret.* he confessed, admitted; atmaim, I confess, "F. of Carman," p. 538; adem, gl. *agnoscere*, *Ml.* 71 *b*; ataimet, gl. *profitentur*, *Z.*; mani atma, if he does not acknowledge, "Sench. M." ii. 308; adman, who professes, "B. of Fen." 320.

RA-ATAITHÉ, 24, 3 *pl. pret. pass.*, were kindled; ataither, is lighted, *LL.* 179; ataiter, who will kindle; ácúo, kindling, *LL.* 287 b, 75 a.

ATBERIM, 5; atbiur, 20; atoiur, 28, 46; atuir, 11, 38; atoir, 8, I say; atoir is a scribal error for atoiur; *t-pret.*, atbert, 3, 5, 6, 19, 57, he said; atrubramar,* 40, we said; ebber, 14, *depend. fut.* 1 *sg.* *Cf.* atiurra, tiurra, I say, *LL.* 91 a, 93 a, 96 a.

ATCHLOSS, 39, *pass. pret.*, was heard.

ATCHONDAIRC, 44; atcónnairc, 43; atconnairc, 41, 42, he saw; *pret.* of atchíu.

ATCHUAS, 1, 19, *perf. pass.*, was told; so in *LU.* 196.

ATECHA, 27, goes at, takes, brings; ATECHAD, would bring, "Laws," I. 250; ECHAID, he takes, *LL.* 124; ATECHA LÓG, *LL.* 54 b; ATECHATAR, are brought, *LL.* 96 a, 97 b; ECHAID 7 BERID, *LL.* 124 a. *Cf.* DONECHA, *infra;* ECHA .i. LUID, ATECHAR, is brought, "Sench. M." I. 64, 250; ADECHA, is got, *Tl.* 246.

ATRIADAT, 29, they relate; 3 *sg.* ATRET, "H. of Fiac."

ATRUA, 17; AT-RUA, very good, *or* they are good (?). *Cf.* RERB RUA, of good cows, *LL.* 77 a; RÓ = good: "RÓ LIMRA ÓN, AR MEOD," *LL.* 57 a; ADRENAR RO RIO, "Laws," I. 256.

ÁTH, 28, 52, *ds.*, ford.

ATHAR, 53, *gen.*, father.

ATHERNE ALGESSACH, 44, *ns.*; ATHERNI, 30, 43; *ea.* ATHERNI, 43; = calf, *LU.* 8 a.

ATHISC,* 19, 19, *gas.*, address, answer, *Ml.* 51 b; *neuter n.* AITHERC, in old glosses; proposal, words, *np.*, AITIORGA, § 11, "Mod. Text."

ATRAACHT,* 10, 34, 52; 3 *sg. t-pret.* of éirgim (from atomriug, *me erigo*, "Ascoli"); 3 *pl.*, ATRAACHTATAR, 10; ATRACTATAR, 34; *s-fut.* ATRÁI, thou shalt rise up = rise up, *LL.* 94 a, 119 a; ATTRAIGEO, he was standing, "B. of Hymns," II. 204; but ATRAIGRET, they raised (the ire), *LL.*, p. 134 a; ATRIUG, I rise.

A-TÚAID, 25, from the north.

BA, 8, 8, 13, 27, 36, 37, 55, 55, 56, 57; was, it was; CONA RABA, so that there was not, 34.

BA, 11, 17, 22, 25, will be, *fut.* of IR.

BAD, 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8, 11, 11, 15, 15, 36, 55, 56, 2*ry fut.*, might, should, would be; would have been, 55, 56; it aspirates in 2, 8.

BÁI, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 19, 22, 34, 56; BO, 4, 5, 15, *pret.*, was; RABÁI, RABE, RABÁI, RAPO, RAPA, RAR, ROP, ROPO, RO-BÁI (that) he was, 26, 8, 48, 17, 53, 30, 36, 13, 57, 36, (*its nominative is plural*, 30); BAMAR, we were, 55, 56; BATAR, 57; RO-BATAR, 8, 12, 27, 46; RABATAR, 15, 15, they were; BEIMID, 8, I should be, 2*ry fut.*; BEIT, 22, they shall be; BEICH, BECH, BICH, 23, 48, 51, 25, 62, to be, being; BER, 11, 11, who *or* that are, as shall be, 17; NABECH, 3 *sg.* 2*ry fut.* for NOBEO; BECIR, RABECIR, 9, 36, 3 *pl.*, 2*ry fut.*; BÍ, 53, 54, *imperat.* 2 *sg.*; BIAT, 22, 1 *sg. fut.*; BIO, 22, 3 *sg. fut.*; BÍCH, 2*ry pres.*; ROP, 15, 26, 2, it was, it were; ROPAD, RAPAD, 18, 56, 11, would be, would have been.

BA, 10, under, *gov. dat.* for RO; *so* "B. of Fen." 324, and *LL.* "MS. Mat." 507.

BA CHOTA,* 53; BA CHUTA, 43, 44; he obtained (?). *Cf.* ATCOTEDAE, "B. of Arm."; RORT CHOTAÉ, by thy friendship, *LU.* 74.

RO-S-BAE,* he slew them, *or* that slew him; to benim, 3 *pl.* ROBÉOTAR, *LU.* 62; béo, I slew, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 108.

RO-BÁDEO, RO-BADEO, 25, 25, *pret. pass.*, he was drowned.

BÁGACH, 22, *nom.*, contentious.

BÁIG, 46, 57, *asf.*, strife, war; *gs.* BÁIGE, 12, valour, "B. of Fen." 320; *gs.* BÁGA, *LL.* "MS. Mat." 492, 506.

BÁIRE,* BÁRE, 10, 17, *man's name.*

BALC, 57, *nom.*, force, strength, resistance, *or* the strong, *LU.* 100 b.

BÁLE,* 10, *man's name*, "MS. Mater."

BALE, 11, *ns.*; *gs.* BAILE, 53; *dp.* BALIB; place, residence, home; *as.* BAIL I Ṅ-GEBAD, 20, where *e* is elided; or is BAIL *af.* of BAL, a sister form of BALE?

RO-S-BANAIG, RO-T-BANAIG, 2, 3; *pret.* of bánaigim; whitened him, thee; made him pale.

RA-BANSATAR, 37, *pret.* of bánaim, they grew white.

BAN-SOLUS, 20, *deN.*; ban-folaiṡ, 16, 23, 25, *dasf.*; ban-foilre, 25, ban-folṡi, 26, *gsf.*, white-bright; *ns.* bán-foluṡ.

BAR, said, 24 *times*; baṡ é-ṡium, 26, quoth he.

BAR, on, upon, 16 *times*; *idiomatic* after celim, 20, conaigim, 51, and verbs of watching, 25; baṡṡim, 5, 18, baṡna, 39, on the.

BAR, 15, 15; baṡ n-, 11, 19, 19, your.

BARBARDA, 47, barbarous, fierce.

BARÉCAIM, BARRÉCAIM, BARRECAIM, 51, 36, 23, 36, 38 (*s-pret.*, 3 *sg.*, of ṡoṡécmaing, it happens), fell out, fell in with; ol do-n-ecmaing, because it happens, falls out, *Pr. Sg.* 40 a; aṡṡecaim, *LL.* 53 b.

BAR-RIDNACHTATAR, 8, *t-pret.* of ṡoṡ-ṡonacaim; they announced *or* gave out, communicated.

BAR-RO-EBLAṄGAIR, 25, *redupl. perf. depon. form.* of ṡoṡ-lingim, he leaped; ṡoṡṡoebling, he leaped, *LU.* 29; but our word seems an impersonal pass. past tense: ní hero baṡṡoeblaṅgair doṡum ecir ón, acht ro lingeṡtar ṡaebléim iṡin bóinn," it [the water] was not jumped [over] by him at all; but he leaped a false leap into the Boyne. *Cf.* do-eirbling, do-arblaing, ṡoṡoiblang-ṡa, gl. *desilit, prævenit*, "Tur. Gl." 1 d, *Ml.* 95 d. co ṡaeblangtar, *LU.* 102 a.

BARRAEBRIS, 3, *redup. pret.* of ṡoṡ-briṡim, for ṡoṡ-ṡo-be-briṡ, broke, won; ṡoṡbriṡṡet comlann, they will win the fight, *LU.* 81; ṡoṡ ṡoebriṡ, so that he broke, *LL.* 60 aa; *see* briṡnud, *infra.*

BARULṄGITHER, 34; ṡoṡulṅgicher, 25; *pres. pass.* (with past meaning from the infixed ṡo) of ṡoloing, gl. *sustinet*; was suffered, tolerated; *the* ṡ *aspirated by* ṡo has disappeared.

BÁS, 46, *asN.*, death.

RA-S-BÁSAIG, 23, *pret.* of báṡaigim, it mortally wounded him, brought him to death's door. *Cf.* Anglo-Irishism, "I'm kilt."

BASC-BÉMNECH, 53, *as.*, red-striking (of hoofs); baṡc, red, "Cormac," *O'Cl.*, "O'Dav."

BATNOATHAR, 21, 3 *sg. pres. pass. or depon.*; batnoathaṡ dóib na ṡcelaṡain, these tidings are manifested, made known to them (*or* by them to him), *or* he relates, *etc.*; cononoathatar, 8, *pret.* (they made known, told), suggests that batnoathatar is the true reading of 21; see note 5, § 8; atnói, gave, *Tl.* 140.

BEBSAT, 6, *red. s-fut.*, they shall die; or *s-pret.*, bebaiṡ, he died, "Felire"; bebṡaiṫ, they died, *LL.* 270 a; *red. perf.* ro-m-bebe, *Z.*

BEC, 19, 42, *as.*, little, small; *sm. voc.* bic, 42.

BÉIM, 44, 46, *asN.*, a blow, stroke.

-BÉIMNECH, -BÉMNECH, 55, 53, *as a noun or adjective*, striking, reverberating. *Cf.* "Frag. I. Ann." 122.

BEINO, 5, *dual* (?), horns, *n.* beno.

BEIR, 53, 54, 2 *sg. imper.* of beiṡim, take, bear; ṡabeṡt, 44, *t-pret.*, he gave, made; *inf.* breich, 8, 38, *ds.*; ṡobṡecha,* 8, *present*; or *preter.* in A., he gave; it seems ro + brecha. *Cf.* nochaṡa; beṡtai, 46, ye bring, bear.

BÉL, 12, *asm.*, lip, mouth; bél-ácha, ford, 6; *np.* beóil, lips, *LL.* 55 b.

BÉLSCÁLÁIN,* 23, 24, *npm.*; *ap.* bélṡcálánu, 20, huts; *ap.* bocha 7 bélṡcálana, "F. Mast." III. 311. *Cf. LL.* 57 a.

RO-benatar, 37, *pret.* of benaim, they cut; benaid, he strikes, *LL.* 122.

bennacht, 54, *as.*, a blessing.

bennachtain, 55, *asf.* of bennachtu, a blessing.

beó, 17, 17, 19, *nds.*, *adject. used as a noun*, a living (thing); *np.* bí, *LU.* 99; beo, cattle, *O'Cl.*

berba,* 16, *dsf.*, the Barrow; *gsf.* berba, "L. na gCeart," 202; Berua, *fem.*, "Cambrensis," 30.

bern,* 57, *nsf.*, a gap; *ns.* *LL.* 115 b, 83 b, 96 b; *n.* berna, *LL.* 18 b; *ds.* bern, "B. of Fen." 376.

ra-bertaig, 51, *pret.* of bertaigim, he brandished, shook; room-bertaigeadar, he shook it, *LL.* 113.

biad, bíad, 1, 1, 2, *nsN.*, food; *g.* bío, 23, 24.

biuba,* 18, *ns.*, foe; *gp.* brobad, 6, 9, enemy, "Sench. M." III. 198; I. 208: brobad 7 námat, *LB.* 208 a.

bith, 18, 6 (?), *ds.*, world.

bith, 26, to be; was slain (?), 54.

blad, 19, 19, *nsf.*, renown, *O'Cl.*; atá rligh an iomruic deunta go bláith, the way of the righteous is made plain, Prov. xv.; *g.* bloide and blaith, famous, "B. of Fen." 312, 368.

blae, 3, *ns.*, breast, *O'R.*; bláe, of a beard, O'Curry's "Ch. of Uisnech," 78; blae, a green, "Trip. Life."

bleith, 25, to grind, turn a mill; *verb. noun* of melim.

bliadna, 11, *gsf.* of bliadain, a year.

bó, 17, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 17, 6, 18, 17, *ngsf.* and *gp.*, a cow.

ra-boc,* 51, he showed, *or* waved: r. 7 rabertaig; bogad, tossing, Eph. IV.; bocad, he shook, *LB.* 235 b.

boba, 39, 40, 41, 43; *gs.* of bob, war, danger, dangerous, "O'D. Suppl."; "Mesca Ul." 14, 26; "F. Mast." I. 508; martial, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 164; mist, steam, fog, "O. B. Crowe," and "Siab. Ch. Conc." 424; *as.* bob, "F. Mast." I. 300; (of trumpets), "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 164; b.-cruecta, "O'Dav." 63.

bogmitha, 26, 2 *sg. pres. pass.*, was made, for bogniche; *or* bogmich a gum, his wound, a being proleptic, and bogmich *pret. pass.* (?).

bói, 25, 46; ro-bói, rabói, 3, 12, 26, 55, 6, 35; 3 *sg. pret.*, was; *see* ba.

bóind, boind, 20, 23, 25, 26, 29, 56; *dsf.* of boend, "Adamnan"; *g.* bóinne,* boinne, 18, 27, 55, the Boyne; *n.* bóand, *LL.* 194–5; boandur, "Cambrensis," 31.

bord, 3, *nom.*, stubborn, violent; *gs.* burb, 2.

borulngither, 48; *see* barulngi-ther.

botha,* 20, 23, 24, *nspf.* of both, a hut.

bothait,* 5, he fell; *s-pret.* of tuitim.

brágit, bragit,* 17, 18; *das.* of brage, neck.

brat, 4, *as.*, *a collective*, captives, *or* a garment; *ds.* broit, captivity, in *W.*; *ns.* in brat, the captives, *Tl.* 164.

bráth, 54, *asm.*; bratha, 36, *gs.*; doom (destruction?).

brathair, 19; *gp.* brathar, 57; *dp.* brathrib,* 57, brother.

breg, 22, 23, 28, 57, *gp.* the Brega of Mag-Breg, between Dublin and Drogheda.

brethir, 8, 11, 20, 44, 46, *asf.* of briathar, a word; atiurra brethir, I vow, 11; briathra, 3, 5, 6, 19, 57, *nap.*

bríg, 22, *gsf.* brige, 12, power, force.

brissiud, 5, *ns.*, to break; barroebrir, he broke, 3.

brodor fiúit,* 7.

brodor roth,* 7.

bróin, 4, *gem.* of bróu, sorrow.

brotha, 12, *gaN.* of bruth, vigour, glow, fury; brutcha, gl. *furiales*, *Ml.* 16 b; buroen bruthmar, *LL.* 97; bruth fola, "B. of Magh Rath," 170; lonobrut n-, *LL.* "MS. Mat." 506.

brotla,* 22, *nom.*, bold (?): in glaig brotla bágach; *LB.* 36 b: brotla no beoda no fulbir; brotla, fiery (phalanx), "Cath. M. Rath," 214; perhaps akin to broithleog, noise, *O'R.*; *ap.* brotla, saucy, mischievous, "C. M. Lena," 118, 121 (brotbla, garments, "B. of M. Rath," 186); applied to reins, *LL.* 144 a; to blows, "C. Finntraga," p. 100; bith-b., "Thurn. Verzl." 56.

bruide,* 7, *ge.*, a man's name.

bruiden, 13, *nef.*; *as.* bruoin, 15; palace, mansion; *ge.* na bruone, *LU.* 97; at 15 it is written for *acc.* bruoin.

(nir)brulngither,* 45, *prov. pass.* of fuloing, *sustinet* (with ro infixed) = it was not endured; nirborulngither, 48, *gv.*

brunni, 3, 51, *nas.*, breast, bosom.

buadach, 3, *ns.*, victorious.

búain, 10, Bále's father; *ge.*

buale, 6, *nf.*, cowshed, *LL.* 225; a palisade for defence, "C. M. Lena," 78; .i. dún, "O'Dav." 57.

buan, 25, 57, lasting, steadfast.

búar, 4, *asN.*, kine; *collective from* bó.

buo, 22, it shall be, was, would be; 25, forms a superlative.

buoe-chaici,* 14, *npm.*, contented with eating, satiated; from buoe, contentment, and caithim, I consume; or possibly buoech-aici, from aic, pleasant; ro chaemchaich, he happily spent, "B. of Fen," 88; *pl.* buioi; gl. *contenti*, *Ml.* 115 b.

buoen, buioen, 47, 30, 31, 49, *nef.*; buoin, 49, *as.* (= with a band); *dp.* buoinib, 57; company, squadron.

buide, 32, *gem.*, yellow.

buinne, 36, *ns.*, a branch: dorr uiten 7 buinne bracha.

búraig,* 40, 41, 42, 43, *aef.* of búrach, .i. borrágh, great exploit, "O'Clery"; a charge, "Cog. G. re G." 174; burach teine, "Laws, i. 166, 170, fury of fire; bérach beathraige, a man of lowing herds (!), "L. na gCeart," 200; prowess, S. "Siege of Howth," 54, 56; bellowing, "Mesca Ul." 32; *as.* burraig, vengeance, "C. M. Rath," 298.

ca, 3, 3, 29, what? *inter. adj.*

ca, 3, 5, 6. 26 = oc a, at its; cán, 19 = oc an-, at their; ca, 11 = co a, to its (?).

cach, 6, 17, *ete.*, every, *ns.*; *gem.*, 13, 17, 17, 17, 23; *gef.* 13 (?), *gem.*, cacha, 20, 31; *gef.*, 17, 17; every, each, cach oen, 35.

cách, 34, 39, 54; cach, 25; everybody.

cadd (*inis*), 7, *g*; inri Gaid, *LU.* 112 b.

cade, 5, 30, what is it?

chael, 34, slender.

caem, 8, handsome.

cháep,* (chaep) 12, *nef.*, clot, lump; in cháep chró 7 fola . . . in loim 7 fola, *dual*, oi chaep criad, *AG.* *Cf.* caebb oo, gl. *jecur*, *Sg.* 6 b; cáep cro, *LL.*, p. 85 b.

chain, 4, *dem.*, fine, famous.

cairell* **coscarach,** 32, *nem.*

CAIRN, 22, *gem.* (*tumuli*, "Cambrensis," 140), of Carn, i.e. of Carn Macha. *Cf.* A Chongal mullaig macha, "B. of M. Rath," 172; ba nia in chairn Cormac mac Conchobuir, "T.C.D. H." 3, 18, p. 594; .i. chairn na foraire ar Sliab fuaid, *LU.* 78 a b; it guarded the pass to the palace of Emain, and was near Newtown-Hamilton.

CAIRPRE NIA-FER, 45, Carpre Nia-fer, 16, 21, 19, 22, 45, 54, *nsm.*, King of Tara and son of Ross Ruad; the "Book of Lecan" says he was King of Temair Broga Nia in Leinster, not of Temair Breg, "B. of Magh Rath," 139; he was King of Leinster, "Ogygia," 281; airori na ngaedel, "MS. Mat." 515.

CÁIT, 20, = ca áit, where.

RO-CAITHEO, 24, was consumed, eaten, *perf. pass.*

CALMA, 19, brave; chalmu, braver, 48; chalmacht,* bravery, 47.

CAMMAIN, 11, also, however, = cammaib (?).

CAN, 4, 4, *etc.*, without, Old Ir. cen, *gov. acc.*; before *infinitives* = not to, 17, 20.

CAN, CHAN, 22, 19, whence. *Cf.* ciachuin, whence, fanchan, *undique*, *LB.* 55 a.

CHANAD, 7, *gs.* or *pl.*, taxes; *n.* cáin, *g.* cána, *LL.* 300.

RO-CANAIT, 13, 24, *pass. pret.* of canaimm, were sung; cantar, *imperat.* 3 *pl.* 23.

CANAS, 19, whence? *Cf.* can.

CANO GALL,* 8, *nsm.*, cano = a file of the 4th degree.

CARAIT, 11, 12, 12, 14, *np.*; *dp.* cairoib, cairoib, 7, 8, friends; *ns.* cara.

CARPAT, 53, *gp.*; carpait, *np.*, 13, 13; *dp.* cairpoib, carpcib, 35; *ns.* carpat, chariot. *Cf. carpentum Gallorum*, "Florus," Lib. I. c. 18.

CARPRE, son of Daurthacht, 31.

CARPTIG, 30, 30, *gem.* and *np.* of carptech, *LL.* 67, a chariot warrior; the *np.* is put for *ap.* here. *Cf.* traigthech, gl. *pedes*, *Sg.* 50 b.

CARRAIC, 9, 10, *dasf.* of carrac, rock, "F. Mast." I. 26.

CARRAIC MURBUILG,* 9, 10; in DÁL-RÍADA, near Murlough Bay, Co. Antrim, "F. Mast." I., p. 10.

CATH, 1, 3, 40, *etc.*, *passim*; *ndasm.*, battle; in cath fo, 30, *acc.* of thing referred to; catha, 1, 25, 26, 31, *passim*, *gs.*

CATHA, 29, 50, *gs.* and *np.* of cath, battalion; *dp.* cathaib, 39.

CATH RUIS NA RÍG,* 1.

CATH NA TÁNA, 1; fought at Gairech and Ilgairech in the present Co. of Westmeath, where Conor defeated Medb.

CATHAIGTHE, 25, 26, *gs.* of cathugud, fighting.

CATHBATH, 12 times; never in full; *n.* Cathbadh, *LL.*, p. 93; *na.* Cadbad in *LL.*, pp. 106 and 311, 3rd col.; *gs.* Cathbad, Cathbath, Cathboth in "B. of Armagh," the *ns.* of which would be Cathbu or Cathba. It seems to be of the O or 1st decl. in *LL.*; the voc. *must* be A Chabaid in last line, § 5.

CATH-BUADACH, 7, battle-victorious; *cf.* clorbeam cathbhuadach, *gladius præliaris*, "Ogygia," p. 296.

CATH-ERRED, 34, *as.*, battle-dress.

CATH-MILID, 34, *npm.*, battle-warriors; *n.* cathmíle or cathmil.

CE M-, 5, though; it does not usually eclipse.

ro-s-ceastar, 12, it tormented him; *dep. pret.* for ro chér, he tormented.

cebé, 54, whatever it be, whether there be; ce be, cen co be, whether or no, "Sench. M." III. 192.

cech, 25, *ns.*; *gen.* 17, 37, every, each; *gsf.* (?) cecha, 30.

cechtarda,* 39, *adj. dpm.* on each side.

nír cheil, 20, *pret.*, he did not conceal, takes bar (on, *i.e.* from), after it.

céile, 11, *ds.* ceile, 25, fellow, match: on chinn . . . ca chéile, from one end to the other; mar a bói inber bud domni a cheli, where the inber was deeper than elsewhere.

ceilg, 29, *dsf.* of celg, concealment, ambush, deceit.

céill, 27, *dsf.* intelligence; *n.* ciall, sense.

céim, 6, *as.* or *ds.*, step.

cheithern,* 19, *voc. sg.*, a soldier-band, soldiery; .i. cuire armroe, "Cormac"; *asf.* cechirn, *LL.* 134 a; Cechern is a proper name, *LL.* 90.

celg,* son of Romrach, 7, *nsm.*

celtchair, son of Uthechar, 9, 27, *nsm.*; *n.* Celtchar, *LU.* 101 a.

cen co, 18, although not (without that).

chena, 5, already, forthwith, 7.

chenandain,* 10, *np.*, some sea animal. *Cf.* d'éirig fuar an fiad druimionn ceannon donn, "Siamsa an gheimriadh," p. 15; I know only two words like it: cenannar, cenondar; Quenvendani, "Inscrip. Brit. of Hübner."

cenn, 5, 11, 37, 46, 49, 51, 51, *nas.*, head, end; ar cenn, to seek, *or* for, 5; i cenn, against, towards, 37, 46, 49; *see* cinn; a g-cionn, at the end of, Job xxviii. 3.

cenn-finn, 21, white-headed; *cf.* cenninnán, little white head, "Tripartite Life," p. 162.

chenn-róit,* 28, *npm.*, highways; *np.* rocu, "Felire"; acáit ilanmanna for conairib, .i. réc, róc; lam-rocae, cuad-rocae, cenn bochar .i. b. coitchenn, "Cormac," 22.

cerchaill, 6, *nsf.* pillow; *gs.* cinn-cherchailli, *LL.* 53; gl. cervical; *np.* cerçailli, "Man. and Cust." III. 499; *dp.* cercaillib, couches, "Laws," II. 358.

ro-cherddainn, 40, ro-cherdainre, ro-cherddain-re, 42, 43, 40; 2*sy pres.*, I might cast; *for* rocherdainn, *see* rocherra, 57; note the absence of the d before re.

cernma,* 54, *gs.* for southern half of Ireland, over which Cernma ruled; his seat was Dún Cermna on the Old Head of Kilsale, *see LL.*, p. 127, and the "Four Masters."

cernach, 9, *d.*; *gs.* Cernaig; surname of Conall; cern, .i. buaid, "Metr. Gl." 34.

cert, 22, *ns.*, right, *adjective.*

ra-certaig,* 51, *pret.* of certaigim, he poised (it?); adjusted (corrected, in "Atkinson's Gloss.").

nir cheiss, 27, cerrir, 25, 26, *s-pret.* of cerrim, he suffered, grieved, chafed; takes for after it; rocherr, he suffered, *Tl.*, p. 16; cerrit, they ask, "O'Dav." 69.

cet, 22, son of Maga, Carn Cet, now Carnket, in parish of Baslick, Co. Roscommon, called after him, "O'Don. Supp."; *v. LL.* 79 a b.

cet, 7, 10, *as.*, son of Romra.

cét, 49, *gs.*; 45, 32, 31, *ngp.*; 30, *g. dual; dp.* cetaib, a hundred.

chetamus,* 7, 8, = cét-tomur, first measure (?); bad chotamur don chetamur; = measure for first measure, tit-for-tat; or cot-amur, an attack for a first attack (?).

cheθir-ríaθ,* 13, 14, *Ngp.* and *np.*; *dp.* cethrríaθaib, 13; four-wheeler; carpat cetarríata, *LB.* 234.

cétna, 26, 27, cetna, *gp.*, 26, same.

cethri, 3, 5, 15, 16, 17, four; *g.* cethri, 32.

cethramthanaib,* 47, *dp.* of cethramchu; quarters, pieces, *Z.*

cia, 1, 2, 8 × 2, 12, 18 × 2, 19, 27, who (?), always, *n.*

cían, cian, 11 × 2, 30, far, distant, long (of time), *ds.* dochéin; *dp.* a cianaib, 38, 46, by far, long ago; also a noun, do chéin mair, *LL.* 86.

ciar,* 4, 5, = cia-r, though it were (?); cerram, though I am, "B. of Fen." 224; ciarbat, *LL.* 344 a.

ciar-banriaθ,* 4, though it were a woman's ride or raid (?), *or* of dark-white (grey) chariots (?).

cid, 1 × 2, 2, 3, 11, 18, 23 × 2, what is it? 25, 33, 46, why?

cid, 18, 36, though.

cid tra achť, 12, 34, 39, 40, 44, however.

cíís, 3, *s-pret.* of cím, he wept; cichech, gl. *flebilium*, *Ml.* 65; ci, weeps, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 214.

cind, 9, 10, 11, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 42, 53, 55, *gd.*, *sg.*, *np.*, head, end; i cind, at the end, 53, 55; against, 25; for do chind, ahead of thee, before thee, 23, 29; cindu, 46; cind is *np.* to tuargabtar, 15, their heads rose, or for cindu, they raised their heads; for ar cind, ahead of us, before us, 29.

cinnas, 28, how?

cipé, 19, cipeo, 4, whatever it be, what there was.

cipp,* 18, *gsm.* of cepp (stock, fetter); *cf.* cip, cipia, *LA.*; cep, a stock, "Hy Many," 165; *LU.* 112.

chisa, 7, *gs.* of cír, tribute.

cíuil, *gs.*, 3, ciúil, 15; *gsN.* of ceól, music, tune; *np.* 13, 23, 24.

claideb, 38, 39, 53, *as.*; *gp.* 38, 39, 53; *g.* claidib, 17, 39, 39, 39, 45; *d.* claidiub, *LU.* 69; *ap.* claidbi, *LL.* 109 b.

claideb-derg, 7, red-sworded.

chlaideb-ruaid, 5, *voc. sg.*, red-sworded.

clairter,* 22, *fut. pass.* of clóimm, they shall be defeated; rodo-r-cloe, 56, he defeated him, *pret.*

clainne, 29, *gsf.*; *dp.* clannaib, 16, 17, 19; clann, children, clan.

clár, 29, flat surface; *nN.* clar n-dara, "Man & Cust." III. 480; clár-rigg,* *ds.*, 56, wide experience (?).

clé, 54, left-handed, left; *dem.* chliu,* 29.

cless, 54, *gp.*, feats.

chlessamnacht, 27, *ds.*, dexterity; *cf. ap.* clerrrada, arms for feats of dexterity, *LL.* 84.

chliab, 51, *ds.*; *gs.*, chléib, 8, chest (of a man); basket, cradle, "Laws," I. 166-8.

chliona,* 16, *gs.*, a strand near Clonakilty, "MS. Mater." 306, "Magh Lena," 95; *cf.* tono Cliadna, *LL.* 168 b; Tuncleena, Glandore Harbour, Co. Cork, Index of "Four Masters"; *n.* Clíona, *LL.* p. 168.

rodos-cloe, 56, defeated him; *pret.* 3 *sg.* = ro chlói, *Ml.* 37 a.

cloen, 56, oblique, squint-eyed.

clos, 45, *pret. pass.* of cluimm, was heard.

clothra,* 7, *nsf.*, daughter of Conor; *g.* clochrann, "Ogygia," 288-9.

cneo, 3, wound, *nsf.*; *g.* cneoi,* 2; *dp.* cneoaib, 6, a sigh.

chneoaib,* 6, *see* cneo.

ra-t-cneoaig,* 2, 3, *pret.* of cneoaigim; has wounded thee; *from* cneoach, wounding, "B. of Fen." 318.

co, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 22, 23, 52, &c., to, unto, until.

co, 1, 4, 5, 47, before an adjective forms an adverbial locution.

co n-, 5, 16 x 3, 19, 57, with; con-a', with his, 57.

co n-, 10, 14, 18, that; 3 x 2, 25, 26 x 2, so that; 11, 25, 30, until; 4, 15, so that, until; 14, 15 x 2, in order that; co, 4, *is idiomatic for* ano, ano ro.

coblach, 10, 12, *ns.*, fleet.

cocad, 54, (the making of) war.

cocetal, 45, cocetul, 39, *nas.*, music, clang, ring.

cocthaig, 54, 2 *sg. imper.*, make war.

choibsegud,* 2, to heal; coibregud no ríchugud no cneafugad, *H.* 2, 15, p. 120; or *cognoscere*, diagnose the disease, from cubur.

cóic, 47, five: cóic céc déc = of 1500.

coicait, 14, *np.* of cóica, for *accusatives.*

coiced, 11, 21, 52, *ns.*, *ds.* 4; *ga.* cóicid, 19, 38, 20; *d.* coicidu, 4; *np.* coicid, 5 (*for acc.*), a fifth, province; cacha coicid, 19, in every province.

coiced emno, 4, Ulster.

coic fíur,* 11, (with) five persons; *d.* in form, but seems for *n.* coicer.

coicthiges, 1, 2, 3, *gpm.*, fortnight, *gsm.* cóicthigir, 11; cf. *gp.* trí cóictiger, "Laws," II. 240, "L. na gCeart," 134, 138.

chóir, 2, 4, 5 x 5, 27, just, right, honest, *voc.* 4.

coirthi,* 40, *das.* of coirthe, pillar-stone.

colaind, 22, *dsf.* of colann, body; used for plural here for sake of rhyme.

colomda,* 8, column-like, stout (?); *ef.* columnach = *columnaris*, "Ogygia," 117; "dove-like" would ill suit our text; do cholomnaib ferb, of hides of cows; colluma, columns, *LB.* 209 a.

choma, 17, *nsf.*, condition, terms; *das.* comaid, 17, 20; *np.* na coma, comada, 19, 19, "request;" "C. M. Rath." 306; *ef.* "C. M. Lena," 106, 64; ní maich cach gan chomaid, *ib.* 62.

comair,* 30, 31, 32, 33, *ds.*, presence, company; i comair, *gl.* a farraid, "O'Dav."; cen chomair n-dae, gl. *praeter Dominum* (*Ml.* 51 b) = without God; where Ascoli integrates comairle, *perperam*, I think; fa chomair = for, 1 Cor. xvi.; 2 Cor. xii.

comairle, 5; comairli, 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 27, 30, 31, *nds.*; *as.* and *np.*, comairli, 17, 17, counsel.

ro-comairleiced, 17, 19; comairliced, 2; *pret. pass.*, was allowed, i.e. was agreed on; ro chomairléic, he decided, "Mesca Ul." 8; but he permitted, "F. Mast." III. p. 2272; conairléicter, gl. *commisi*, *Ml.* 74 c.

comardda,* 44, *np.*, signs, level (?).

combad, 14, 15, 19, that it may be; *see* ir, ba.

combágad, 15; combagad, 15; combágde, 17; *gsf.* of combág, contention, hostility; *dsf.* oc combáig, gl. *certans*, *Z.*

comchuibdi,* 44, *np.*, even, level (?); comairdda comchuibdi.

comfergg, 5, intense wrath; *as.* comfergg, "B. of Magh Rath," p. 160.

comleithed, 17, *ns.*, equal area, extent; *ns.*, *LU.* 19 b.

comlond, 26, combat, conflict; *g.* comlaind, comlainn, 25, 34; *ds.* comlund, 25, 52. *Cf.* comlann, gl. *pares*; *n.* comlann, comlond, (deed of) battle, "B. of Fen." 324, 312.

commaidmech, 7, boastful, glorying.

RA-CHUCLAIGETAR,* 39, *pres. pass.* with ro; they shook, quaked; see note, § 39; ro chichlaig, he shook, Stokes' "Lismore Lives," Index.

CÚ-CHULAINN, 44 [*W.* for *A.*]; CuChulainn never in full; *da.* Conchulainn, 51, 55. Cf. *nom.* (son of) Cauland, *LU.* 60; *g.* Con Culainn, 51, 55: *da.* Coin, 54; see *LL.* 63 a.

CUING (?), company, following, followers; *d.* congaib, *g. v.* *Cf.* "Stokes' Met. Gloss." 54.

CUIR, 54; 2 *sg. imper.* of cuirim, I put; *pret.* 3 *sg.* ror-cuir, 47, he put them.

CUIRP, 24, *npm.* of corp, body.

CUIT, 17, share, part, *nsf.*

CUL-GAIRE, *as.*, 53, chariot-noise *or* clatter; cul, .i. carpat; *LL.* 109 b, *LU.* 6, "Cormac," 13.

CUMAN, 5, *ns.*, recollection, remembrance; ni cuman lim, gl. *nescio*, *Wb.* 8 a; nirbo chumain leiss, *LU.* 50 b.

CUMMA, 26, *das.*, manner, fashion.

CUNNIG,* 51, *s-pret.* of conoaigim, he sought; nad-cunniur, *s-fut. and subj.* 1 *sg.*

CURAID, 34, *npm.* of cur, caur, curra, champion, *LU.* 109 b.

CO RO-CHURIUR,* 26, *pres. dep.* 1 *sg.*, with *subjunctive* or *fut.* meaning, I may put. *Cf.* digiur; 2*ry fut.* 1 *sg.* curfind; 3 *pl. pret. pass.* racurit*; *inf.* cur, putting, giving (battle).

CURU, 11, *apm.* of cor, or cur, *LL.* 268 b, security, surety, covenant.

CHUTA,* 43, 44, seems synon. with daic, opposed to daiḋ, bad (?).

CHUTUL-SA,* 12, it pleased; 15, pleasure, satisfaction (?); cotul, .i. caipde, coṁdal, *O'Cl.*; = bad, *O'R.*; nimdéni cutal, "Ir. Texte," I. 98.

D', 4, 17, 18 = do, to; 4, 11, 18, 18 = de, of; da', 5, 14, 17, 25, 44, to his, its; dá', of its, 17; da n-, 14, 18, to their; dá n-, da n-, of their, from their, 28, 6, 22, 34; da n-, to which, 15; da n-, da m-, of which, 7, 8, 11, 22, 54; da = do before bar, 15, 15.

DA, 5, two; *dp.* dib, 26.

DACIA, 7.

DACHUATAR, 29, who went; 3 *pl. perf.* dochóad, I want.

DADLUIG,* 4, *pret.* 3 *sg.*, whom she cleft down, laid low; dulig in crann, split the tree, "Felire," p. 73; rodluigret, they cleft, *LL.* 58 b a; deolaig, he split; *rel. perf.* of dlugim, "S. na Rann," p. 133; *inf.* dluige, "F. Mast." an. 1121; *LB.* 212 a.

DAFAETHAIS,* 54, 2 *sg. fut.* of (dofuicim) tuicim; 3 *sg.* dofaech in *W.*; *pres.* dofuicet, dochuicet, *LU.* 97.

DAIC,* seems synon. with cuta, 43, 44; = do aic, for a request; aic, a bond, "O'D. Suppl."; or = do-aic, for a 'no' or refusal. *Cf.* faic; daig, he found (?), "B. of Fen." 402.

DÁIG, 3, 7 × 2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22; daig, 6, 23, for, since, because.

DAIGI* MAC DEGA, 26, *nom.*

DAIL, 13, *as.* of dal, a distributing (of drink).

DAIRBRE, 37, oak branches, *ap.*; *gs.* darbri, oakwood, *LL.* 253; *nN.* dairbre, *W.*

DÁIRE, 4 × 2; a chieftain of Cualnge; *g.* Daire mic Fiachna, "Y. B. Lecan," col. 648; lived at Glaiss Cruim, in Cooley, p. 241 of "De Chopur in da M." *Cf.* *LL.* 54 b, 158 a, "L. na gCeart," 6.

DAIRECHT,* 22; to the assembly.

DAIT, 19; duit, 6, 23, to thee.

chorr-cinn,* 10, *np.* (round-, beak-crane-)heads; corrcenn, *LL.* 164 a.
corr-gabla,* 11, *ap.* (round or smooth) forks, yard-arms (?), spars (?); .i. croiceann, "O'Dav." 63.
coscor, 27, *nds.*; coscur, 4, *das*, triumph, slaughter; .i. buaid, "T.C.D. H." 3. 18, 603; coscarach, coscorach, triumphant, 7, 32.
coscorach, 7.
cosinniu, 48, till to-day.
cossin, 56, *sg.*, to the; *dpl.* cusna, until the, 22.
cot, 7, unto thy.
nír-chotail, 1, 1, *pret.* of cotlaim, he slept not; corochoclar, *LU.* 104.
cotal-tigid,* 13, *dpN.* of cotal-tech, sleeping-house or cubicle.
chotamus, 7, 8, *ds.*, equal measure (?); *see* cetamur.
cotut-chenn,* *as.*, 51, hard-headed.
cráet,* 15, what (thing)?
craib, 52, *asf.* of cráeb, *LL.* 111 a, a branch, *or* a wood.
cráo,* 12; cró, 12, *gs.* of cró, gore.
crecha, 22, *np.* crech, plundering.
crí,* 19, *ns.*, body, frame, shape; mo chrí, *LL.* 307 a; "F. Mast." ii. 582, 616, 892, 898; indeclinable.
crích, 54, *gpf.*; críchi, 17, 11, *gs.*; *dp.* críchaib, 6, 7, 8; end, region.
chride, 5, 12, 51, *nds.*; criri, 8; *np.* criredha,* 39, heart.
crig,* 28, *das.* of crích, territory.
crithail,* 57, *ns.*, litter (?).
ro-chrithnaigsetar,* 16, *s-pret. dep.* of crithnaigim, they shook, reverberated.
cró, 12, *gs.*, blood. *Cf.* cró, *dp.* croaib, death, "Sench. M." i. 186.
chróda, 19, valiant, gory.
cro-derg, 22, blood-red.
ra-chroth, 51, 52, *pret.* 3 *sg.* of crothaim, I shake, brandish; *s-pret.* 3 *sg.* crothair, 51.
crú (?), 15, blood, death; but *ds.* cruu, *jumenta*, "Nennius," 80.
chruachain, 19; *def.* of cruachu; *g.* cruachan, *LL.* 170 a.
cruachan-ráith,* 16, *das.*, Rath-croghan; *da.* raith in "B. of Armagh"; *d.* cruachan-raich, *LL.* 53 b.
cruadbach,* 5, *ds.*; ar cruadbach, ar comferg, *for* hardness *or* steel-bit; it seems synonymous with comferg. *Cf.* róc-baige, bits, sods of turf, *LL.* 59; cruadbad, victory, success, "B. of Fen." 282.
cruaidín,* 51, *as.*; Cu Chulaind's claideb, *LL.* 268 b; it means the little hard or steel thing. Cf. Whitley Stokes on "Irish Ordeals," pp. 199, 227; O'Cl.; "Man. & Cust." ii. 322.
cruaich,* 57, *def.* of cruach; i.e. cruachain, cruaich, rick, *TT.* 114.
crúaid, 8, 19; cruaid, 5, 8, hard, stern; crúair, hardness, *LL.* 62.
cu, to, *gov. dat.*, 14; *see* co.
cu mór, much, 25, *adverb. prefix*; *see* co.
ra-chuala, rochuala, 45, 48; *perf.* 3 *sg.* cluinim, I hear; cualabair-ri,* 15, have ye heard? 3 *pl.* ra-chualacar, 39, 53.
cualnge, *as.*, 6, 8, 7, not once in full; *gd.* Cualngi, *LU.* 65 b, *LL.* 56 b; *d.* Cualngiu, *LL.* 262 b; "Cooley," *n. viri*, "F. Mast." i. 26.
cuani,* 22, *pl.*, hosts, bands, = buiono, *O'Cl.*; "L. Gabala," p. 17; cuan, a troop, "B. of Fen." 374.
ro-cuas,* 16, *pret. pass.*, was sent.
cubaid, 22, fitting, proper.
chucainn, 6, 15; chucainni, 15, 21, to us; cucu, ćuccu, to or against them, 36, 15; cucut, to thee, 19.

Denad, 54, 2 *sg. impor.* or *subj.* of **dogníu**, make, do; **dénam**, **denam**, 8, 6, to do, doing; *impor. pass.* 3*rd*, **dencar**, 23, 23; **dernad**, 18, *pret. pass.* dependent; **dernat**, *pret.* 3 *pl.* depend. form, *fut.* 1 *sg.* **dogen**, 9 × 3; 3 *pres. ind.* **do-mgm**, **docgm**, 5, 3, makes me, thee; 3 *sg. pres. pass.* **domchet**, **do-nprimgm**, has done to us; **dorinneo**, **doronad**, *pret. pass.* 3 *sg.*, 2, 24, 55, 8; 3 *pl. pret. pass.* **doronaid**,* 24.

Deór,* 3, *ds.*; *ap.* **déra**, 3, a tear.

Derb, 5, 54, certain.

Dercis, **Dercais**, 38, *s-pret.*, he looked, glanced; **ra-dercaigtar**, **rodercaigtar**,* 3 *sg.* 39, 42, 40, he looked.

Derg-ór, 17, *ds.*, red-gold.

Descad, 8, *gpm.*, dregs, leavings; leaven, *Wb.* 96; *np.* **dercaid**.

Desciurt, the north, *as.*

Dessi, 13, *gsf.* of **díar**, a couple, two persons.

Di (I.), 5, 51, from her, it; with it, 51.

Di, 28 = **de**, from.

Dia, 4, if.

Dia m-, 11, while.

Di-airm, 38, *ns.*, unarmed, much-armed (?).

Dían-loscud,* 4, act of making burn fiercely; **dian**, gl. *coler*, *Sg.* 64 b.

Diarmait* Duanach, 46, *nom.*

Díb, I., 12, 15, 22, 26, 39, 44; **dib**, 10, 20, 25, of or from them: *note*, **díb**, 15.

Di-cheilliu,* 47, insensate, mad.

Di-chor, 56, act of displacing, repelling, laying aside.

Dichra,* 38, earnestness, fervency; **dichra**, fervent, *W.*; but it is a noun here.

Di-chur,* 14, *ds.* of **dichor**, to lay aside, displace.

Díghail, 5; **dighail**, 7, 8, vengeance, avenging; *dasf.* of **díghal**; **díghaimo**,* 46, 1 *fut.* 2*ry*; **ra-díghair**,* 5, *s-pret.*, thou hast avenged.

Digiur,* 14, *subj. pres.*; **con-digiur**, that I may go; **dig**,* 25, 26, 3 *sg. s-fut.*; **digfet*** (that) they shall go, 21. *Cf.* 3 *sg.* **digfet**, *LL.* 114 b; **corro chaintur**, *LL.* 117 a; **nach digir**, that thou mayest not go, "B. of Magh Rath," 160.

Díleib, 16, *dp.* of **díler**, own, native.

Dím, 44, from me.

Dimbúaid, 38, 39 × 2, *ns.*, defeat, disaster, ill-luck, "B. of Fen." 362.

Din, 46, of the, with the; for the, 6.

Dinn, *N.*, *oppidum*, *Sg.* 63 a.

Dinn Ríg,* 16, *asN.*, *now* Burgage Moate, Co. Carlow; *g.* **Denda**.

Dinnagna, 6, *gp.*, hill, fort; *ns.* **dinnagna in dunaid**, *LL.* 253, fortresses, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 82; **do dinnagnaib dorr**, from tops of bushes, *Sg.* 203.

Dinn* na Bóinne, 25, *as.*, the Hill-fort of the Boyne; **dinnerta**, a hill, *LU.* 64 a, ll. 11, 15; **dinn**, .i. *aroem*, "Nennius," 92.

Díriuch, 52, straight[way], direction, *d.* or *as.* of **díriech**; *np.* **dirge**, *LB.* 18.

Díreám,* 23; **dirram**, 23, *ns.*, great number.

Díten, 36, *gsf.* of **diciu**, **dicu**, *Sg.* 66 b, *teges.*

Do, 1 × 2, 2 × 2, 3, 5 × 2, 8 × 4, 11, 14, 17 × 3, 18, 22, 27, 56, to, for; 55, for, as (**do mnái** = to wife); 16, 18, by (of agency, after *passive* or *infinitive*); 1, 2, 17, 25 × 2, 39, joining *infin.* with *noun* on which it depends.

Do, 10, 11, 16, 17 × 2, 19, 26, 47, 54, = **de**, of (*partitive*), from.

Dó, 1 × 2, 3, 8 × 2, 17, 18 × 2, 19, 23, 25 × 2, 48, to, for, of, &c. (him or it); **do**, 8, 12; by *after passives*.

do, 5, 11, 12, 19, thy.

dó, 51, two; *see* da, dib.

dobbrónach,* 3, sad; usually do-br-; perhaps for dub-bronach.

doberim, 44, I give, put, cause, bring; 3 *sg.* doberr, doberr, 11, 18; 3 *pl.* doberrat, 52; 3 *sg. fut.* doberra, 21, 44; 3 *sg.* 2*ry fut.* doberrad, 20; doberrt, 39, 45, 46, 48, 51, *t-prot.* 3 *sg.*; 3 *pl.* doberrtatar, 52; 3 *pl.* 2*ry pres.* doberrtir, 57; dobrecha,* 8, 8, 53, *pres.* 3 *sg.* (?), he puts *or* gave; *W.* calls it a *prot.* in ta; *imperat.* 2 *sg.* tabar, 13, 14, 2*pl.* tabrair; *infin.* tabairt, 36, 38, *ds.*

docuas,* 17 was told, *prot. pass.*; see atchuar; docuar = *itum est*, *Tl.* 228, 184, "Bodl. Cormac," 28.

dochum, 53, towards, *gov. genitive.*

dogebad* rib, 46, ye should find or get; 3 *sg.* 2*ry pres.* or *fut.* of dogabim, rogabim.

dogar,* 39, *as.* (written dogar), sorrow; perhaps we should dogra, anguish.

dóib, 8, 10 × 3, 13, 19, 21, 25, 46; doib, 15, to *or* for them.

dóit, 45 × 2, 48 × 2, 51, *ndasf.*, hand.

dol, 23, act of going, = dola, 23 × 2; dul, 5, 14; *cf.* techta = techt, *infra*, *n.* dula, *W.*; dola, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 73, 136.

dolaid,* 11, *gs.*, injury, loss, *O'R.*; *cf. ns.* doloo and roloo, "Fled Bricr." 90; dolad, distress, discomfort; *cf.* rolad, solace, "Felire"; *rather* charge, load, impost (*see note*).

dolluid, 10, 26, 51, he went; 3 *pl.* dollotar, 10, 52.

dom, 23, 43, to my; dol dom chonair, 22, to go my way.

domenmnach,* 3, dispirited.

domna,* 4, causes, matter, materials. *Cf.* rígdamna, the makings of a king.

domni,* 25, deeper; or *pl.* deep.

don, 7, 8, 17, 18, for the.

don, 5, from the.

donn, 4, 17, brown; *sp.* duinn, *LL.* 259 a.

donn cualnge,* 17, the Brown (Bull) of Cualnge.

do-n-ethe,* 15; do-n-ethea, 14, that it may go on, proceed; *pres. subj.* of do-ethaim. *Cf.* atecha, *supra.*

do-n-rat, 1 × 2, 2, that made him; dorat, 52, he gave.

dontí, 17, to the person.

doragad, 8 × 2, 18, 19, 26, 27, 2*ry fut.* 3 *sg.*, would, should go; *see* ragat.

dorn,* 18, Fist, *ns.*, name of a warrior.

dornaib, 37, *dp.* of dorn, fist.

dorossetc,* 26, *fut.* of doroichim, they will arrive; *see* torrec, tarrocht.

doss, 36, *ns.*, a bush; *gp.* dinognaib doss, from tops of bushes; *sg.* 203.

dot, 7, to thy.

dothaet, 12, goes, = dotéit, *Wb.* 25 d; "Bodl. Corm." 36.

drech-solus, 9, 11, *nds.*, bright-faced.

dreich, 13, *dasf.* of drech, face: ra dreich, for, in preparation for.

dremun, 47, furious.

drúi, 2, 3, 27, 30, *nsm.*, druid.

druim, 51, *asN.*, back.

duaibsech, 51 × 2, gloomy, dreadful (stubborn, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 72), darksome, *LU.* 64 a, 60 a

duanach,* 46, songful.

duit, 6, 23; *see* do (I.) and tú.

dulig,* 55, *ns.*, grievous, sad.

dún, 4 × 4, 9, 11, 13, fort, castle, *naN.*; *d.* dún, 9, 11, 13; gl. *arx*, *Sg.* 61 b.

dún (II.), 5 × 3, 6, 7, 30, 54, to, for us.

dunad, 6, *gpN.* or *m.*, fortification; *npm.* dénaid,* 3, 15; *d.* dénuib, 7, 10, a fort; also a force (on march), *LU.* 63, 65.

dún delga, *as.* 4, 13, *d.* 9, Dundalk.

dungail,* 7, *gs.*

duni, 18, person, *nom.*

dún daire,* 4, in Louth.

dun sescind,* 4.

dún sobairge,* 4, *now* Dunseverick.

é, 2, 5, 10 (*idiom*), 14, 19 × 2, 21, 26, 45, 47, disjunctive form of ré, he; é, him, 47; é-sroe, 45, that.

ech, *gp.*, 36, 53, of horses; *np.* eich, 36, 36.

echach, 4, 5, *gsm.* of Eochu.

ecairther,* 13, *subj. pres. pass.* of ecraim, may be prepared, put in order; *pret. pass.* 3 *sg.* ra hecrad, 11, 13.

ecal, 18, *ns.*, causing fear, dangerous; *np.* ecil, *Z.*

ecla, 20, *asf.*, fear; *ds. LL.* 67; *d.* ar m'ecla, *LL.* 67.

eclach, 51, fearful; ecl. in the *ms.*; eaglach, fearful, timid, Job ix., Matth. viii.

echlach, 7, horse-boy; .i. giolla turaiṡ. *O'Cl.*

écmais, *dsf.*, 26, absence; *gs.* écmaisse,* 7, 8; écmaisi, 7; écmaisi, 11, 12; the *gen.* is used *adjectivally*.

ecraid,* 56, *np.* or *ns.*, enemies (?); *ap.* ecrada, *LL.* 58 b; but *cf.* ar écraidib, sluageadaib, tuṡuraib, *LL.* 265 b, = cavalcades (?); but ecraidde, strife, "F. Mast." III. 1766; ar cach n-ecraidi, from every disaster, "F. of Carman," p. 530.

echtra,* 19, *as.*, adventures, expeditions; rachaid cechri echtra, "B. of Fen." 282.

echtrand, 6, 6, 9, *gp.*, foreigner; *np.* aechtrinn, *Wb.* 12 c, 21 b.

eo, 5 × 2, 18, this, that.

éicne,* 3, *gsf.*, security (?); écen, *ds.* écin, violence, "Ascoli." *Cf.* écne, wisdom.

einech, *nas.*, 45 × 2, 48, face.

éirge, *gs.*, 13, act of rising, or going forward; *pret.* 3 *sg.* ro-éirig, 10, 14: 3 *pl.* ra-erigiṡar, 10, 13.

éis, 25; eir, 52, *d.*, track; dar éir, behind, 52; da éir, 34, behind it; da n-éir, 34, behind them; di éir, *retro. Z.*

éistecht, 48, *ds.*, act of listening; ní éistenn, he does not listen, *LL.* 367 b.

heit(er),* 17, possible: mir ba heit,* who could.

elga, 6, *gs.*; ellga, .i. heneno, *LL.* 45 a; *d.* elga, "Nennius," 142; elga, .i. uaral, Joyce's "Keating," p. 4: *n.* elga, *O'Cl.*

ro-hellamaigit,* 8, 3 *pl. pret. pass.*, were prepared; ellam, gl. *præparatio*, "Ascoli's Glos."

éluid, 7, escape; *infin.* of élaim; elachar *is* escaped, evaded, *LL.* 266 a; dan-elat, if they elope, "B. of Fen." 266.

ém, 26, indeed, etc.

émain, 1, 2, 22, *dsf.*; *g.* emnó,* 4; Navan Fort, near Armagh; *g.* na emna, *LL.* 63 a.

enecl(ann), 11, *nsf.*, amends; .i. eraic, *O'Cl.*; *gs.* enclaimne, honour, "Sench. M." I. 174; tribute to a king for protection, "L. na gCeart, 98.

eochaid eolach, 46, *ns.*; eochaid úil, *W.*

eochu,* 16, *ns.*; *ds.* 17, 17, son of Luchta; *g.* echach, 4, 5.

eogan, 31, *ns.*, King of Farney, and son of Durthacht.

eolach, 46, *ns.*, learned.

eóluis,* 8, *gs.* of eólar, the knowledge (of the road). *Cf.* chaill ré an t-eolur, he lost his way.

erc, 53, 55, *ns.*, son of Carpre and Fedelm; he stands for two persons in D'Arbois and Windisch's works.

erdarcus, 25, *ns.*, notability.

erdorn, 17, *ns.*, hilt; er, *intensit.* as ur-árd, the very top (?); ó chul co airdorno, from face to croup, "L. U. Táin."

herin, 11, 12, 57, *nef.*; *g.* her(eno), 3, 5, 7, 11, 15, 16, 17, 44; *d.* herinn, 20, Erin.

herling,* 7, *gem.*

errach,* 6 × 2, *nem.*, spring-time; *d.* erraig, "B. Cr." 37 a.

erriu,* 28, *np.*, array, dress; *ns.* fían-erred, *LL.* 76 b; *d.* erriuu, *LL.* 266 a; *as.* cath-erred, 34. *Cf.* erriad, to arrange, *LL.* 268 b; *ef.* cath-erred, erred airdercoir, erred Patraic, "B. of Fen." 80, 198, 286.

esbach, 55, wanting, vain, *ns.* erra, a vain thing, "B. of Fen." 208.

esbaid, 4 × 2, want.

escomol,* 56, profitless, nonfulfilment.

ess-airm,* 38, *ns.*, disarmed. *Cf.* doairm, *supra.*

ess-arcain, 42, *def.*, act of striking, killing.

et, 1, 3 × 3, 6, Latin = and, *for* acus.

etar-lén,* 9, *ds.*, mutual sorrow, concern; etarlén, great hurt, "S. na Rann," p. 137.

eter, 47, 55, between.

etir, 12, 25, at all.

ra-étlaithé,* 34, 2*ry pres.* 3 *sg.* of étlaim (ét-tallaim), would be cut.

étteid, 28, *np.* of étted, armour, "B. of Magh Lena," p. 20, 70; *as.* étoiud, "B. of Magh Rath," 68.

fa, 36 (that) was.

fá, 14, 45; fa, 13, 52, 54, under, against; among, 54.

facca, 11, *pret.* 3 *sg.*, *depend.* of acchíu, I see; 3 *pl.* faccatar, 30; *2*ry fut. pass.* faicfiche, 36.

faccíail* (?), 38, to see; or for facbáil, to leave.

facsin,* 15, *ds.* of facsiu, seeing; for acsin, *W.*

ra-facthá,* 34, 2*ry pres. pass.* of fácbaim, would be left (were seen?).

fachtna, **fachtnai**, 25, 17, *gs.* of fachtna Fathach, Conor's father.

faob,* 18, *ns.* = Knot, *O'Cl.*; a weapon. "B. of Fen." 376.

faoéin, 3, 50, 51, own.

faoes, 21, 52, southwards.

faebra, 6, *n.* or *ap.* faebra = weapons, "Mesca Ul." 32. Perhaps an error for ferba, cows (?); *depen. pres.* 1 *sg.*

fagaim,* 26, I find, *depend. pres.*; 1*st pl.*, fagum,* 25, of fogabaim,* I find.

fail, 3, 7, 14, 18, 28, 44; fil, 36; fuil, 7; fo-fail, 3, 4, 23, is, there is, which is; 3 *pl.* failet, 12, 25; fo-failet, 14; fon-fuilet, 23, are; not used with *adjectives.*

fair, 7, 8, 17, 20; fair, 53, on *or* for him, it; *idiom.* 20, 53.

fairgsi,* 22, *as.* of fairgge, the sea; foirrice, gl. *thetis.*

fáitbiud,* 18, *ns.*, laughter, smiles; fo-r-aitbi, gl. *subrisit.*

fáitte,* 7, 9; faitte, 8, *perf. pass. pl.* of fáidim, were sent; *imperat.* 2 *sg.*, 7; fáitti, 7, faitti, 14; *part. necessit* (?), are to be sent; used as *imperat.*; fóitte techta, messengers were sent, *LU.* 55; confáitti, 9, seems *hist. pres.*, he sent.

falluid, 16 × 2, 19, *pret.* for fo-n-luid, so he went.

ra-falmaigeo,* 13, the *pass. pret.* of falmaigim, I evacuate, empty; folam, empty; folmaigeo, laying waste, *Ag.*

fáilte,* 8, *acf.*, welcome, joy; *cf.* fepaid l. faelci fiu 7 fepri in bentpoche uli 7 féraiſ f. oano faelci, "Serglige Conch." § 35.

fanna, 6, *np.* of fann, weak.

far,* 11, = bar, said; so *LL.* 268 a.

far,* 22, 34, 40, = bar, for, on, upon; *idiom.* 34.

far n-, 11 x 2, 22, 30, 46, = bar, your; far m, 46.

farſſaib, 4, *depen. pret.* of facbaim, she left.

farrad, 34, *as.*, neighbourhood; imfarrad, with me, *LL.* 115 a.

farroeblanſatar, 15, *pret.*, they overleaped; forrubleblanſtar, *subeiluerunt*, *Ml.* 129 c; *see* barroeblanſair.

farsin m-, 38, on the; *pl.* far na, 40.

fath, 5, *ns.*, cause, matter (?); *cf.* arapa a fath, for this cause, *LL.* 74; fath-comairle, wise counsel, "B. of M. Rath," 296; instruction, *O'Cl.*, .i. fir, "O'Dav." 88.

fata, 30, 52, long.

fathach, 19, foreseeing, sage, clever, *O'Cl.*

fathaiſ, 17, *gs.* of fathach.

fathúaid, fathuaith, 19, 25, 26, 38, northwards.

febra, 6, *gs.*, February.

febus, 11 x 2, *n.* or *d.*, excellence.

fecht, 15, *ns.*; fect, 14, 15, journey; f. 7 fluaſeo, hosting, *LL.* 55, 57; expedition, army.

feda ſabli, 52; feda ſaible, 19; *gs.* of fid ſaible.

feoma, 39, *gsN.* of feom, effort.

féſaiſ,* 38, 41; feſaiſ, 43, 46; *s-pret.* of féſaim, he scanned, looked at.

feib, 20, 39, 48, as, when.

féic,* 25 x 2, *ns.*; m. follomain m. faichna fathaiſ.

feidilmi, 53, *gsf.* of feidelm, daughter of Conor.

féile, 29, *gsf.*, honour, gl. *honestas*, *Z.*

féin, 5, 54, own, self.

feirt, 56, *def.*, a height, mound; *d.* firt, *LL.* 97; *fem.* feirtae in "B. of Armagh."

feithen,* 41, 42, *nam. voc.* fechin, 41, son of Amergin.

nitfeltaiſ,* 18, *np.*, they are not deceitful; *cf.* fell, contention, deceit.

fer, 19, 26, 30, 44, *ns.*; *as.* 44; *gp.* fer n-, 7, 17, 33, 45, man; *d.* feraib, 44; fir, *gs.*, 17, 22, 37, 39, *np.* 6, 11, 29; *ap.* firu, 13; *ds.* fir, 25, 26.

feraind, 17; ferainn, 11, *gs.* of ferann, land.

feraiſ, 8, *t-pret.* 3 *sg.* of feraim, I make, pour, = firiſ, *LL.* 92; forrfrata comlanna, they fought this battle, *LU.* 97.

feránach, 6, grassy.

ferſſach, ferſach, 52, wrathful.

ferſe, 40, *gsf.* of ferſ.

ferſus,* fianach, 46, *as.*; Fergus, mac Róig, 18; slain by Ailill, *LL.* p. 25; Ulster hero.

ferr, 11, better.

fessa, 7 x 2, 8, 9, 14, 17, *np.*, intelligencers *or* messengers.

fessa* (II.), 8, 9, *npf.* of fest, a feast.

ro-fessa* (III.), 17, *pl. pret. pass.* (were known) here = were sent; fo festa festa, from faroim.

fetar,* 3, 48, I know, knew; 2*ry fut.* feta-fu, 4, thou wouldst know.

fíamach,* 19; *cf.* fiam, .i. lonſ, *O'Cl.*

fianach,* 30, 46; Fergus F., a poet.

fichit, 11, 50; *ds.* and *np.* of fiche, twenty.

fid, 37, *das.*, a wood; *g.* feda, 34, 19, 52; feda ſaible, 19, 52.

fidach* ferſach, 19, 52, *nom.*, wooden (?).

filid, 46, *np.* of fili, poet.

find, 16, 19, 21, 52, 57, *nom.*, King of the Galian, his palace at Ailenn; son of Ross.

finochaid,* 8 x 2, *ns.*, son of Conor.

finochoraid,* 57, *gs.*, battle of Findchora; mentioned in "D'Arbois' Catalogue."

finomór, 7, 10, *ns.*, son of Rofer.

finscoth,* 55, *nsf.*, daughter of Cuchulaind.

fintan, 49, *nsm.*, son of Niall.

fír, 29; **fir**, 29, true, truth.

fir* catha, 22, *ap.*, true battalions; or *as.*, in the truth of battle.

fír-glicc, 19, truly acute(-minded).

fis, 29, *ds.*, knowledge; **do chlár-fiss**, 56, of plain, wide knowledge (?).

fithal, a famous Brehon, "Sench. M." III. 30.

flaith, 22, *ns.*, a chief; 13, prince *or* heer; *cf.* "Cormac," 19.

flaith, 54, *dsf.*, reign.

flath-briugaid,* 23, *ns.* or *pl.*, chief yeoman; *gs.* and *pl.* **briugad**, *W.*; *cf.* "Laws," I. 248.

fleid, 9 x 3, 13; banquet, *nsf.*; *as.* **fleid**, 8; **fleid**, 9; *g.* **fleoi**, 14; *dp.* **fleidib**, 22.

fliuch, 3, *ns.*, wet, moist.

fó (I.), 14; **fo**, 8, 45, under, throughout, among.

fó, 17, under his.

fochera,* 57, 3*rd sg. pret.* (or *fut. redupl.*?) of **fo-chrenim**; he fell, **docer**, *Z.*

fodalta, 47, *dp.*, divided, distributed.

fodectsa, 23, at present; **fodechta**, now, *LU.* 113; **fodecta**, *LL.* 84.

fodéin, 47, own.

foen-glinni,* 23, *ns.*, feeble security.

foillgeid,* 34, *ds.*, cutting; **faillgim**, *serpo*; **foalgaim**, *prosternor*, *Z.*

foirne, 5, on us, *idiom.*

foirtcheid,* 34, *ds.*, act of destroying; **d'foirtcheaid**, to be destroyed, "B. of M. Rath," 248.

folcmara,* 3, *ap.* of **folcmar**, abundant. *Cf.* **falc**, shower, "Hyfiach." 28 b; **falc**, flood, *O'R.*; **folc**, to sleep, "Laws," 240.

folloged,* 28, 139, act of neglecting; **fullugim**, gl. *abdo*; **follaig** = the gl. *neglecta*, *Z.*

follomuin, *gs.*, 25; *cf.* **follamnuiger**, who rules, "B. of Fen." 392.

folluid, 16, *perf.*, he went, = **fo-n-luid** (?).

fón, 37; **fon**, 26 (*idiom.*), under the.

for, 3, 9, 43, said; *see* **far**, **bar**, **ar**.

for, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 25, 28, 43, 54, on, over; *see* **bar**, **far**; **forim**, 3, 44, on me; **forut**, 17, on thee; **foraib**, **foirb**, 11, 46, 33; **foraind**, 52 (*idiom.*); **forainne**, 55, 56, against us; **forni**, 5, on us; **forro**, **forru**, 13, 45, 46; **forthu**, 11, 25, 26, on them.

for-aire, 6, *das.*, act of watching.

forbbaid,* 11, *gs.* of **forbbad**,* land. *Cf.* **forbe** = **orpe**, heritage; *ds.* **forbaid**, *LL.* 117; **orbaid**, *LL.* 222; *d.* **forbad**, accomplishment, "B. of Magh Rath," 168.

for-dergad,* 51, *as.*, wounding.

forithin, 21 x 2, 46, *nds.*, help, succour; **furiuth**, gl. *succurre*, "Félire"; or from **fóirim** (?).

for-ruada,* 3; *ap.*, very red; *cf.* *sp.* **for-derga**, very red, *LL.* 67; **forruaid**, crimson (sea), "B. of Fen." 824.

fortacht, 46, *ds.*, aid; **furtacht**, 21, 21.

fossugud, 38, act of arresting, to stay, check.

fot,* 6, *ds.*, act of neglecting, heed-lessness, *LL.* 125 b, 171 b, 263 b.

fót,* 6, *nm.*, sod of earth, gl. *cespes*, *Sg.* 66 b; *np.* **fóit**, "Siab. Ch. C. 376.

fothrucud, 4, *act of bathing* (the body); folcad (of the head); fothraicthi, gl. *balneum*.

fothuaid, 34, northwards.

fr[eccomas] (?),* 56.

freccomas,* 6, *ds.*, watching, warding; (.i. comed no fiarfaigthe, *O'Dav.*), frithairi, *Tl.* 254; = frith-con-mer; *see* mroem.

fri, 8, 13 x 2, 39, 42, 45, 48; towards, against, for the purpose of; *gov. acc.*; it is often ri in our text; *gov. dat.* 42.

frib, 56, against him; friund, 54; friu, 16, against them.

frithálter,* 14; 3 *sg. pres. pass.* of fri-álim, be feasted, tended.

frith-berth,* 54, *asf.* of frithberc,* opposition; frithbiur, gl. *obviter*, *Z.*

frith-rosc, 39, counter-charge; fuirg, skirmish, *O'Reilly*; tarla frithfurc ferge etuirro, "Lism. Lives," 393.

fua, good; at-fua, *cf.* fó, good, "Laws," i. 256; = bec, "O'Dav." 92.

fuar, 17, cold.

fuatecht,* 25 (= fuadach), act of pursuing, to run away with; fúaitgiu, *W.*, he runs away with.

fuiod, 39; *gs.* of food, arms, spoils; fúobai, *spolia*, *LB.* 206 b.

fuil, *ds.*, 4, blood; *g.* fola, 3, 12; *dp.* fuilib, 6, wounds *or* bleedings; *np.* fuili, *LL.* 90 b.

fuilt,* 24, *npm.* of folt, head of hair; *d.* fult, *LL.* 68.

fuligud,* 51, act of bleeding, a wound. *Cf.* forfulig tracta fola fair, *LL.* 72.

fulngiui,* 30, 30, 31, 33, *np.* of fulngiu, supporters. *Cf.* tuirthi fulaing catha, "B. of Magh Rath," 162.

furáil, 5; furail, 11, = furóil, 5, gl. *magnum*, *Wb.* 10 d, excessive. *Cf.* dofróil, small; furóil, *LL.* 64 a; "O'Dav." 94.

furic, 8, *npm.*; furieca, 9, *ap.*, feasts; *n.* furieag, *O'Cl.*; *d.* oc furiruc, *LL.* 57 b.

fus, *see* hi-fés.

gab, 27; ro-gab, 22, 25, 34 x 2, 45, 47, 51, 52; 3 *sg. s-pret.* of gabaim, he took to *or* began, took, went; followed by ar, 34; gabrat, 57, 3 *pl.*; na-gabad, 34, 2*ry pres.* 3 *sg.*; gabai, 20, 2 *sg. pres. indic.*; gabáil, 17, *def. infin.*; rogabaic, 13, 15, *pass. pret.* 3 *pl.*; gabar,* 22, *imperat. pass.* 3 *sg.*; rogabtha,* 17, 2*ry pres. pass.* 3 *sg.*; gabthar,* 14, 3 *sg. subj. pres. pass.*; 3 *pl.* gabtar,* 13, 15; geb, 20, 1 *sg. fut.*; gébaid, 25, 3*rd sg. fut.*; gebad, 20, 2*ry fut.* 3 *sg.*

gádae, 8, *gs.*

gabalta, 6, *np.*, taken up, engaged. *Cf.* gabáiltoch, *captus*, gabáil dunaid, encamping, *LU.* 76 a; rogabalta (horses), easily-yoked, "Siab. Ch. C." p. 376.

gabra, 13 x 2, *npf.* of gabair, horse; *gp.* gobar, "B. of Fen." 366; "Fled Bricr." 96.

gach (?), 6, every.

gaetha, 6, *npf.* of gáech, wind; *d.* gaith, *LU.* 118.

gaethach, 6, windy.

gaible, 19, *gsf.*

gaíne,* 31, *nom.*, son of Daurthacht; *cf.* gaoine, .i. maith, good.

gair, 39, shouting, *ns.*

gairdi, 6, 22, *np.* of gairt.

gáire, 18, *gs.*, laughter.

ro-gairset, 25, 3 *pl. s-pret.* of gairim, they shouted; garfit, 6, *fut.* 3 *pl.*

gal, 19, *nsf.*; *gp.*, 4, (deed of) valour; *g.* gaile, 34, 35; *ds.* gail, *LL.* 344, *LU.* 124 a; *dp.* galaib, *LU.* 77; *d.* congail catha, "Frag. of Irish Ann." 166; gleógal, "F. Mast." i. 438.

gal[ann], 26; *cf.* domgneo gum galann de, *LL.* 258 a, "C. M. Lena," 142; galand, .i. gairceo, no namad, *O'Cl.*

galaig, 29, *voc. sg. m.* of galach,* valorous.

galar, 3, *usN.*, disease, distress; *g.* galair, 2. *Cf. dolor, vulnus.*

galian, *ng.*, 11, 16, 23, 50; *ds.*, galian, 48, 52; Leinstermen, "Laws," i. 70.

gall, 8, *ns.*, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, *gp.*, foreigner.

gallecda, 7, 8, 11, 12, *dp.*, Gallic (= Norse ?).

gall-iathaib, 7, 8, 11, 12, *dp.*, foreign lands.

garda, 6, *np.* of gard, rough.

gasceadach, 27, 52, skilful at arms.

gascid, 14, *gen.*, gairceo, practice of arms; *nd.* gairceo, arms, *LL.* 84; *d.* gairciud, *LU.* 124; *np.* gairciu, *LU.* 64 b.; *i.e.* sword, shield, etc., *LU.* 102 a.

rogeisestar,* ro-géiretar, 48, 35; 3 *sg. pret.* géirim, I moan; 3 *pl.* rogéretar, rogeiretar, 48; ní ra geir, *LL.* 268 b, it did not resound, no gerreo, which resounded, "Nennius," 200.

geiss, 23 × 2, *ns.*, a magical command or prohibition; *dp.* geissib, 54.

geltaib,* 38, *dpm.* of gelt, madman, "Mesca Ul." 20.

gessaib, 54, *dp.* of geiss.

gillai, 34, *npm.* of gilla, a page, attendant; *dp.* gillaib, 34; gil-(laib), 28.

gillanrad,* 38, pages, followers; a *collective, nsf.*

glainid, 11, *ap.* of glainde, glassy, crystalline.

glan-fothraicthi,* *gs.* of glan-fothracud, clean-bathing; fo-thaircchib, gl. *balneis, Z.*

glas-darach, 37, *gsf.* of glas-dair, green oak.

glas-gesceda,* 37, *np.* of glas-géica (?), green boughs.

glas-láth,* *ns.*, 36, *collective*, green *or* young warriors; *np.* glasláith, recruits, "Ann. of L. Cé," i. 410.

glass-anfud, 10, a green surge, storm; *cf.* glasmag, sea.

-glassi, 8, *gsf.* of glass, green, or glassi, greenness.

glé, 5, clear; good, *O'Cl.*

gléire,* 8, *ns.*, choice, abundance, *O'Cl.*

gleó, 57, strife; *np.* gleoichi, "B. of Fen." 218; *g.* gliad, "Hyfiach." 294; mell-gleó, a fight with stones, *LL.* 92; gleo, .i. cath, "Ode to Brian O'Rorke"; mell-gleo n-iliach, *neuter*, *LL.* 92 a, 92.

ra-glinnigiu,* 8, *perf. pass.* 3 *pl.* of glinnigim, I make secure; glinnigthi, 23, *pass. part. pass.*, secured; rooglinnertar, he strengthened her, *W.*

gló-béim,* 45, *usN.*, a straight (?) blow; gló-fnathe, gl. *norma;* perhaps gleó-béim.

glond[beimnech], 53, *ns.*, a striking deed (?), *or* deed-striking; glond, deed, crime, "B. of Fen." 64; "F. Mast." i. 170; gloinnbéimnech na gloiobemh, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 122; glond, fame (?), *LB.* 217 c, .i. guin duine, "O'Dav." 94.

glun-gil, 29, *voc. sg.* of glun-gel, white-kneed.

glunmar, 27, 52, large-kneed.

ro-gniad,* 9, *perf. pass.* of gnim, was made, held; fo-gnichea, 3 *pl.* 24; gnicer, 23, 3 *pl. imperat. pass.*

gnim, 57, *nms.*, act, action.

gnúis, 36, 38, *nasf.*, face; gnúri, 39, *np.*; gnúrib, 39, *dp.*

gobann, 18, *gen.* of goba, smith.

goin, 18, *ds.*; guin, 26, *usN.*, act of wounding mortally; a death-wound, "B. of Fen." 374.

gó-lam,* 17, *nsf.*, false-hand (?), *or* falseness of hands.

gorma, 11, *ap.* of gorm, blue.

gothia, 7.

graigib, 28, *dpN.* of graig, horse-team; *gp.* greg, of horses, *LL.* 59, 51; *ap.* graige, gl. *equilium.*

grecha,* 24, *np.* of grich, ardour, "Mesca Ul." 36; *or* preparations; la méc grecha, with much *éclat*, "Nennius," 228; grich, .i. gaire, *LB.* 35 b; *gs.* grecha, clash of arms ("F. Mast." II. 596) = arm-grich, *LU.* 77 b; *pl.* grecha, shouts, "Fél." Jan. 25; grich, spiritedness, "C. M. Rath," I. 184; greachaim, I prepare, winnow, *O'R.*; grich fleg, *LL.* 267 c.

gríanan, 17, summer-house, bower; palace (of heaven), "F. Mast." II. 930; *gs.* grínain, 17.

guallib,* 35, *dp.* of guala, shoulder (*syncopated*), for gualnib, gualannaib; so in "B. of Magh Rath," p. 140; *dp.* mro-guallib, *LU.*, *Táin*; gúallaib 7 fliarcaib, *LL.* 85 b.

i n-, 1 × 2, 4, 6 × 4, 7 × 4, 8 × 2, 13 × 3, 17, 20 × 2, 22 × 2, in (govs. *dat*); 10, 21, 23, into (govs. *acc.*); i n-a, 39, into his; 'n-a, 11 × 2, 26, in his, its; i n-a n-, 14, 47, 57; 'n-a, 21, 57, in their; 'n-ar, 21 × 2, in our.

i n-, 3, 7, 8 × 2, 12, 15 × 2, 19, 20 × 2, 25, 36, 45, in which; *see* i n- (I.).

i, 30; hí, 6, 13, her, it (*fem.*).

hi n-, 6 (mhinam), not in the time of (?).

.i., 1, 7, 16, abbreviation for eo ón (in Latin, *id est*), that is, *i.e.*

*ro-íad, 51, *pret.* of iadaim, he clasped, closed.

iaram, 18, afterwards; íarum, *Z.*; iarum : iar n- :: riam : ria n-.

ro-iarfach,* 12, *perf.* of iarfaigim, he asked; iarfaigio, 22, to ask.

iarfat,* 11, *fut.* of iarraim, I shall ask, seek; *infin.* iarraid, 5; is followed by for, 11.

iar-lebur,* 39, *acc.*, very long.

iartain, 13, 51, thereupon, afterwards.

iarthur, 25, *ns.*, the west.

iat, 3, 11 × 3, 12, 13 × 2, 14, 15 × 2, 20, 31, 32, 52, they (*disjunctive*), *nap.*; bar iat, said they, 15, 20.

iathaib,* 6, 7, 8, 9, 11; íathaib, 12; *dp.* of iach; lands, countries; iach, .i. ferann, *LU.* 7 b; *ap.* iachu, "Man. & Cust." 514.

ibair, 18, *gs.*, yew.

ic, 7, at; icom, 25, 26, at my.

íce, 17, payment, to pay.

icc, 7, *gs.*, muir n-icc, the English Channel.

iona,* 11, *ap.*, arms, spears; *ns.* ionu, *W.*; iadna, .i. arma, Mulconry's "Ode to Brian O'Rorke."

i-fus, 56, hither, here, on this side; *ds.* of for; see *W.*; i for, here (on earth), "B. of Fen." 2.

il, *for* in; il-lámmeodón, 50.

il,* 7, *as.*

íle,* 7, *as.*, Islay in Scotland; ilea *insula*, "Adamnan"; *as.* ile, "Nennius," 146.

il-gaire,* 4, much (or varied) shouting *or* laughter; *as.*

ili, 6, *np.*, many, multitudes (?): ile, .i. iomad, *O'Cl.*

iliach, 32, *gem.*, Connad's father.

ill-dathacha,* 11, *ap.* of il-dáthach, many coloured; the second l is due to contact with d.

il-ríana,* 10, *np.*, many *or* great water ways; rian, .i. span, sea, *O'Cl.*; *see* renaib.

im, 5, 54, 57 × 2, about, around, in connexion with.

im', 22, 38, in my; im' oenur, 38, I alone.

imdádaib,* 13: imdadaib, 15; *dp.* of imda, couch; *gp.* imdad; *gs.* imdad, *LL.* p. 29; *d.* imdaid, "C. M. Rath," 296; *LL.* 29; *n.* imdae, *LU.* 99.

im-denam, 17, reparation, restoration, making good (?), usually ornamenting; *ns.* immdenam, gl. *limbus, Z.*

-im-gén, 27; imgen, 26, very long (gém, long, *O'R.*), great birth *or* fact (?).

im-luad, 19, *as.*, to move, meet; rocc-im-luaid,* 15, *pret.* of im-luadim; has moved thee.

immach, 10, 36, 51, outward.

immar, 8, 54, as, like; immar ubull, like an apple, *LL.* 90.

imme, 16 × 2, 34; immi, 19, 25, 26, about him.

immellaigi,* 3, 15, *npN.*, connected premises, outhouses. *Cf.* imbel, imblech, and imb-ellach, circumjunction; *cf.* iomallaiche, *Scotch Bible*, Numbers xxii. 41.

ra-immir,* 51, *pret.* of immrim, he played, plied; followed by *for*.

immoro, 14, indeed, however; written in full, *LL.* 238 a.

-impá, 52, *pret.* of impfóim, he turned; fóit, they turn, *LL.* 259 a.

im-theit, 29, which goes round, surrounds.

im-thúsa, 23; imchura, 45, *np.*, events, proceedings, performances. *Cf.* i. 7 imchecta, *LU.* 65 b; imchur, history, "B. of Fen." 258; rémimchur, the going before, "L. na gCeart," 126.

in, 6, the; *as.* in n-, 15, 16, 17; *ns.* inn, 10, 30, 31; *gs.* in feda, 35.

in, 19, 22 × 2, 25, 26, 27, *interrog. particle.*

in, 7 × 2; in n-, 57 (?), *art.* or *prep.*

inad, 17, 20, 36, 39, *ndas.*, place.

inber, 10, 25, 26, *nas.*, river (mouth); *g.* inbir, 16, 25; *d.* inbiur, 9; *npN.* inbera, "B. of Fen." 204; river, "Laws," i. 122; inber Linni Lachainne, 10, 11, 14, 15, at Dundalk; inber Semni, 10, Larne, Co. Antrim.

inchaib, 7, *dp.*; con inchaib óradaib, with gold facings, *LU.* 94 a; ar i. a eimig, under his protection, "C. M. Rath," 248; i n-i., in the face, front, "Laws," i. 176; ar i. eremóin, in presence of E., *Ms.* H. 4, 22, p. 120; protection, presence (?); ciomnaim mo chorp 7 m'anam ar ionchaib do chrócaire, "Parrthus an Anma," p. 294; ar a inchaib, for his front, "Man. & Cust." iii. 506; di inchaib, from face, honour, *ibi*, 493; inchaib, *ds.* (?), honour, *LL.* 115 a; doc inchaib, for thy honour's sake, "Siege of Howth," 48, 52; *LB.* 219 a; "Laws," i. 232, inchaib, .i. aigro, "Cormac," 19.

inchomartha,* 25, sign, *ns.*

indiu, 15, to-day.

ro-indlit,* 13, 15, *pass. pret.* of inolim, were yoked; inoil, .i. cengal, "Félire."

indliter, 13, 15, *pres. pass. imper.*, let them be yoked, got ready.

inomassa,* 11, *gs.* of inomarr, wealth, treasure; *gp.* inmarr, 27.

ingen, 4, 5, 7, 55, *nsf.*, daughter; *g.* ingini, 53.

innaigid, 25, 26, 30, 39, 40, 42, *ds.*; in phrase, da n-inn. d'a inn. in his direction, towards him, them; *see* innraigid.

inneoin,* 36, according to their will; d'aimdeoin, in spite of, O'Begley's "Dict."; deóin, *d.* deonaib, will, *LL.* 193 a, 164 b; inneoin = a support *or* a prop in "Hyfiachrach," 254. Is it the meaning here?

innisaat,* 25, 26, *fut.* of innisim, I will tell; ro-innisecar,* 19, *pret.* 3 *pl.* *Cf.* inoesat, I will tell, "B. of Fen." 292, 350.

innithim, 26, 27, *nom.*, thought, meditation.

innóchaín, 35, *nef.*; innochaim, 48, Conor's shield.

innocht, 20, to-night.

innossa, 25, 38, 48, now; inoossa, *LL.* 279 b.

innuno, 25 × 2, 26, from here, over.

inrim,* 6 × 2, incursion. *Cf.* *g.* inorro, gl. *vastatio*, *Ml.* 27 a, imrim?

insaigio, 17, 31, 51 × 2, *ds.* against; = innaigio, *supra*; *cf.* raigio, to attack, *LL.* 92; "oa inraigio," inraigthech, aggressive, "B. of Fen." 398.

inscoa,* 7, 10, *gen.*, father of Amlaib.

insi, 7, *gs.* or *gf.* of inis, island; *dp.* inrib, 7 × 2.

inti, 57, the person: *see* i (iv.).

intib, 37, in them.

intig,* 39, *dsN.*, a scabbard; *see* note.

inuno, 44, same, identical.

ir, *for* in: ir-Rosr, ir-robadub, 25, 36, 45, 48.

irdarcus, 26, glory: = airdarcus, gl. *claritudo*, *Z.*

irgalach,* 14, 27; *nom.* irgal, fervour, *Z.* 627; irgal, *g.* irgaili, conflict; *np.* irgala, gl. *arma*, *Wb.* 6 b, *LL.* 268 b; *voc.* irgalaig, 27, son of Macláig.

irgnam,* 23, preparation (of food); aurgnaid, prepare ye, *LL.* 249; = ergnam, *LL.* 125.

irial, Iriel, 27, *nom.*; *voc.* Iriel, 28, 29; son of Conall Cernach.

irnaide, 30, 31, 32, delay, waiting. *Cf.* furnaide, to wait, "B. of Fen." 284.

ro-sn-irthócaib, 2; *s-pret.* of irthócbaim, who raised, reared him, *qui l'éleva.*

is, *passim*, it is; itt, 3, 5, 8, 12, 15.

is, 18 × 2, who is, *rel.* form of it (= ar); itt, 3, 5, 8, 12, 15, it is: itt-anro, itt-eo, itt-í, itt-íat.

is, 4, 5, 19, *for* acus. *Cf.* *W.*

isin, 25, ittin, 15, 29, in the, into the.

itegaid,* 23, = it' degaid, behind thee.

itir, 25, 27, 45, at all.

itraosa, itrachra, 40 (= in trácht-ra), this time, at present; it-traithe, forthwith, "B. of Fenagh," 116, is a different word.

l, *for* n: ro-l-luid, 11; il-lár, 50.

l, 4 × 2, stands for *vel*, nó, or.

la, 9, 13, with, by; *gov. dat.* 9.

lac, 29, *ns.*, weak, trifling.

laech, 6, 48, *gp.*, warrior; *gs.* laich, 4; *vpc.* láich, "B. of M. Rath," 172; *np.* laich, "Laws," III. 14.

laeg, 51, *ns.*; *g.* láig, 14; mac Riangabra, Cú's charioteer; *voc.* láig, *LL.* 263, 75 a.

láeg, laeg, 3, 5 × 3, calf.

lagen, 11, 48, 52, *gp.*; lagin, *np.* Leinstermen.

láidenc, 8, *np.*, galleys, vessels, boats; *ap.* laidenga fuaighte, "C. M. Lena," 44; ceithri longa fo laidhinc, four ships with a boat, "L. na gCeart," 260 ("F. Mast." III. 2272: *gp.* laoidinc.)

láifeit,* 4, *fut.*, they will put; laait, they utter (a wail), *W.*

lais, 1; leis, 11, 12, 45, 47; leiss, 27, by, with him; laisium, 34; emph. form of lais; lé, 4, with her.

láith gaile, 3, 4; *npm.*, heroes; *n. dual*, lath gáile, *LU.* 37 a; *gp.* lath ngaile, *LU.* 99 b; hence lathur gaile, bravery, *LU.* 112 a.

laithe, 56, *asN.*, day; la, 36; lathi, 55, 56, *as.*; *gp.* lathi, 53.

lám, 36, *nef.*, hand; láim, 8, 37, 46, 51; laim, 11; *pl.* lama, 6.

ro-lam, 36; *pret.*, he dared.

lamach,* 22, throwing [javelin]; *g.* lamaig, "B. of Fen." 356.

lám-deirg, 19, *gen.* of lám-derg, red-handed.

lán, 28, full.

lán-chalma, 48, *gp.*, full-valiant.

lár, 7, 34, *ads.*, middle; 51, *as.*, ground floor; *N.* = forfal lár, *LL.* 292.

lár-meadón, 47, 48, 50, *ds.*, the very middle.

lassair, 29, *asf.* of lasfar, 28, a blaze.

lassait, 29, 3 *pl. pres.* of lasfaim, they blaze.

lat-su, latt, letu, lett, 11, 13, 15, 23, with thee.

lathir, *asf.*, 25, 26, place, station; lathar, *gp.* lathre, "B. of Fen."; *d.* catlathraig, battle-field, "C. M. Rath," 262.

leirg, 29, 56; leirgg, 28; *dsf.* of lerg, hill-slope, "C. M. Lena," 92, 146.

leith, 56, *daN.*, leth, side; *d. dual*, lethib.

lem, 5 × 2, 14 × 2, 54, by, with me; = lim, 4, 14, 17, 22, 28, 46.

ro-lenastar, 52, *pret.* of lenaim, he followed.

lenna, 23, 24, *gaN.* of linn, liquor, drink.

leo, 3, 8 × 2, 9, 14, 15 × 2, 24, 47, 57 × 2, with, by them; 57, theirs.

leódús, 7, leodúr, 8, *gs.* of Isle of Lewis, "Cog. G."

leriti,* 3, 15, the plainer, more abundant, conspicuous.

lia, 28, stone, flag.

lia, 4, *ns.*, more, greater.

ligi, 14, *daN.* of lige, lying, repose.

lín, 23, 29, *nam.*, number.

lind, 25 × 2, pool, water; *gN.* linni, 10, 11, 14, 15, 25.

lind, 30, 54, by, with us; of ours, 30.

lind féic, 25.

lind luachainne,* 10, 11, 15, 25, the R. Lagan (?), "Circ. of M. Mac Eirc," 31.

ra-lingestar, 25, 25; *dep. pret.* of lingim, he leaped.

lochlaind, 7, 10; *dsf.* of Lochland (Sweden *or* Norway), *g.* Lochlainne, 7, 10; *as.* Lochland, *LU.* p. 114 a; erich lochlann ocha innrib Orc co gochia, *LB.* 65 ab.

locht, 22, fault, blame.

loegaire buadach, 9, 32, *nom.*

loim, 12, *ns.* drop, clot; gl. *gutta*, *Cr. Priss.* 9 b; loimm chrú, gory liquid, "Bodl. Cormac," 25: *cf.* "Ir. Texts," I. 104; lom, a clot (of blood), "M. Ulad," 20.

longa, 8, 11, *nap.* of long, ship.

longport, longphort, 14, 20, *nas.*, camp.

lonti,* 8, *np.*, provisions, *Ag. v.* lón.

lór, 18, 22, enough.

lorg, 52, *asm.*, track.

lorg-fertais,* *dsf.*, 44, 46, spindle club; *ap.* fertri, *LU.* 63 b; *nf.* fertar, a pole, *LL.* 61 a, 71 d.

ra-loscit,* 3, 15; *pret. pass.*, they were burnt.

luachainne,* 10, 11, 14, 15, *gsf.*

luachra, 16, *gs.* of Luachair.

lúaini,* 48, (lu-), 50; in 47, 50 it is *dative; dp.* luaimb, 16; luaigne na temrach, 23, a people of the Barony of Lune in Meath, "F. Masters."

luaithiu, 36, *compar.* of luath, quicker.

ra-luamnaigsetar,* 39, *pret. depon.* of luamnaigim, they fluttered; ar luamain, rolling (eyes), "Loch Cé," I. 412 (?).

lucht, 18, for lucht, people.

lucta,* 16, 17; lucta, 17, *gen.*, father of Eochu.

lucht-lethna,* 11, *ap.* of lucht-lethan, folk-ample, *i. e.* well manned.

lugaiti,* 11, *compar.*, the less; lugu, less.

luid, 25, 27, 49; ꝑaluid, ꝑoluid, 3, 12, 26, 51; ꝑa-luid, ꝑal-luid, 15, 25 (ꝑol)luid, 11, he went; 3 *pl.* locaꝑ, ꝑalocaꝑ, ꝑolocaꝑ, 34, 8, 19, 37, 21, 22, 53.

m', 5, 12, 38, for mo before vowels.

ma,* 10 × 4, = ꝑa (*cf.* co ma chꝑí = co ꝑo chꝑí, "B. of Fen." 354; "C. M. Lena."), under, 10; *or* about, *i.e.* with; it gov. *dat.* ima, "B. of Fen." 324.

ma,* 4, 11, about which (?).

machа, 1, 2, 22, *gs.*, Armagh, a royston crow, a milking yard, "Laws."

machaire, *gs.*, 34, field, plain.

macc, 4, 7, 16, &c.; *g.*, *vos. sg.*, and *np.* meicc, son, 5, 7, 22, 53, 57; *dp.* maccaib, 10, 7.

macclaíg, 14; macclaig, 27, *gen.* of macclách (?).

maccraide, 57, *gsf.* of maccꝑad, young folk.

mad, 8 × 2, 11 × 2, 18, 21 × 2, 22, if it is, if it were; madiac, if it were they, 11.

mael, 7, *as.*; *g.* maile, 10.

mag, 13, *nsN.*, plain; *g.* maige, 13; *d.* maig, 5.

mag murthemni, 13, the plain of Louth.

magach, 22, *gsf.*; céc was her son, and mara (5) her daughter, *LL.* 54 a.

maidm, 29, 38 × 2, *nsN.*, rout; *g.* madma,* 39.

maig, 5; i.e. mag in Scáil in Connacht, or mag ái.

máile, 10, *gs.*, of the Mull of Cantyre.

maimthi,* 6; mam, .i. tochuꝑ, "O'Dav." 105.

máini, 11, 27, *gs.* of main, wealth. *Cf.* main, .i. celg, "Irish Ordeals," 223.

maith, 11, 14, good, *adj.*; 57, good, *subst.*; 3, 5, 11 × 3, 12, 21, 38, &c.: as *interjection*; *np.* machi, 13; *dp.* machib, 8, 10, 13, 14, chiefs; also maich ꝑin, "C. M. Lena," 50.

máitis, 4, 2*sy pres.* of máidim (?), they were boasting *or* breaking.

man, 5, about the; man, 4, about which; cro ma n-oenai, *LL.* 56 a.

manip, 11, unless it is.

mar, 25, 29, gova. *acc.*, as, like; maꝑ oen ꝑa, 37, along with; maꝑ ꝑam, maꝑ ꝑem, like that, that being so; 40, 42; *see* immaꝑ.

mara, 7 × 2, 8 × 2, 10 × 2, *gsN.* of muꝑ.

marb, 5, dead.

marta, 6, *gen.*, March; a hochc Cailne Marta muaid, on the 8th of the Cal. of March, "F. Mast." ann. 926.

marthanach, 25, long-lived.

mat, 5, about thy; or mat-ꝑúanaid, hand-strong.

matae, 5, *gsf.*, mother of Ailill and Cairpre Niafer ("Ogygia," 269, 278) and daughter of Maga, *LL.* 54 a; matai, .i. muicci, *LU.* 109 a.

máthair, 7, mother.

meob, *passim*, 3, 4, 5, 16, 18, 22, *nsf.*; *da.* merob, 5, 17, 18, 19 (*cf.* Medu, a woman's name, "F. Mast." 8), Queen of Connacht; *g.* merobe, *LL.*, p. 125.

meoar-cáini,* 13, *np.*; see meoaꝑcháin, nice and merry, mellow; meoaiꝑ, pleasant, "B. of Fen." 416; *g.* meoaꝑmeꝑca, *LL.* 268 b; *ns.* meꝑc meoaꝑchain (*LL.*, fo. 57 a), drunk and merry, "Nennius," 87: meoaꝑ, utterance, "S. na Rann," 145.

meicc (?) (mc. *or* m.); *gs.* 5, 7; *np.*, 22; *vs.* 53; see macc.

meir, 5, for maꝑ, as, *or* maiꝑg, woe (?).

RO-memaid, 34; ro-mebaid, 12; *red. perf.* of maidim,* he, it burst, broke; mebair, 5, 18, 3 *sg. pret.* and *fut.* *Cf.* memair forraib, ye shall be routed, *Tl.* 138.

menbad,* 46, 55, unless it were, were it not that.

meno, 18, 19, "Mac Salcholgan"; *g.* mino, *LL.* 169 b; *i.e.* the Dumb, *LL.* 75 a; great, noble, "B. of Fen." 334, 374.

meni,* 5 × 2, unless.

menma, 25; m(en)ma, 15, *ns.*, spirit, courage.

merorech,* 17, *vos.*, *meretris*; but hardly more offensive here than "bold woman!"; *see* note.

merggioa,* 11, *ap.* of merrge, banners; *np.* merrce, *LL.* 265 b.

mertain,* 5, *asf.* (?) of mertan, cowardice, weakness.

mes dead,* 39, *nas.*; *vos.* meir dead, 40 (*cf.* fer dead); merr d. m-Amirgin 7 dalta do Chomchulaind, *LL.* 115 a; *ns* merr dia, *LL.*, p. 161 a.

ro-mesc, 26, *pret.* of mercaim, he plunged; *see* note; meargar iad fein air muir, "Three Shafts," 262; in the glossary it is rendered "mix with;" mercaid, *Tl.* 70.

mesca,* 13, *np.*, drunk; *cf.* buaidir-mercca (*LL.* 54), turbulently drunk.

messi, 14, *emph. form* of me, me, I.

mesci,* 14, the worse.

mét, 11, 12, *ns.*, amount, extent, greatness.

rar-metair-ne, 5, has ruined us (?); mec, .i. milliud, *O'Cl.*; for ra n-metair (?); rar-meorann, it confuses us, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 218; rocmeoair, it has confused thee, "S. Boroma," p. 44; *v.* note.

miad, 29, *ns.* (*neuter*, "B. of Fen." 314, 338, 350), honour; so in *LL.* 109, 268 b.

mide, 28, *gs.*, Meath.

midem,* 25 × 2, 27, *ds.*, act of contemplating, reconnoitering, view do mer, *ad examinandum*, *Ml.* 15 d; *cf.* midemnar, meditation, *O'Cl.*; midiur, *puto*, *Z.*; do midemain an t-fiórg, "F. Masters," iv. 938.

mid-lán,* 11, *ns.*, mid-full, half-full (?).

mid-uactur, 8, *dsN.*, mid-upper part. *Cf.* mid-air, midohage, *LB.* 71; midlae, midnocc, midchuairt.

mila, 6, *npN.* of mil, animals.

mín, 4, 34, smooth, fine, small; co mín, gently, as she pleased.

mín-ecrocht,* 1, *def.*; min-ecrocc, 2, smooth-bright.

ra-min-glanta,* 24, *perf. pass.* of min-glanaim, they were smooth-cleaned.

minta,* 47, *dp.*, fine, small; *a participial form.*

mi-run, 5, *nsf.*, an ill-design; but *g.* mirúin, "B. of Magh Rath," 168.

míg, 11, *ds.* of mí, month.

mithig, 5, *ns.*, time(ly); michig, time, *O'Cl.*

mná, 55, *def.* of ben, woman; *ds.* *LL.* 287.

mo', 3, 4, etc., my.

mó, 4, 5, 18, 25, greater; used as *noun*, 4; ir mó, most (*adverb*), 18; moci, 3, 15, the greater.

mo, 10, = fo, ma, immu, about, under.

mo, 6, more, *or is verb prefix* (?); mo aigrem.

moch-trath, 14, at an early hour.

mod,* 7, *as.*, a man's name.

mór, 10, 12, 25, great; *gms.* móir, 23, 23; *vocative*, 40, 41; *np.* móra.

ro-mór,* 49, *pret.* of móraim, he held, prepared; *see* note.

mór-abba, 3, *ns.* (mor-), 3, 18, great cause. *Cf.* 'ar ara,' because of; mórabba, *LL.* 55 a, 55 a, 56 a, 67 b.

mór-adbul, 9 x 2, very great; *gaN.* mórádbuil, 10.

morc,* 6, *gp.*, hogs; .i. torc, *O'Cl.*; or for marc, steeds; Morc is the name of a man, Dr. Joyce's edition of "Keating," 90.

mór-cháin, 9 (mor-), 9, very handsome. *Cf. LL.* 97 a.

mór-descain, 25 x 2; mor-dercin, 26, 27; *ds.* of dercru, act of reconnoitring.

mór-dílind, 40, *ds.* of mór-díle, great flood.

mór-fairge, mór-fairgi, 8, *gsf.*, great sea, ocean.

mór-longphort, 20, great camp.

mór-muman, 11, *gs.*, of Great Munster.

mor-ríghain, 5, *das.* of mór-ríghan, great queen.

mor-slúag, 34, *nsm.*, great army; *gs.* mór-rluaig, 53.

mor-thechind, *ds.*, great flight.

moti, 3, 15; the more, the greater.

muadmuirn,* 53, noble band; muad .i. mór, muirn .i. buiden, *O'Cl.*, *LB.* 207 a b; clamour, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 190; "C. M. Lena," 104; "F. Mast." *an.* 1504; hilarity, heartiness, "L. na gCeart," 128, 146; "C. M. Lena," 80.

mucci, 57, *gsf.* of mucc, a hog; mucál, a swine litter, "O'Dugan's Top. Poem," 10.

muile, 7, *as.* the Mull of Cantire.

mulind, 25, *gs.* of muleno, a mill, *molina*.

mumni, 11, *np.*, the Munstermen; for Mumnich.

munbad, 56, unless it had been.

muncind,* 8 x 2, *asf.*, surface (side?); *gs.* na muinchinde, "Ann. of Loch Cé," II. 659; muincind in murchráćta, *LB.* 215 a; m. Maria Romuir, "S. na Rann," l. 3987; muincenn muirde n-Gadanta, Straits of Cadiz, "Frag. of Ir. Ann." 160, 162.

munud, 8, *ds.*, act of teaching.

múr, 4 x 2, *asm.*, wall, a mound of defence, "C. M. Lena," 78.

murbuilg, 9, 10, *gs.*; muirbolc, ("Adamnan," 40), Murlogh Bay, Antrim, "F. Mast." Dunseverick was in Murbolg Dalriada, "F. Mast." I. 26; i taeb fleibi Slánga, *Tl.* 120.

muride, **muridi**, 10, 12, *ns.*, seafaring, marine.

murir,* 11, *gs.*, family, breed, "O'Dugan's Poem," 6; *pl.* muirréir ("Nennius," 140), families; *d.* muirir, "B. of Ballymote," 382 b; *LL.* 156 b; *g.* muirir, company, "F. Mast." II. 968.

murisce, 5, *gsf.* of Murerc, *LL.* 168 a, Murrisk, Westport.

murthemni, 13, *gs.*, in Louth.

na, 54 x 3 (do) not.

na, 3, 11 x 2, 25, 28, 33, = nach, that not, *q.v.*

na, 4, 5, in which not.

na, 4 x 2, 22, 26, 28 x 2, nor.

na, 1, 15 x 3, = na; *gp.* 7; *g. dual*, 5; the; for inna, as in *LU.* 122 a.

na,* 4, 44; ná, 36; for inná.

na, 48, = nó, or, *q.v.*

n-a, 4, 34, 46, 51, for i n-a = in *or* into (his, its, their).

na, 20, 22 x 2, 34, 45, in phrase na co = no co, until.

nach (I.), 5, 11 x 2, 15, 19, 28, 46, that not, who is not, which not (if sometimes understood), written ná, 19, 44.

nach (II.), 15, *neg. interrog. particle* = *nonne*, etc.

nad, 17 (?), 44, that it is not.

nad-fetar, 11, that I know it not. [na = that not: -d- = it: fetar = I know.

nad-orgenamar-ni,* 17, 33, *qv.*

namait, 20, *da.*; namat, 9, *gp.*, enemy; *n.* náma.

nAR (I.), 29, = nA (II.) + ro(p), that would not be.

'n-AR n- (II.), 4 × 2, = in our; *for* i n- and Ar n- (our).

nAS,* 3, 15, = inoár (olvaar), than is (are).

nech, 2, 17, 25, 36, 44, one, a person, anybody; *g.* in nech, the person, 2; neich, 40, 42, 43, *ga.*; neoch, 1, 2, 11, 17, *ds.*; do neoch, 11, 17, whoever.

néill, 49, *ga.*, father of Fintan.

nert, 51, *as.*, strength; nert Gaile, *LU.* 124 a.

nessa, *gsf.*, mother of Conchobor; ba neaf ingen echach a máchair, "B. of Ballymote," 247.

ní, 7, 14, 17, 25; ni, 4 × 2, 6, 14, 18, 22, not; ní heo, it is not it *or* so, 25.

ní, 18; ni, 54, anything.

-ni, 17 × 2, 21, *emph. suffix*, 1 *pl.*

nia fer, 19, *ns.*; *g.* niov fer, *LL.* 121 b; niocb, "B. of Armagh."

niam-glonnaig, 49, *gsm.* of niam-glonnach,* of bright deeds; the full form is in *LL.* 91 a.

ní clé, 54, anything sinister (?).

nimmó,* 17, not more.

nír, 20, nir, 4, 5 × 2, = ni-ro, not.

nir',* 12, 31, = nir-bo, nirb, it was not, would not be.

nirb, 5 × 2; nirbo, 11, 30, it was not.

nícha,* 6, *ga.*, of battle, of wounding.

no, 7 (*written* ⁊), 11, 18, or.

no, 9, 14, 25, 34, 41, 46, 51 (= *dno*, *dano*), too, then, *autem*, *LL.* 79 b.

no, 11, 22: no co n-, until, unto; no coc, 7, unto thy.

noco, 5, 23; nocho, 22; nocho n-, 22, not (*is* was sometimes understood).

nói, 11, nine; 53.

nói-chruthaige, 53, *gsf.* of nói-chruchach,* nine-formed (of beauty) or ship-shaped (?), *LU.* 103 b.

northmannia, 7.

nóir,* 25, 26, *ns.* glory; *g.* nuir, *LU.* 40 a; áro nóir, high honour, "Harl. Glosses," 1802; nóir : novh :: lair : lach. *Cf.* nor, norman, "B. of Fen." 228.

ó, 11, 17, from.

ó, 17, from whom = ó + a n-, whom.

ó, 57, since.

oc, 45, 46, 48, at; idiom. with *infin.*, and after gabaim, 45, 48.

óca, 34 × 2, *npm.* of óc, young; *dp.* ócaib, 14, youths, warriors; ócu, *p. voc.*, 31, 32, 33; óic, 4, *np.*

ocainni, 17, at, with, of us.

óc-bad,* 34, *ga.* or *pf.*; ocbad n-, 38 *gp.* Cf. finobad, gl. *beatitudo*, *Ml.* 14; *np.* ócbaid, warriors, "Magh Lena," 40; *dsf.* ócbaid, "Ann. of Loch Cé, I. 400.

óclách, 11, (oc-) 49, (óc-) 49; *ns. gp.*, young warriors.

ocht, 48, eight: ocht cét.

óen, 35, oen, 4, 25, 59, one.

oenach, 6, fair, assembly. *Cf.* ní hinobad oenaig ino inobad garb gemretta fo, "Mesc. Ul." 18.

oen-fecht, *ds.*, 25, 57, 57, one time, the same time: i n-oenf., together.

oengus, 8; *g.* Oingussa, *LA.*

oenláma, 8, *ga.* Oenláme, *LL.* p. 94; father of Oengus.

oenur, 38, one man, a single person, in *phr.* m'oenur = I myself alone.

oesam, 38, 42 (*ds.*), protection; oesum, 40, 41, *das.*, protection, defence; *see* aesam; for foesam, "B. Hymns," ii. 131, = faesam, *LL.* 268 b; *ga.* faésma, adoption, "Sench. M." iii. 16.

óil, 11, 13, *gsN.* of ól, drinking; ól, 8, *ga.* or *np.*, or an adjective; *as.* fo-óla, pleasant to drink, *LL.* 58 ab.

óláib, 7, King of Norway.

oll, great, 3, 15, etc.; uille, more, "B. of Magh Lena," 140.

oll-chóicedh, 3; **oll-choicedh**, 15, *ap.* or *np.*; *dp.* **oll-choicedhaib**, 16, 17, great provinces.

Ólnecmacht, 11, *g.*, old name of Connacht; *g.* **Olnecmacc**, *LU.* 34 b.

omna,* 18, *gs.*, tree, oak, spear; here a man's name; **omna ibair**, *Tl.* 218.

ón, 17, 25, 44, that (thing).

ón, 19, from the.

or, 7, *gp* for orc (?), the Orkneys.

or, 55, *as.*, brink, margin; *ds.* **ur**, 26, 27.

ór, 4, gold; *g.* **óir**, 5, 57.

orc, 7, *g.* of Orkney; possessed by the Galian, "Nennius," 50; *LU.* 112 b.

or-fáilcius,* 18, *as.*, great joy; **th'-[f]orfáilcius**; **forfáilro**, overjoyed, *LA.*

orgenamár,* 17, 33; *see* notes.

ós, 16, 27, 56, over, above.

piscarcarla,* 7, 10, *gsf.* A town of the Faeroe Islanders.

póc,* 8, kiss, *ap.* for **póca** (?); *as.* **póic**, *Fled. Brier.*, 50.

phopa, 3, *voc.*, master, friend; .i. maigistir, *O'C.*; **phobba**, *LL.* 119 a; o mo **phoba**, *Nem.* 90.

praind, 23, 24, *ns.*, a meal, dinner; **proind** 7 **tomailt**, *LL.* 57 a.

pupla, 11, 20, 20, 23, 24, *gas.* and *np.* of **pupall**, tent.

purt, 3, *ds.* of **port**, place, port.

ra, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12 × 2, 15, 19, 26, 27, 40, 48, 54, = **fri**, *q.v.*, for, during, against, towards, in order to, *passim.*

ra-, = **ro**; see *infra.*

ra, 26, 27, for **la** (in the opinion of).

rá bar, 46; **ra bar**, 46, = **fri**, **la bar**, with your, towards your.

raba, 4, 34; **rabi**, 19, was.

ráid, 3, 5, 6, 14, 20, 26 (act of) saying; *see* **raid**.

ragat, 25 × 2, 26 × 2, 27, I will, shall go; 3 *sg.* **raga**, 17; 1 *pl.* **ragmaid**, 21.

ra-glan, 19, very neat; (**ra** = **ro**).

raib, 20, it might *or* may be; **raibe**, 45, *depend. pret.*, he was; *see* **bad**.

raid, *impor.*, 14; *pret.* 3 *sg.* **raid**, 14; **ro-ráid**, 28; **ro-raid**, 55; 3 *pl.* **ro-ráidrecar**, 12; **ro-raidrecar**, 2, 19; say, declare; *verbal noun*, **ráid**..*supra.*

railge,* 34, *npf.*; *g.* **ralach dirge**, *LL.*, p. 108 a; *nom. sing.* **rail**, oak; **ruad-daire** 7 **railge ruada**, *LL.* 38; *gp.* **ralach**, trees, "Mesca Ul." 14; *n.* **rail**, in the mod. version.

rainn, 10, *gsm.*, part; *gf.* **rainni**, 7.

rainn, 13, 54, *asf.*, dividing, carving.

ro-rainn, 51, *pret.* of **rainnim**, it split; *perf. pass.* **ro-rainned**, 10, was divided.

ránic, 25; **ranic**, 51, he reached; 3 *pl.* **ráncatar**, 22.

rannair,* 13, *np.*, for **rannairi**, distributors; *np.* **rannaire**, "Mesca Ul." 12; *see LL.*, pp. 29, 30.

rarmetairne, 5 (?), that has troubled us (?). *Cf.* **rarmeallair**, thou hast deceived us, "Frag. of Irish Ann." 14; **rarmarnerar**, has betrayed us, *LL.* 59 aa.

ratha, 22, *np.* of **rath**, forts (*or* fortresses ?); *gsf.* **ratha**, *LL.* 109; *as.* **Cruachan-ráich**, 16, *Tl.* 236.

na-ra-t-ruibther,* 54, lest thou be cut off; = **ra-t-ro-ruibther**; **conorubaim**, **ruibnim**, *LL.* 124 a.

rar, 36; **rara**, 57, was; *see* **bad**.

recartaib,* 16, *dp.*

reog,* 5, furious, = **reogach**; *np.* **rig reoga**, *H.* 2, 16, 919; "C. M. Rath," 278; **reog**, fury *or* mad cow, *O'Cl.*; **reog**, powerful, "C. M. Rath," 98; **a beog**, **no reog**, **no lua**, **no raebleim**, *from* start, *or* bit, *or* kick, *or* false spring, "Laws," III. 180; **Reog** is Ailill's jester in the "T. B. Cualnge"; **ropo talcair a ṡrénreog**, *LL.* 129 a.

RO-REDIGSETAR,* 37, *pret.* of ro-ediget, they made ready *or* even, fixed.

RÉIR, 14, 19, 53, 54; reir, 15, *def.* of riar, will; dom réir, in submission to me.

Reme, 3, 11, 12, 15, 23, 25, 45.

Remi, 12, 16 × 2, 25; reime, 48 (before him); rempu, 10, 19, 21 (before them), forward, onward.

Resna, 36, *dp.*, before the; ria n-, 37, 39, before their; riam, 4, 18, 20, before, ever.

Rem-thús, 36, front; remtur, preface, "B. of Fen." 372.

RÉMUR,* 11, *ds.*, preparation (?).

Renaid* (na bóinne), 18, *dp.*, waterways; rian, gl. muir, span, space, *O'Cl.*: see il-rianaib; rén, gl. *terrens*, *Ml.* 134 b; Meno macc Salcholgan ó renaib na bóinne, *LL.* 99, col. 2; rén, span, "Stokes' Metr. Gloss." p. 90; "S. na Rann," l. 6788; raoin, paths, "C. M. Lena," 76.

RÍ, 5 × 2, 16, 19, 22, *ns.*; *ns.*, 19, a king; rig, *gs.*, 7, 10, 15, 20, 57; *ds.*, 38, 46, 2, 7; *gp.*, 1, 13, 20, 54.

Ri, 1, 6 × 4, 39 × 2, 55, = fri, for, during, with, against; rib, to you, 5.

Rib, 5, to you.

RÍGDACHT, 27, majesty.

RÍGDAIDE,* 34, royal; usually rígda. *Cf.* rignaide, queenly, *W.*

RÍG-FILID,* 46, *np.* of rig-fili, royal poets.

Rigi, 52, *gs.*, reach, stretch (?).

Rige Lagen,* 52, *ns.*, the Rye, which joins the Liffey at Leixlip; dar Rige dar mag nuadat, "B. Balymote," 295 a; ó Rige co rig bóinn, "C. M. Lena," 30.

Rig-thech, 15, royal house, *asm.*; *gs.* rig-thigi, 28.

Rind, 56, with us (in our opinion) (?).

Ris, 17, with, to whom.

Ris, 44, 52, 55, towards, against, concerning him, it; *np.* riu, 14, 14.

Risin, 8, 17, 18, 19, with, on the; ririn, with that, on that, 19; *pl.* rirna, 14, 51, to the, against the.

Risci,* 55, with him who.

Rith, 22, 39, *ds.* (act of) running.

Rithaima,* 9, *gs.* of frithálam, preparation.

Riu, 14 × 2: towards, against them.

Rocht,* 48, *t-pret.*, he arrived; roacht, *W.*; *fut.*, roirfet, 22, they will reach; m roir, m roirfet, *Sg.* 229, *Ml.* 74; roirfam, may we reach, "B. of Fen." iii. 310; ruacht, he reached, "F. Mast." *an.* 1121, *Tk.* 30.

Róen, 55, 56, way, course of battle, defeat; r. 7 ruachar, *LB.* 206 b.

Rofir, 7, rafir, 10, *gen.*, strong man. *Cf. g.* Rofir oenbero, *LU.* 64 b.

RO-GASTA, 19, very sprightly.

RÓIN, 10, *np.* of rón, seal.

Romi, 25 (before him), forward; romaind, 22, before us; rompu, 8, 15, 18, before them; romom, 26; romum, 25, before me.

Romda,* 56; ruamda, magnificent, O'Reilly; glosses uafal, noble, in the "Felire" Index.

RO-MÓIR, 25, 25: see ro-mór.

RO-MÓR, 15, 34, very large, very great, very tall; *gs.* romóir; *npf.* romóra, 34.

Romra, Romrach, 7, 10, *gs.* *Cf.* Trachc Romra, "Adamnan," xlv.

Ropo, 36, it was.

Ros, 20; rorr, 23, 29, a wood, *ds.*; *g.* ruir, ruirr, 1, 22; is *neuter*, *LL.* 297 b, 298 b; *N.* Ror n-Daiprech, "B. of Lismore," 147 a.

Ros na Rig,* 20, 23, *ds.*, the wood or wooded promontory of the kings; Rosnaree; Ruirr na Rig, 22, *gs.*

Rosa Ruaid,* 16, 57, *gen.*, Ror Ruad, father of Cairpre, Ailill and Find, and King of Leinster.

Rosbae,* 56 (that was for him?).

ROSC-DÉIM,* 34, *asN.*, a sudden rush; FUIGAIM, "Conevs," DO FÉIGFAIMN, I would smite, O. G. AN AMARÁM, l. 206; FECHAIC FICHFORC, "S. na Rann," p. 116.

ROSC-LECHAIN,* 15, *gs.* of FORO-LECHAN, large-eyed.

ROSC-LECHNI,* 27, *def.*, of largeness of eyes.

ROSS NA RÍG, 23: see ROF NA RÍG; "FOFF IMCHEIC DÓIMO," 29.

ROSSAIL, 10, *np.*, walruses (?) *Cf.* FO-FUALC, a sea animal; .i. MUR-IARC MÓR, *LL.* 118 a; AINM DOBEIRC BÍR IR IMO FAIRCI, *LU.* 11.

ROUT N-, 51 × 2; *as.*, a cast, a throw; FÓO, a cast, *O'Cl.* = FO-FUC N-URCHAIR, *LL.* 60.

RÚADA, 34, *npf.* of FUAD, strong; .i. CRÉN, *O'Cl.*; *or* red.

RÚAD-DAIRE, 34, a strong oak-grove (?). *Cf.* FUAD-FER, "Harl." 348.

RUANAID, 5, mighty, strong, "C. M. Rath," 120; F. FIGCHENO CRÉN, *LL.* 68; 266 a; but = red (?), *LU.* 115 b; .i. CALMA, "O'Dav." 113.

RUC, 4, brought; FAR-FUC, 7, that took it; FUCADAR, 47, 3 *pl.*

RUCAD, 3, was taken.

RUCAIT,* 13, FUCCHA, 7, were brought.

RUCHT,* 39, 48, *nas.*, noise, shout, groan, *O'Cl.*

RUDRAIGE, 14; FUDRAIGI, 16, 27, 35; *gs.* *Cf.* Loch Rudraigi, Dundrum Bay, "MS. Mat." 429.

RUINO,* 54, against us, = FINO, FUINO.

RUIS, 1: see FOF (I.).

RUISC, 39; *np.* of FORC, eye.

S, them: FORCEARCAR, 12.

SA, 3, 6, 14, 15 × 2, 18, 44; *demon. suffix* following *noun*, preceded by *article*: = this, these (*adj.*); not repeated after 2nd noun, 15.

SA, 3, 4, 5, 8; *emph. suffix* following *pers. pron.* or *poss. adj.* 1 *sg.*

SA, 11, *emph. suffix* following a *reflexive*.

SA, 5, *emph. suffix* attached to forms of *verb* IR. *Cf.* A FHIR DIAD MÁ-FA CHÚ.

SAEB-LÉIM,* 25 × 2, *asN.*, false leap.

RO-ŚAIDSET,* 20, *s-pret.*, they pitched; *3rd sg.*, FAIDI, *Ml.* 55; FAIDIR A CLAIDEB, *LL.* 268 b; FO-FAITTEA,* 24, were thrust, stuck; *perf. pass.*, FÁITTEO,* 23, let them be pitched.

SAIGITER,* 22, *fut.* of FO-IM (?), they shall be turned.

SAIGET, 40, arrow.

SAIGID, 14, 18, 38, 43, 44, 51, *ds.*, act of approaching, in phrase D'A FAIGID, &c., towards him, &c.; DO F., to seek, visit, *LL.* 71 a: see INNAIGID, INFAIGID.

SAIN, 13, 17 × 3, 18 × 3, 19, 21, *demon. suffix* following *noun* with *article* = that, those (*adj.*)

SAIN, 3, 11, 16, 23, 43, 45, *demon. pron.* = that.

SAIN, 10, *emph. suffix* 3 *p.*

SALCHA, 6, *pl.* of FALACH, dirty.

SAL-CHOLGAN, 18, *gsm.* of FALCHOLCU; *n.* COLCU; *g.* COLGEN, COLGGEN, "Adamnan"; "F. Mast." an. 613; "An. Ult." 617.

SÁM, 1 × 2, pleasant leisure, *LU.* 58.

SAMAIL, 34, *ns.*, likeness (equal); *np.*; FAMLA, "B. of Fen." 276.

SAMLAID, 1; FAML(AID), 1, 2; *asm.*, FO; perhaps for IFF-AMLAID.

ŚAMRATTA, 6, summer (*adj.*); GREANDA NO SAMRATA, *O'Cl.* v. FAMRUN.

SAXAN, 7; *gp.* of SAXAIN, Saxons.

SCÁILTER, 54, *pres. pass.* of FCÁILIM, (which) is spread.

SCEINNIS, 8, *s-pret.* of FCEINNIM, he leaped.

SCÉL, 54, *nsN.*, tale, story; FCÉLA, 21, FCELA, 8, *nap.*, news, tidings.

SCIATH, 35, 45 × 2, 48, 52, *nda.*, a shield; *ga. np.*, 17, 35, 45, 48, .i. DICIN, "O'Dav."; FCIATH DAR LORG, 52, rear guard, 52. *Cf.* "C. M. Lena," 18.

SCIATHRACH, 17, *ns.* for FOIAC-FRECH; *cf.* CUIM-FRECH, shield strap, trappings of a shield, "Man. & Cust." iii. 162.

SCIGGIRE, 7; FCIGGIM, 10, *gsf.* or *gpm.*

SCITHIA, 7, *ga.*

RA-SCUICH, 39, *perf.* of FUICHIM, he departed; FORCÁICH, *W.*

SE, 5, *demonst. suff.*, this.

SE, 5, 6, 8, *emph. suff.*, 1 *sg.*

SECH, 36, past (*prep.*)

SECHA, 51, past them.

SECHOINO, 21, past us.

SECHT, 7, 53, seven.

SECHTAIR, 7, 12, away, by, outwards.

SECHTMAD, 7, 10, seventh.

SECHTMAINE, 53 × 2; FECHTMAIM, 55, *gsf.* of FECHTMAIN, week.

SEO, 2, *demonst. pron.*, this: better read IFF-EO.

SEILB, 43 × 2; *ds.* of FELB, possession, property.

SEIMNE, 9, SEMNI, 10 (Inber); *ga.* Inber, at Larne, Co. Antrim; INIF SEIMNE = Island Magee.

SEIN, 40, that, = FAIN.

SÉITRIG,* 6, *np.*, strong, robust, "Frag. Ir. Ann." 200; "F. Mast." i. 562; "C. M. Rath," 156, 182, 214, 54; potent, "L. na gCeart," 200.

SÉL,* 22; *recte* FCÉL, tidings.

SEL, 57. *Cf.* FEL IARFIN, a little after; CACH LA FEL . . . IN FEL AILE, now . . . again, *Wb.* 15 a.

SELAIS, 39, *s.-pret.*, he drew (a sword); FO-FELACH, I attacked, *LU.* "S. Charpat Con C." 384; = FELAFCAF, *Z.* 465.

SELL,* 12, forth (?), look!

SEN, 54, *gp.*, old (persons, ancestors).

SEN-ATHAR, 53, *ga.* of FEN-ACHAIR.

SENCHA, 11, 12, 52; *nsm.*, son of Ailill, son of Culcan, "Sench. M." i. 150.

SEN-CHARPAIT, 15 × 2, *np.* of FEN-CHARPAC, old chariots.

SEN-EICH, 6, *np.* of FEN-ECH,* old horses or chargers.

SEN-GABRA, 15 × 2, *nsyf.* of FEN-GABAIR, old horses.

SEN-LAICH, 15, *npm.* of FEN-LAECH; *gp.* FENLAECH, 14, veterans.

SENORAIG, 15, *npm.* of FENÓIR; *gp.*, FENORACH, elders.

SÉNTA, 51, charmed; blessed, *O'Cl.*

SEO, 13, *demonst. suffix*, = this.

SERGG,* 1, *ds.*, sickness, decline, withering.

SERRAIG,* 6, *npm.* of FERRACH, colts.

SESCINO* (Dun), 4, *ga.* of FERCENO, a marsh.

SÉT, 11, 27, *gp.*, precious things.

-SI, 5, *emph. suffix*, 3 *sf.*

-SI, 11 × 2, *emph. suffix*, 2 *p.*

SIAR, 7, westwards.

SIB,* 11, 46, ye.

SÍBLANGA, 11, *ap.*, long boats.

SIBTHIB,* 56, *dp.*, FICHBE, pole of a chariot, "Man. & Cust." iii. 597; FICHBE, in the 2nd version at foot of p. 56; a general, *O'R.*, *W.*

SÍO, 27, 55, peace; *ga.*, FÍOA, 52, and *LL.* 111 a.

-SIDE, 23, -FIDE, 48, *emph. suffix*, 3 *sg.*

SIDE,* *as.*, a dash, a rush, as of a wind *as.*, FIDI, *LL.* 87 a.

SIN, 1, 7, 8 × 3, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 × 2, 17 × 3, 20, 52, 56, *demonst. suffix*, = that, those; FAIN FIN, above that, 7.

SIN, 8, *emph. suffix*, for FIUM.

SIN, 6, *nsf.*, weather, storm; *nd. Mil.* 1.

SIN, 25, = IFFIN, in the.

SÍR-GALAR, 1, *ds.*, long illness or distress.

SÍR-GLAN, 4, *asN.*, long-renowned.

-SIU, 5, 7 × 3, 12, *emph. suffix*, 2 *sg.*

sugraid* soga, 7 (a Dane, Sigurd?). *Cf.* Sugrad m. Imain, "Wars of the G. & G." 223.

suil, 11, *gs. of* sól, a sail.

slaide, 34, 45, 47, 52, *ds.*, (act of) smiting, hewing; 1 *fut.*, slaidfed, 44; ra-slaidit, 34, *perf. pass.*, were cut down.

slainnid, 19 × 2, 22, *imperat.* 2 *pl.* of slainnim, name, particularise, relate.

sláná, 6, *pl.* of slán, whole.

slataigecht,* 7, (act of) plundering.

slécta,* 22, *np.* of slicht, track, accounts. *Cf.* sliucht, gl. *cognitio*, *Sg.* 200 a.

slechtad, 34, 45, 52, *ds.* (act of) cutting down, smiting; slechtait, were cut down, "Four Masters," I. p. 6.

sleg, 51, spear, *nsf.*, *read* [cruad] sleg; *as.* cruadlann, hard lance, "B. of Fen," 220.

ro-slemun-chirtha,* 24, *perf. pass.*, were smooth-combed.

slicht, 56, *das.*, race, stock; .i. buiden, *O'Cl.*

sligeo, 28, *gs.*; *gp.* 7, road; *as.* sligid, 23; *np.* sligeda, 6.

slúag, 51, 25, 25; sluag, 5, 22, 26; *nds.*, army; *g.* slóig, sluaig, 23, 23, 47, 52, 52, 26, 26, 26; *dp.* sluagaib, 36, 39, 40, 44; *np.* slúaig, 22, 26; *n.* for *acc.*, 26.

sluageo, 14, 15, 57; sluag(eo), 15, 17; sl(uageo), 15 × 2; *nas.*, military expedition; *ds.*, sluagud, 17; sluageo, 14, *cognate acc.* *Cf.* rachard ecchri echtra, "B. of Fen," 282.

sobairge,* *gem.*, from whom Dun Severick; *g.* Sebuirgi, "B. of Armagh.

so-berla, 27, good speech.

sochaide, 56, multitude.

solus-trath, 13, *ds.*, bright hour, dawn.

-som, 2, *emph. suffix*, 3 *pl.*

són, 44, son (?), 11, *demonst. pron.*, = that.

sonid, 17, *g.* sunnd, 17, a bawn, wall; pole, *O'Cl.*, *O'Dav.* 118.

sortaidud* sort, 7; *cf. sort*, Cornish for "hedgehog," *Z.* 1075.

sosad, 20, 23; *as.* sossad, 11, 14, 20; *np.*, sosta, 23, 24, station; sosad in duine, the rampart of the fort, *LU.* 19 a; sossad 7 sosloingphort, 14; sosad, rest, "B. of Fen," 298; it also means "cessation" or truce.

sruthair, 10, *das.* of sruthar, stream, current.

sruthar* na máile chind tiri, 10, The North Channel; Sruth na Maoile roeir eirinn 7 Albain, "Ch. of Lir," p. 132.

-su, 4, *emph. suffix*, 2 *sg.*

suail, 5, 15, a trifle, a little; suail nach, almost; suail, .i. beag, *O'C.*; suail nach, "B. of M. Rath," 188.

súidam, 7, *gs.*, Sweden (?).

ro-suidigthea, 24, *perf. pass.*, were set; suidigter, 23, *imperat. pass.*, let them be set.

-sum, 2, 8 × 2, 12, &c., -sum, 8, &c., *emph.* 3 *s.* and 3 *p.*, iat-sum, 32.

suind, 19, 29, hither; 22, 45, here.

suntaich,* 6, *np.* of sonntach, joyful, active, *O'Cl.*

th', 18, 38, 40, thy.

tá, 11; *see* atá.

tabairt, 36, 38 (*ds.*), (act of) giving, putting.

thaeth, 5, he will fall; toetsat, they will fall; do saeth, he fell, "B. of Fen." 174, 406; da taetsad, he would fall, *LL.* 57 ab; do saechsat, they shall perish, "F. Mast." ii. p. 1158.

táin, 8, *asf.*, cattle(-raid, -driving): *g.* tana, 1, 17; tanad, 6; *n.* táin, driving, "Laws," i. 264; *g.* tanad, *LL.* 104 b.

TAR, 54, in the east.

TAIRIS, 25, over him.

TAIRNFITHIR, 22; see *fut. pass.* of TAIRNIM, he shall be lowered, bowed down; TAIRNTO, it ends, "B. of Fen." 238, 252; TORNEM, to bring down; *nsf.*, or *dat.* (?) TAIRINNUD, gl. *dejectio*, *Cr.* 33 d.

TAN, 11, time.

TANIC, 10 × 2, 12, 23, 25 × 2, 31, 45 × 2, he came; 1 *pl.*, TANCAMAR, 19; 3 *pl.*, TANCATAR, 8, 10, 15, 18, 19, 37, 57; see TIC; TANCAR, *centum est*, *LL.* 112.

TÁR, 7, *ns.*, disgrace, blemish; TÁR, .i. TARCUIRE, *O'Cl.*; *as.*, TAR, "B. of Fen," 238.

TARB, 5, *gpm.*, bulls; *g.* TAIRB, 22.

TARBGA,* 5, bull-spear (?); TARBGA, "MS. Mat." 492. *Cf.* TARB-léne, a leather shirt, and TARBGAE, *LL.* 70, 103, 166; rendered cowshed by some; I think it was a pet name for TARB. *Cf.* THACCT-TLACHTGA, Liath-ga, Cu's horse, *LL.* 103; MAG TARBGA, *LL.* 166 b; 199 a.

TARMCHILLEND,* 11, *depend. pres.* of TARMCHILLIM, surrounds; TAIRMCHELL, .i. TIMCHELL, *O'Cl.*

TARLA, 51, *depend. perf.* (for DO-RALA); it fell, fell out, happened.

TARLAIC, 51 × 2, *depend. pret.* of DOLÉICIM, he let go, cast.

TARRASATAR, 52; TARRASATAR, 13; 3 *pl. perf. depon.*, they tarried; DO-N-AIRITTID, gl. *quod persistitis*, *Wb* 14 c.

TASTEL,* 7, *ds.* (act of) journeying.

TAULAIG, 27, = TULAIG, 26, TILAIG, 28; *dasf.* of TULACH, a hill; *dp.* TILCHAIB, 57. *Cf. LL.* 97 a, 115 a.

TECH n-, *nsN.* 11; TECH, 13; *ms.* TEG, 17, house; *d.* TIG, 22; *g.* TIGI, 17.

TECAIT, 22, *pres. pl.*, they come; see TIC.

TECHID, 38; *gs.* of TECHEO, flight, retreat.

TECHTA, 27, (act of) going; *cf.* TECHT, DOLA, and DOL.

TECHTA, 8, 9, 14, 17, 19, 22 × 2, 29; TECTA, 7 × 2; *npm.*, envoys; used in the *np.*; *gp.* TECHT, *nuntiorum*, *Ml.* 129 a.

TECHTAIRECHT, 18, 19, TECT-, 8, *na.*, embassy.

1 TEGAID, 23, for IT-DEGAID, after thee.

TEICHFITHE, 36; 2*ry. fut. pass. sg.* of TECHIM, I fly, used *impersonally*.

TEIGED, 18, let him go; RA-CHEIGRETAR, 26, they came, went.

TEMAIR, 57, *daf.*, Tara; TEMRACH, 16, 23, 46, 47, 48, 54; TEMRACH, 56, *gs.*; TEMRAIG, 16, 18, 19, 53, *das.*

TEMRAIG LUACHRA, 16, *as.*, on the slopes of Sliab Luachra, which divides Limerick from Kerry, "Mesca Ulad," iv.

TEND, 54 × 2, *nas.*, tight, stiff; mighty, "B. of Fen." 352.

TENTA,* 11, *ap.*, bonds, securities.

TENTI, 24, *np.* of TENE, fires; *ap.* TENDCI, "Fled Bricr." 54.

TEORA,* 29, *np. fem.* of TRÍ, yet used before CATHA, 29; *gp.*, 1, 3; *ap.* T. PÓC, 8.

TERNA,* 5, *subj. pres.* 3 *sg.* (?), that she should escape, *or* escapes; NÍ TERNA, he escaped not, "B. of M. Rath," 318; "Nenn." 54; CO NACH TERNO, "B. of Fen." 254; CO ROTERNO, that he may escape, "Fragm. of Ir. Ann." 82; THERNAM, 5, (act of) escaping; GO THERNÓ IN A CHOCLA, .i. DO THUIL, *O'Cl.*; NI ERNA, *LU.* 98.

TESS,* 36 (in the) south: TESS BOINO, south of the Boyne.

TÉT,* 53, *gp.*, cords.

TETIMNECH,* 53, *as.*, cord-creaking, twanging.

TIACHTAIN, 14; *asf.* of TIACHTU, to come.

RO-THID, 25, *pret.* of TIBIM, it laughed.

[illegible] ". [illegible] d [illegible], "Laws," i. 66.

[illegible] ". d [illegible], [illegible], "Laws," ii. 332.

[illegible] gn. [illegible], *Ml.* 37 c, *bis* [illegible], *Ml.* 2 c, [illegible] "O'Don." 65.

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[illegible] [illegible], [illegible]: [illegible], [illegible], *Ml.* 72 d, 67 b,
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] 33; [illegible] and [illegible] *pl.* [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Preface*); *gn.* [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] 3 a [illegible], foreign tribe; [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]; *g.* [illegible], of [illegible]
[illegible] ". [illegible], foreign tribes.
[illegible], [illegible] stock; [illegible], old tri[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]; *gn.* equal stock, [illegible]
[illegible] ii. 50.

[illegible] (mdl), deal; (ind, [illegible] 184, [illegible]
[illegible], L; [illegible] F.

[illegible] (mdl), [illegible]; p. [illegible], "[illegible] d [illegible]" [illegible]
"[illegible]" [illegible]
129; [illegible], LL 11, [illegible]
[illegible], "[illegible]," [illegible]
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[illegible]; [illegible]
[illegible]) [illegible], "[illegible]" [illegible]
[illegible] (d [illegible]
[illegible] Ont." 200, 139, [illegible]
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[illegible] (), [illegible]; [illegible]
[illegible] (Gangr); d. [illegible]
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[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] (dl), drink, drinking; [illegible] L F [illegible]
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[illegible], LB [illegible] 20 [illegible]

[illegible] (cdol), [illegible]; [illegible] L
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cóola, "[illegible]" [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], "[illegible]," [illegible]
i. [illegible] 2, [illegible]; [illegible]
vel, "[illegible]," i. [illegible]
v. 52; [illegible], LL [illegible]

tibrimmis, 33, *2ry fut. depend.* of vobeirim, we should give (battle); 1 *sg.*, tibrimo, *LL.* 115 a.

tic, 22, *pres.* of ticim, he comes; ticeo, 21, let him come; ticfad, 11, *2ry fut.* 3 *sg.*; ticfaid, 25; ticfat, 22, 29, *fut.* 3 *pl.*

tí, 5, 22, *s-fut.* 3 *sg.*; 3 *pl.*, tifat, 30, 31; coporti, *LL.* 168 b.

tidacht, 36 (act of) coming, to come.

tigardail,* 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 49; *asf.*, combat (?); t. 7 burais feirge; for tig-fardail, *cf.* tig lecht, last bed, *LL.* 59 a, "B. of Fen." 264; tigdal, last meeting, "Adamnan," 266; tigfadur, .i. imáin, "R.I.A. MS." 35, 5, pp. 16, 17.

tigerna, 11 x 3; tigerna, 46, *ga.* and *ves.*, lord.

tigernais, 26, 27, *gem.* of tigernas, rule, command, "B. of M. Rath," 106.

tigernmais, 30, 31; *npm.* of tigernmas, chiefs.

timchell, 57, around.

tinlucun, 27, *ds.* for tinonacul, bestowal, = tronacul, *LL.* 106.

ra-thinóil, 4, *pret.*, he assembled them; tinól, 2, 8; tinol, 5, *infin.* (act of) gathering, a gathering; tinólfaider, 22, *fut. pass.*, tinólaim; it shall be assembled.

tír, 8, 53, 57, *nasN.*, land, country; *gs.* tíri, 10.

this, 11, below (*adv.*)

tlachtga, 28, *gs.* or *gp.*, garb, vesture; tlacht, a cloak, *O'Cl.* *Cf.* tarb-ga.

tobuch, 7, *ds.* of tobach (act of) levying (taxes, &c.); co fult tobach, with cut hair, *LL.* 68, 266 a. *Cf.* topacht; toibger, who levies, "B. of Fen." 294.

tochostul, 2, 8 (*N.* tochustal nulad, *LL.* 94), assembling, muster. tinól 7 tochustul, *LB.* 227 b; "MS. Mater," 508.

thoirm, 8, noise, tramp; in toirm 7 in torann, *LL.* 58 a; *g.* túrm, *LL.* 58 aa.

tóisig, 30, 31, *npm.* of tóiseach, leaders.

ra-tholathar,* 1; -tholathar, 1, 2; *pret. depon.* of tolaim, which pleased him (?); fontolmar, "Colman's Hymn," and "Bk. of Hymns," ii. 129; toltanagud, *complacere*, *Ml.* 74 d.

tomaltus, *ns.*, 23, 24, eatables.

tonn, 16 x 2, 25, 35 x 3, *nsf.*, wave; *np.* tonna, 16, 35; *g.* tuinne, 8; Tonn Cliaona, t. Ruoraige, t. Tuage inbir, 16.

con-topacht, 46, *t-pret.* 3 *sg.*, and cut off; from vo-bongaim; = reaped, *LL.* 353 d, 58 a.

tora, 22, he will come; 3 *pl.* torret, 22, 22, they will go. *Cf.* cotoraig, he comes; *see* vorotret.

torchair, 26, he fell.

torchratar, 45, 47, 48, they fell; *perf. depend.* of vo-creim (?).

torrian, 7, *ga.*, The Tyrrhenian Sea (?). *Cf.* Fiac's Hymn.

torset, 22 x 2, *fut.* 3 *pl.* of vorotchim, they will reach, arrive; *see* vorotret, tora, *LL.* 97; co toracht cobair, so that help came, "Nennius," 100, 40; cotoraig, he comes, from vo-rigim (?). *Cf.* tairrid, *enclit.* 2*ry fut.* of vo-airicim.

tra, 10, 12, 34, *quidem*, *autem*, now, yet.

tráig, 10; traig, 11, *as.*, strand.

tráig* **báile meicc buain**, 10, 11, the strand below Dundalk, now Trawvally, = Dundalk.

traigid, 38, *np.* of traig, a foot.

trebairi, 11, *ap.* of trebaire, guarantees; "Laws," i. 254.

ro-thresid, 51, *pret.* of tregdaim, it pierced.

tremsi, 1, 2, 3, *as.*, a division of time, period.

treṅa, 6, *np.* of trén, strong; treṅṅu, 13, 44, mightier.

treóin, 30, 31, *npm.*, strong men.

tres, 57, third.

tress, 54, *as.*, conflict; tref, *g.* trefa, "B. of Fen." 378, 382; *dp.* treafaib, "L. na gCeart," 243; *np.* treffu, "Bodl. Cormac," 38.

tressi, 10, might, *ns.*

trechan-glassi, 8, sea, gl. *gurges*, *Sg.* 66 b, a raging sea *or* gulf; trechan, power, "B. of Fen." 228.

trí, 11, 14, 16, 30, 35, 38, 48, three (*num. adj.*) [46, tri, *n.* and *acc.*]. tri, *g.*, 49; tri, *g.*, 31, 49.

tri* n-, 57, trib (?), *dp.*; tri, *ef.*, 14, 35.

trí, three (*num. subst.*), 10.

tri, 7, through.

triaṅ, 10 × 3, 33, *nm.*, a third part: in triaṅ.

triar, 30, 47, three persons, trio; *gs.* chrir, 13.

triasin, 34, through the; trirna, 51, *dp.*

tríath,* *vs.*, 11 × 2, 15, &c.; *as.*, 46, chief = rí "Man. & Cust." III. 514; .i. tigearna, *O'Cl.*; .i. *rex*, Stokes' "Bodl. Cormac," 26.

troit, 5 × 2, a fight, struggle.

trom-choblach, 10, 12, *ns.*, a great fleet; trom, .i. mór, "O'Dav."

trom-longes, 57, a great exile *or* sea-voyage, *or* group of exiles.

tuag* inbir, 16, 35, *gsf.* tuag* inbir; cf. *LL.* 152 b.

thuaid, 9, 57, in the north; tuaith, 56, 57 (?).

ra-tuairceo, 35, *perf. pass.* of taircim, was struck (do-fo-orceo); *pret.* 3 *sg.* *deponent*, thuairgeftar, 48.

tuaith, 56, *def.* of tuath, a country, region.

tuarascbáil, 27, *asf.* of tuarafobál, description; *gs.* tuarafgabála, quality, "M. Rath," 268.

tuargabtar, 15, 37, 50, *pret.* of tuarfgbaim,* they raised, lifted, carried away; fo tuarfgabáil grémne, *ante ortum solis*, "Nennius," 82.

tuasciurt, 25, *ds.*, the north quarter *or* division.

tuathbil, 25, lefthand-wise *or* north; tuathbel, *LL.* 114 b, seems *genitive*, but *d.* oetrul, righthand-wise, "B. of Fenagh," 254.

tuc, 5, 25 × 2, 51, *s-pret.*, he brought, gave, = tucaftar, 45; 3 *pl.* tucfat, 15; tuca, 54, *pres. conj.*

tucad, 14, 55, was brought; tucait, 13, and tuccha, 3, 17, *perf. pass.*, were brought.

tuir, 5, *ns.*, lord, *O'Cl.*; multitudes, "S. na Rann," 153; tuir, captain, "Ode on Br. O'Rorke," 294.

tuirsech, 3, sad, weary.

tuitt,* 5, he fell; *s-pret.* con-tuta,* 6; tutta in Fac-simile; tuta or tuta in *LL.* It seems for contuitea or con-turocha, contuochad, till summer season may fall *or* come to us; *subj.* of tuitim or *sec. pres.* of turochim or doechuro.

hua, 7, 10; hua, 18 × 2, grandson.

uachtur, 36, *asN.*, upper part; i n-u., above.

úad, 47; uad, 8, 9, 51, from him; uaim, 3, from me; uait, 7 × 3, 14, from thee; úan, uanni, 29, 22, from us.

uair, 13 × 2, 35, 51, hour, time: in (n)uair, *as.*, when; *g.* huaire, 12, 34, 36.

uair, 17, 18, 46, for (*conj*), seeing that.

uait, 7 × 3, 14; *see* ó (I.).

úaitecht,* 26, *as.*, pursuit, following; *cf.* fuatecht.

uamun, 20, *nef.*, dread; *d.* ap m'uamain, *LL.* 67.

uathmar, 47, terrible.

uathnib,* 57, *dp.* of uathne, pillar; uatne in *W.*

uchc, 40, 51, 53, *dasm.*, breast; pe huchc, against, "B. of Fen." 402.

uile, 4, 35, 48, all, all things, 6; *np.* 48; uli, 2.

ulad, 2, 34, 36, 48; ul(ad), 8 × 2, 9; ulaid, 4, 9, 22, 52 × 2, 25, 53, *np.*, the Ultonians who occupied a region co-extensive with the Diocese of Down; *dp.* ulcaib, 1 × 2, 2, 9, 18; ulcaib, 1, 2, 8; *voc. pl.* ulcu,* 25, 30, 48.

ulc, 11, 18, *ds.* of olc, evil, ill, wrong.

hurbada,* 3, 15, *nap.* of urbad, cuttings, ravages: urbada 7 airgni; urbad no gearrad, "Book of Lecan," 175 a b.

urchair, 51 × 2, *gs.* of urchor, a cast, throw, shot; aur-chor, *LL.* 59, 61.

urgnam, 24; ingnam,* 23, preparation, dressing, cooking.

huscioa,* 6, *np.* of urce, water.

úc, 17, 26, there, yonder, *istic.*

uthechair, 9, *gem.* *Hennessy* and *Dr. Atkinson* read uthroir, uthichir; he was Celtchar's father; *g.* uitheochair, "Gen. Chorea Laidhe," 62; *gem.* uichichair, *bis* full, *LU.* 103 b.

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SOME WORDS IN THE FOREGOING INDEX.

(*Vide Pages* 251 *to* 263.)

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adóiu, M.; the variants adóiḋ, idóiḋ = he saw, *MS. Materials*, 474, *Tl.* xlix.

aḋnaiġ, "he kindled," may be the same as aḋnaiḋ, he puts, from acnaim, *Cormac*, 20; but cf. ṗohaḋaincea, were kindled, *LB.* 210*a*; or aḋnaiġ may be for acraiġ, rises, *Bodl. Cormac*, 12.

aimiarmurcaḋ, furious, *C. M. Lona*, 138.

aindreanda: dreand .i. debaid, *unde* drennaḋ; .i. garb, unde aindreand, *O'Dav.* 15.

ainrgleaḋ: ainnrcle .i. gleo ir innra no ir annra, *O'Dav.* 55.

aiḋle: cromaiḋle ceaḋc ṗola: cf. aiċle .i. aċṗola, ar merra hí oldar ṗola, *O'Dav.* 3.

aireaḋ, cf. aireaġ, aireoc, staying, *L. na gC.* 4.

aiċġleannaiḋ, ṗaiġleannaiḋ, arġleannaiḋ, anġleannaiḋ; see notes, p. 89.

airġeana: airġenn .i. guin, *O'Dav.* 52.

alcaiḋ déad: calgdec .i. aranbiac na halca déc .i. déc mil móir a imduirn, *O'Dav.* 72.

anam: a m'anam! cf. a ḋuirle mo ḋroiḋe! ṗop é Mac Néill a hanam, Mac Neill was the darling of her soul, *Circ. of Ireland*, l. 44; m'anam irciġ ċú, you are my soul within, *Neilson's Grammar*.

arairm = errairm of *LL.*

bacaiḋ: ocur bacc ir baḋall, *O'Dav.* 6.

beiċir: applied to a warrior, *LL.* 247*a*, *L. Lecan*, 635; g. beċrad, *LL.* 247*a*. See maċġaṁna.

bíogarnaiġ, joined together? cf. garneal, catch, hook, *O'R.*

ḋolgrad: cf. bailiġuḋ, to gather, collect, *MacCurtin's Dict.* p. 250.

briocc-ḋeilgneaḋ, staff-thorny? briocc .i. baḋall, *O'Dav.* 6.

bporgar, crashing; cf. bporg .ı. corann, *O'Don. Suppl.*; bpurgar, broken ware, mob, *O'R.*
bruarṁór, bruaóṁór: cf. brar .ı. mór, *O'Dav.*; bper .ı. oll, *LL.* 395; bruaó .ı. mór, bruaóda .ı. mór, broġda, cóimniġṫeaó, *O'Clery.*
buaile boóba, hedge, = buailiḃ, *qv.*
buailcib: buailib mbodbai, formidable or warlike hedge, *LB.* 207 *a.*

caiṫóṗior, battle-belt or noble belt: caiṫ .ı. uaral, *O'Dav.*
caobaiḃ: caib, layers of the brain, *Bodl. Cormac*, 32.
Celcóar: his six sons are named in *G. Corca Laidhe*, 62.
ceṫerṗn (*LL.* version) should be translated as plural, or rather collective. Singular ceṫeṗnaó.
cláṗ-baingne, 25; cf. clar-baingen, strong-cased (helmet), *C. M. Rath*, xiv.
clar-lonnraó; cf. clair-leicṗeó, letter-graved sword, clair-péiḃ, smooth-bladed, *C. M. Rath*, xiv.
Cloṫra, cf. cloṫra, little bell, *O'Dav.* 67.
coirr-ġéara, -leaṫan; corr, smooth, *G. Corca Laidhe*, 342.
corr-gabla, sails? cf. corrgabul .ı. craicceann gabair, *O'Dav.* 63.
corcuḃ, to steady, *C. M. Rath*, 182.
culpaiḃeaó, 27, *variant*; culpaic .ı. coimec air ḟuaóc, *Cormac*, 10.

báiġ, fire, *or* cause.
bionġnaḃaiḃ: raṫa ⁊ rodindġna, *LL.* 162 *β*; bindġnaib ⁊ cnocaib, *LU.* 28 *β*.
bíorġaḃ, for bíreocra, unanswerable, irresistible?
biorma .ı. buiḃean, *O'Clery.*
bírġire, quick, restless: eiḃ bírcirı, unbroken steeds, *Tl.* 252; precipitate, *Ann. L. Cé*, ı., 412, *LB.* 215 *β*; bian bírcir, *LB.* 218 *a.*
bumaḃ .ı. buma, mound.

ḟairbinge, great impact? cf. binge, to push, *C. M. Rath*, xiv.
ḟéiṫeannaó, smooth-pointed, ḟeiṫ, smooth, *O'Dav.* 93.
ḟobairc, ḟuabairc: do ḟuabradar, they attacked, *Frag. of Ir. Ann.* 236.
ḟoráraó, ḟuráraó: said of a bull, *LL.* 247 *a*; ḟerġaó ḟoráraó, *H.* 2, 12.
ḟurruamanca; cf. ruamnaḃ, reproving, *Bk. of Fenagh*, 248; cf. ruaiṁniġṫe.
iaóṫaó; iaóṫaḃ .ı. éiġeaṁ, *O'Clery.*
imṗníoṁ, fatigue, *MS. Mater.* 515.
ionnrma, indrma rleġ, to set spears, *Frag. of Ir. Ann.* 3.
iorraḃ = erraḃ, erreb.

labrann: ns. labar .i. laoḋ, *O'Dev.* 84.
leagaiḋ, 16, means perhaps leagues.
leapga, 34; cf. lipi leiṡ-móip, wide-sloped Liffey, *Man. & Cust.* 484.
longaḋ; longub, eating, *LU.* 103 *a.*
lomann; asf. lomain, a cord, *LL.* fo. 79 *aß.*
lúċmar, nimble; lúċ, lúḋ, velocity.

mall-ḃruaḋaiḋ; cf. mall, modest, *MS. Meter.* 515.

oiririor; cf. for anad ⁊ for airirem, *W.*

radarṫa; cf. robortha .i. imad, *O'Dev.* 113.
riċleapg; cf. riċléimneaḋ, extemporaneous verse, *O'R.*
ró, S-future of roḋim.
ruiġe; go ruiġe ro = go ró ro, 45, = coirrici ro, till this, up to this.
rgor, **láṁrgor**; roor = yoke of two horses, *Tl.* 244; rian-rgor, warlike plain; roor .i. mag, *O'Dev.* 115.
ronn-ḋaċa: cf. ruinn caċa, *Frag. Ir. Ann.* 76.
taiġle: the M variant taiöleaḋ is better.
taiġleoirneaḋta; better taiöl-; cf. born-aiblibea, *eos visitabit.*
teaḋt-fola for tiugfola, thick blood; cf. tiuġ-bainne, *O'Dev.* 77; *tyuch* = tough, thick, in Ulster; or from téaḋtaḋ, congeal, *Mac Curtin's Dict.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

INDEX VOCABULORUM OF THE "GRAMMATICA CELTICA."

[WHILE searching for Irish neuters in the Grammatica of Zeuss I discovered that about six hundred and thirty-two words, or word-forms, and a great number of useful references have been omitted in the Index of Drs. Gütterbock and Thurneysen. I give here only the word-forms which they left out; cf. *supra*, p. xxii. The numbers refer to the pages of Z^2.]

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